SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1987

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1994

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER–31 DECEMBER 1987

NOTE. The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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S/16877/ Add.5	**31 December 1987**	**a**	**Addendum to the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)**		**1**
S/18570 Adds.38-51	2, 6, 12 and 23 October, 3, 9 and 10 November, and 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 29 and 31 December 1987		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration		
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S/19156	8 October 1987		List of candidates for the International Court of Justice nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/42/589/Rev.1-S/19156/Rev.1	
S/19156/ Rev.1	5 November 1987		List of candidates for the International Court of Justice nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/589/Rev.1-S/19156/Rev.1 (See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15)	
S/19157	8 October 1987		List of candidates for the International Court of Justice nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/590-S/19157	
S/19158	8 October 1987		Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups for the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/591-S/19158	
S/19169	**1 October 1987**	**a**	**Letter dated 1 October 1987 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General**		**12**
S/19170	**2 October 1987**		**Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General** [concerning relations between Mozambique and South Africa]		**12**
S/19171	2 October 1987		Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Thirteenth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council at Caracas on 18 September 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/605-S/19171	
S/19172	**5 October 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**15**
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S/19174	**5 October 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General**		**16**
S/19175 [and Corr.1]	**5 October 1987**	**d**	**Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon**		**17**
S/19176	**6 October 1987**	**e**	**Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General**		**18**
S/19177	**6 October 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**21**

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S/19179	**6 October 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**22**
S/19180	6 October 1987		Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the section of a speech by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at a meeting with workers in Murmansk on 2 October 1987 which deals with foreign policy	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/621-S/19180	
S/19181	**6 October 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General**		**23**
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S/19186	**8 October 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General**		**26**
S/19187	8 October 1987	**g**	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/631-S/19187. For the text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/43/24), para. 86	
S/19188	**9 October 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General**		**27**
S/19189	**9 October 1987**	**c**	**Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General**		**27**
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S/19200	13 October 1987		Letter dated 8 October 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two addresses marking final approval by the Government of Palau of the Compact of Free Association with the United States of America	See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventeenth Special Session, Fifty-fourth Session, Eighteenth Special Session, Sessional Fascicle*, document T/1917	

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S/19217	21 October 1987	e	Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*: note by the Secretary-General	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/22-S/19217. For the report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/42/22)	
S/19217/Add.1	26 October 1987	e	Special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*: recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/22/Add.1-S/19217/Add.1. For the special report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 22A*	
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S/19252	5 November 1987		Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the foreign-policy section of the address given by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the seventieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held in Moscow on 2 November 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/715-S/19252	
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S/19325	**7 December 1987**	**j**	**Letter dated 5 December 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General**		**121**
S/19326	8 December 1987		Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint message issued on 6 December 1987 by the President of Argentina, the Prime Minister of Greece, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Mexico, the Prime Minister of Sweden and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of their meeting on 7 December 1987 in Washington, D.C. [concerning disarmament]	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/871-S/19326	
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S/19328	**8 December 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 8 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General**		**122**
S/19329	**8 December 1987**	**b**	**Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**122**
S/19330	11 December 1987		Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a message issued on 6 December 1987 by the Emir of Kuwait, chairman of the current session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of their meeting on 7 December 1987 in Washington, D.C. [concerning the need to address regional and global issues]	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/876-S/19330	
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S/19340	**14 December 1987**	**f**	**Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General**		**127**
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S/19344	15 December 1987	h	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2773rd meeting	
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DOCUMENT S/16877/ADD.5

Addendum to the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)

[*Original: English*]
[*31 December 1987*]

1. It will be recalled that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 552 (1984) of 1 June 1984, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council, on 31 December 1984, a report [*S/16877*] which had been requested of him under paragraph 7 of that resolution. Addenda to that report [*S/16877/Add.1, Add.2, Add.3 and Corr.1, and Add.4*] were issued on 22 January 1985, 31 December 1985, 31 December 1986, 10 February 1987, and 22 January 1987, respectively.

2. The Secretary-General has continued to receive substantial information regarding incidents relevant to his reporting responsibility under resolution 552 (1984), mainly from the International Maritime Organization, which is reproduced in the annex to the present addendum to the report.

3. Additionally, a letter dated 28 January 1987 was received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland referring to an incident on 23 January 1987 which involved a British-owned and registered vessel—the *M/V Isomeria*. Four communications relevant to this report were also received from the Government of Kuwait. The first, dated 1 July 1987, concerned the attack on 30 June on the container ship, *Al Merqaab*, which was owned by the United Arab Shipping Company and carried the Kuwaiti flag. A second letter, dated 1 September, reported an attack on 31 August on a vessel of the same ownership and flag, *Jabal Ali*, and a third, dated 15 October, reported an attack on that day on a Liberian tanker in Kuwaiti territorial waters. A fourth letter, dated 16 October, reported a missile attack on that date on an oil tanker registered in the United States and anchored in Kuwaiti territorial waters. The last three letters have been issued as documents of the Security Council [*S/19093, S/19210 and S/19215, respectively*].

4. The Secretary-General continues to be deeply concerned by the continuing attacks on merchant vessels. This year has witnessed an increase of more than 50 per cent in such incidents over last year, which have had devastating effects for the shipping industry. The Secretary-General once again strongly calls on both parties involved in the conflict to exercise utmost restraint and to put an end to the incidents which are causing loss of innocent lives and exacerbating tension in the region. These deplorable actions underline the urgency of upholding the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters.

ADDENDUM TO ANNEX I

Incidents reported by Governments and by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) from 1 January to 31 December 1987

Date of incident	*Name of vessel*	*Type*	*Tonnage*	*Nationality of owner*	*Flag of registration*	*Location and time of incident*	*Additional information*	*Source of report*
2 January	*M/T Galerie*	Tanker	139 528	Greece	Bahamas	40 miles south of Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
4 January	*M/T Matterhorn*	Tanker	131 813	United States of America	Liberia	Lat. 28°25′N, long. 50°58′E; near Kharg Island; at 0640 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
6 January	*Cosmo Jupiter*	Tanker	238 500	Japan	Japan	12 miles from Hamriyah oil terminal in United Arab Emirates; lat. 25°46′N, long. 55°29′E; at 1954 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
8 January	*World Dawn*	Tanker	88 260	Panama	Hong Kong	Lat. 25°59′N, long. 55°55′E; near Hulaylah terminal; at 0120 hours local time	Hit by missile; failed to explode; no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Berge Saga*	Tanker	55 173	Norway	Norway	Lat. 25°58′N, long. 55°48′E; at 2058 hours GMT	Attacked by missile; missile missed vessel by 20 metres	IMO
11 January	*Atlantic Dignity*	Tanker	89 935	Hong Kong	Liberia	As she entered Strait of Hormuz; 9.5 miles due west of Quoin Island; at 0225 hours local time	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
12 January	*Tabriz*	Tanker	69 498	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At Kharg Island oil terminal	Hit by missile; 1 person killed; 3 injured	IMO
13 January	*Lady A*	Tanker	233 011	Cyprus	Cyprus	60 miles south of Kharg Island	Struck by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
14 January	*Sandiah*	Products carrier	29 139	Kuwait	Kuwait	10 miles north of Mina Saqr, in Strait of Hormuz; approx. at lat. 26°13′N, long. 55°59′E; at approx. 0145 hours Dubai time	Struck by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
23 January	*M/V Isomeria*	Liquified petroleum gas carrier	59 700	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Lat. 25°42′N, long. 55°24′E; at approx. 1400 hours local time	Attacked by missiles; missiles missed target	IMO Letter from the United Kingdom of 28 January
27 January	*M/V Hual Ingrita*	Carrier	12 369	Philippines	Philippines	Strait of Hormuz	Seized by Iranian gunboats	IMO
28 January	*Dena*	Tanker	372 201	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	In vicinity of Larak Island; approx. 1130 hours GMT	Attacked by missiles; no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Tactic*	Tanker	237 085	Greece	Greece	115 miles south of Kharg Island; lat. 27°38′N, long. 51°18′E; at 0832 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
30 January	*Alamoot*	Tanker	317 824	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Off Bushire, vessel ran aground; at 1015 hours GMT	Hit by missiles	IMO
1 February	*Khark 3*	Tanker	280 476	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20 miles south of Kharg Island; at 0815 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no report of casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
3 February	*Ambia Fortuna*	Bulk/oil carrier	78 531	Norway	Bahamas	Off coast of United Arab Emirates	Struck by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
7 February	*Khark 4*	Tanker	284 299	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Off Iranian coast	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
13 February	*Khark 2*	Tanker	284 919	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near Kharg Island; at 0600 hours GMT	Attacked on given date; no casualties reported	IMO
19 February	*Taftan*	Tanker	289 776	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	About 20 miles south of Kharg terminal; at 1730 hours GMT	Hit by missiles; no casualties reported	IMO
26 February	*Wu Jiang*	Cargo vessel	9 422	China	China	Near Doha; at 1520 hours GMT	Iranian gunboats reported to have attacked vessel unsuccessfully, 4 crewmen dead	IMO
27 February	*Khark 3*	Tanker	280 476	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	About 50 miles south of Iranian port of Bushire; lat. 27°43′N, long. 51°38′E; at 1535 hours GMT	Attacked on given date; no report on casualties	IMO
28 February	*Sea Empress*	Tanker	60 000	Greece	Cyprus	Lat. 25°16′N, long. 54°18′E; at 1100 hours local time	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
7 March	*Khark 5*	Tanker	284 632	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	South of Kharg Island	N.A.	IMO
12 March	*Arabian Sea*	Tanker	315 695	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Off United Arab Emirates; lat. 25°45′N, long. 55°14′E; at approx. 2200 hours	Attacked by missiles, no casualties reported	IMO
16 March	*Pivot*	Tanker	232 104	Cyprus	Cyprus	12 miles south of Abu Musa; lat. 25°40′N, long. 55°08′E; at 2215 hours local time	Attacked by missiles, no casualties reported	IMO
21 March	*Avaj*	Tanker	316 379	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	In Gulf area; at 1715 hours local time	Hit by missile, 1 person killed	IMO
23 March	*Dena*	Tanker	372 201	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	South of Kharg Island	Hit on given date	IMO
26 March	*Maersk Astro*	Tanker	7 897	Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	Lat. 28°17′12″N, long. 49°11′06″E; at 0124 hours local time	Contacted underwater mine, shell plate damaged; no casualties reported	IMO
5 April	*Polikon*	Tanker	239 604	Cyprus	Cyprus	Lat. 28°22′N, long. 50°56′E	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
11 April	*Colossus*	N.A.	15 180	Panama	Panama	At lat. 25°39′N, long. 55°19′E; near Sharjah; at 1530 hours local time	Attacked by gunboat, 2 shots fired but both missed; no casualties reported	IMO
12 April	*Lady Sky*	Ore/bulk/ oil carrier	140 000	Cyprus	Cyprus	Lat. 27°54′N, long. 51°13′E, at approx. 0730 hours GMT	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
15 April	*Corriedale Express*	Livestock carrier	12 079	Philippines	Philippines	Lat. 26°30′N, long. 52°28′E; at 1145 hours local time	Hit by 2 missiles, no casualties to crew	IMO
20 April	*Tenryu Maru*	Liquefied gas tank	53 171	Japan	Japan	Lat. 25°01′N, long. 54°16′E; at 0405 hours GMT	Attacked by Iranian helicopter, apparently missed	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
24 April	*Fuji Orient*	Tanker	285 468	Japan	Panama	Lat. 28°18′N, long. 50°58′E; 80 miles south of Kharg Island	Attacked by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Jebel Ali*	Boxship	20 353	Kuwait	Kuwait	Off Abu Dhabi	Detained by Iran for 2 hours and then released	IMO
25 April	*Mega Point*	Tanker	141 006	Liberia	Liberia	Lat. 26°07′N, long. 56°00′E; off Mina Saqr, at 0015 hours local time	Hit 3 times by small patrol vessels	IMO
29 April	*Pamit*	Oil/bulk/ ore carrier	84 137	Greece	Panama	Lat. 28°14′N, long. 51°00′E; at approx. 0748 hours GMT	Hit by unknown object, no casualties reported	IMO
N.A.	*Mousa*	Maintenance vessel	1 536	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	N.A.	Reported hit recently, no further details available	IMO
4 May	*Petrobulk Regent*	Tanker	31 127	Panama	Panama	Lat. 25°43′N, long. 55°29′E; at 2205 hours local time	Hit by Iranian gunboat, 1 crew injured	IMO
5 May	*Shuho Maru*	Tanker	258 000	Japan	Japan	Lat. 27°53′N, long. 49°50′3″E; at 0120 hours local time	Hit by Iranian gunboat, no casualties	IMO
6 May	*Ivan Koroteyev*	Cargo vessel	6 459	USSR	USSR	Approx. 30 miles from Rostam oil platform which is off Arabian coast at lat. 26°27′4″N, long. 52°31′7″E; about 1230 hours local time	Reported hit by missile and machine-gun fire, no casualties	IMO
11 May	*B.R. Ambedkar*	Tanker	89 453	India	India	Lat. 25°46′N, long. 55°24′E; at 0515 hours local time	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
13 or 14 May	*Stilikon*	Tanker	206 198	Panama	Panama	En route to Kharg Island	Attacked by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
16 May	*Marshal Chuykov*	Tanker	67 980	USSR	USSR	35 miles off Kuwait coast	Damaged by mine explosion, no casualties reported	IMO
17 May	*Zeus*	Tanker	158 694	Greece	Cyprus	Between Kharg Island and Larak Island; at 0954 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Aquamarine*	Tanker	89 179	Liberia	Liberia	Lat. 27°02′N, long. 51°22′E; at 0840 hours local time	Attacked by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
18 May	*Golar Robin*	Tanker	219 387	Liberia	Liberia	Attacked off Saudi Arabian coast	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
22 May	*Rashidah*	Tanker	2 596	Qatar	Qatar	Lat. 28°53′N, long. 49°23′E; at about 0100 hours GMT	Attacked by 10 missiles, 3 crew reported seriously injured	IMO
26 May	*Primrose*	Tanker	274 624	Japan	Liberia	34 miles off coast of Kuwait	Reported to have hit a mine, no casualties	IMO
9 June	*Ethnic*	Tanker	274 629	Greece	Greece	Lat. 28°57′N, long. 48°48′E; at 2005 hours local time	Hit by missile or mine, no casualties reported	IMO
18 June	*Stena Explorer*	Tanker	269 091	Liberia	Liberia	30 miles off the Kuwaiti coast	Hit mine, no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
20 June	*Tenacity*	Tanker	73 700	Panama	Malta	While sailing to Kharg Island; at 0500 hours GMT	Hit by missiles, no casualties reported	IMO
24 June	*Hira III*	Bulk carrier	30 643	Turkey	Turkey	Lat. 28°21′5″N, long. 50°56′E; at approx. 0255 hours GMT	Hit by missile from helicopter, 7 crew injured	IMO
26 June	*Mia Margrethe*	Tanker	224 607	Norway	Norway	Lat. 27°53′N, long. 49°43′E; at 2115 hours GMT	Hit by Iranian gunboat, 4 persons injured	IMO
..	*Stena Concordia*	Tanker	269 296	Liberia	Liberia	Lat. 27°58′N, long. 49°29′E; at 2250 hours GMT	Hit by rocket by small boat, 2 crew slightly injured	IMO
30 June	*Al Merqaab*	Container ship	32 534	United Arab Shipping Company	Kuwait	Lat. 28°00′N, long. 49°28′E; 20 miles off Saudi Arabian coast; at 0215 hours; the vessel was heading from Al-Shu'eiba seaport in Kuwait to Bahrain, then Dubai, and then to seaports in the Far East	Iranian gunboat opened fire on vessel, hit by missile, no casualties	IMO; Letter from Kuwait of 1 July
1 July	*Dena*	Tanker	371 201	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 28°29′N, long. 50°54′E; at 1008 hours local time	Hit by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
3 July	*Santa Maria*	Tanker	313 467	Spain	Spain	Off Mina Saqr, near Strait of Hormuz	Hit by gunboat missiles, no casualties	IMO
6 July	*Nikos Kazantzakis*	Product carrier	87 200	United States of America	Cyprus	Near Kharg Island oil terminal; at approx. 1700 hours GMT	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
7 July	*Salserve*	Salvage tug	742	Singapore	Singapore	In Gulf; at 2100 hours local time	Hit by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
9 July	*Peconic*	Tanker	273 205	United States of America	Liberia	Lat. 28°15′N, long. 49°23′E; about 70 miles southeast of Mina Ahmadi near Zuluf oil field	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
13 July	*Ville D'Anvers*	Container ship	21 111	France	France	Lat. 28°00′N, long. 49°42′E; at 0335 hours	Attacked by Iranian gunboats, no casualties	IMO
21 July	*Cosmobile Ace*	Carrier	11 709	Panama	Panama	Strait of Hormuz	Boarded and escorted to Bandar Abbas for cargo inspection, detained for 4 days and released on 25 July	IMO
24 July	*Bridgetown*	Tanker	401 362	Kuwait	United States of America	Lat. 27°59′N, long. 49°50′E; about 18 miles west of Farsi Island; at 0700 hours local time	Struk mine, no casualties	IMO
10 August	*Texaco Caribbean*	Tanker	274 347	United States of America	Panama	About 9 miles north-east of Fujairah in Gulf of Oman; at about 1530 hours local time	Struck mine, no casualties	IMO
15 August	*100 Et Anita*	Supply vessel	245	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	In Gulf of Oman; lat. 250°17′N, long. 56°28′E; at 0900 hours (presumed local time)	Struck mine, crew missing and presumed dead, including captain	IMO
18 August	*Osco Sierra*	Chemical tanker	33 951	Norway	Liberia	Lat. 25°55′N, long. 56°42′E; late afternoon local time	Attacked by 2 fast patrol boats, no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
19 August	*Bribir*	Container vessel	5 597	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	In Persian Gulf; at about 1200 hours GMT	Fired on from powered dinghy, boarded and searched by Iranian guards, no casualties	IMO
29 August	*Alvand*	Tanker	236 807	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At Sirri Island; at 0900 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties	IMO
..	*Shoush*	Tanker	226 319	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 27°36′N, long. 50°39′E; at 1900 hours GMT	Attacked by missile, no casualties	IMO
30 August	*Sanandaj*	Tanker	253 837	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	While loading at Kharg Island	No casualties reported	IMO
..	*Fortuneship L*	Tanker	268 081	Greece	Greece	Lat. 27°26′N, long. 51°37′E; at 1540 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
31 August	*Jebel Ali*	Container ship	21 160	United Arab Shipping Co.	Kuwait	Lat. 25°43′N, long. 55°37′E, while it was on a regular trip from Khor Fakkan to Dubai, 7 nautical miles north of UAE port of Umm Al Qaiwain; at 0530 hours local time	Attacked by gunboat, no casualties	IMO Letter from Kuwait of 1 september (S/19093)
..	*Rodosea*	Tanker	29 680	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near Kharg Island; lat. 29°50′N, long. 50°11′E; at 0643 hours GMT	Hit on given date, no casualties	IMO
1 September	*Manguia*	Tanker	300 029	Spain	Spain	50 miles southeast of the Ras Tanura refinery; at about 1930 hours local time	Attacked by gunboat	IMO
..	*Astro Pegasus*	Tanker	81 275	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	Lat. 25°48′N, long. 55°37′E, at 2235 hours local time (of Dubai)	Hit by missiles, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Star Ray*	Tanker	215 780	Cyprus	Cyprus	Between Kharg Island and Larak; at approx. 0900 and 1000 hours local time	Hit by missiles, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Big Orange XIV*	Offshore supply vessel	197	Panama	Panama	In northern Gulf (Kharg Island)	Vessel sunk during attack on Kharg Island, 2 crew presumed dead	IMO
2 September	*Diamond Marine*	Tanker	227 307	Japan	Liberia	Lat. 26°21′N, long. 56°07′E; 30 miles southeast of Gulf entrance	Hit by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Dafni*	Tanker	97 286	Greece	Greece	Lat. 27°49′N, long. 49°48′E	Attacked by 3 speedboats, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Leonidas Glory*	Cargo ship	3 717	Cyprus	Cyprus	10 miles north of Sharjah; at 0300 hours GMT	Attacked by speedboats, no casualties	IMO
..	*Nisshin Maru*	Tanker	180 200	Japan	Japan	After loading oil at Sirri Island; at 2245 hours local time	Attacked on given date, no casualties	IMO
..	*Jolly Rubino*	Container ship	19 418	Italy	Italy	Near Farsi Island; lat. 27°56′N, long. 49°45′E; at 2230 hours GMT	Attacked by assault boat, 2 crew injured	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
8 September	N.A.	Tug boat	N.A.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kharg Island	Vessel sunk by Iraqi aircraft, no details on casualties	IMO
..	N.A.	Tug boat	N.A.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kharg Island	Vessel sunk by Iraqi aircraft, no details on casualties	IMO
9 September	*Haven*	Tanker	232 160	Cyprus	Cyprus	Lat. 25°54′N, long. 55°32′E; at 2230 hours GMT	Attacked by gunboat, no casualties	IMO
18 September	*Actinia*	Tanker	238 919	Spain	Cyprus	While heading to Kharg Island; at 2000 hours local time	Struck by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
20 September	*Petroship B*	Tanker	39 115	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Lat. 26°12′N, long. 56°08′E; at 0300 hours local time	Fired on by gunboats	IMO
..	*Shirvan*	Tanker	69 360	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At Kharg Island, at 1702 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties	IMO
21 September	*Gentle Breeze*	Combination carrier	102 799	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Lat. 27°50′N, long. 49°48′E; at 1745 hours GMT	Hit by missiles, 1 crew killed	IMO
22 September	*Marissa 1*	Research/survey vessel	181	Panama	Panama	In northern Gulf; at 0100 hours local time	Vessel hit a mine and sank, 3 crew missing	IMO
26 September	*Coral Cape*	Tanker	225 668	Greece	Cyprus	70 miles south of Kharg Island, lat. 28°23′N, long. 51°03′E; just before 2000 hours GMT	Came under second attack on 27 September; lat. 27°43′N, long. 51°18′E; at 1028 hours GMT	IMO
27 September	*Shirvan*	Tanker	69 360	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Just south of Kharg oil terminal; at 0500 hours local time	Attacked on given date, 1 crew dead, 17 injured, 8 missing	IMO
..	*Marlin*	Bulk/oil carrier	15 000	United States of America	Liberia	Attacked early hours Sunday morning	No casualties reported	IMO
..	*Merlin*	Tanker	29 340	Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	Vicinity of Kharg Island; at 1100 hours GMT	No casualties reported	IMO
..	*Iran Sepah*	Tanker	N.A.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 27°25′N, long. 52°13′E; at 1745 hours GMT	Attacked and hit, 1 person killed	IMO
29 September	*Koriana*	Tanker	63 736	Liberia	Greece	11 miles from Zarkum while proceeding to Ruwais; lat. 25°07′N, long. 53°58′E; at approx. 2030 hours GMT	Attacked by rocket-propelled grenades, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Kharg 4*	Tanker	284 299	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	In vicinity of Ras Al Motaf; at 1400 hours local time	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
30 September	*Nichiharu Maru*	Tanker	237 365	Japan	Japan	Lat. 26°22′N, long. 56°13′E; at approx. 1215 hours GMT	Hit by missiles and gunfire from 5 small vessels, no casualties	IMO
..	*Western City*	Tanker	236 425	Japan	Liberia	Lat. 26°19′N, long. 56°07′E; at 1233 hours GMT	Attacked by 5 gunboats, no casualties	IMO
1 October	*Johar*	Tanker	89 937	Pakistan	Pakistan	Near Ras Shaikh Masud about 100 miles northeast of Dubai	Hit by 2 gunboats, no casualties reported	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
..	*Shenton Bluff*	Fishing trawler	65	Australia	Australia	Not too far north of Dubai	Hit by missile, skipper killed	IMO
2 October	*Felicity*	Tanker	101 977	Cyprus	Cyprus	About 100 miles south of Kharg Island; at 0800 hours GMT	Hit by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Spic Emerald*	Tanker	17 465	India	India	Lat. 25°15′N, long. 54°58′E; at 0245 hours local time	Attacked by speedboat, no casualties reported	IMO
5 October	*Shining Star*	Tanker	256 263	Cyprus	Cyprus	At Larak Island oil terminal; at 1430 hours local time	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
..	*Seawise Giant*	Tanker	564 739	Hong Kong	Liberia	At Larak Island oil terminal; at 1430 hours local time	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
..	*Brazil Star*	Combination carrier	183 526	Japan	Panama	At Larak Island oil terminal; at 1342 hours local time	Attacked on given date, 1 man injured	IMO
..	*Chastine Maersk*	Container vessel	N.A.	Denmark	Denmark	Lat. 25°35′N, long. 55°24′E; at 1130 hours local time	Intercepted by Iranian gunboat with apparently warning shots across her bow	IMO
..	*Legacy*	Tanker	267 896	Cyprus	Cyprus	At Larak Island oil terminal	Attacked on given date, no casualties	IMO
..	*World Admiral*	Tanker	237 311	Liberia	Liberia	At Larak Island oil terminal	Hit by missile, 1 crew injured	IMO
7 October	*Raad Al-Bakry VIII*	Products carrier	21 032	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Lat. 25°25′N, long. 55°09′E; at 0105 hours GMT	Raided by fast attack boats, no casualties reported	IMO
8 October	*Tomoe 8*	Tanker	9 431	Japan	Panama	Lat. 27°09′3″N, long. 50°47′1″E; at 0625 hours GMT	Hit by missile 3 crew slightly injured	IMO
10 October	*Rova*	Tanker	239 435	Spain	Liberia	Just south of Kharg Island; at 1804 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, 2 crew killed and 4 missing	IMO
..	*Mykonos*	Chemical tanker	32 200	Greece	Liberia	Off Iranian coast	Hit by missiles	IMO
..	*Merlin*	Tanker	215 925	N.A.	Cyprus	Lat. 27°55′N, long. 51°08′E; at 1804 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
12 October	*Marianthi M*	Tanker	20 826	Liberia	Panama	Lat. 28°02′N, long. 51°07′E; at approx. 0927 hours local time	Hit by missile, 1 man dead and 1 other injured	IMO
..	*Petroship B*	Tanker	39 115	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	About 12 miles off Dubai, lat. 25°26′N, long. 55°12′E; at 1551 hours GMT	Attacked by at least 1 gunboat, no casualties	IMO
13 October	*Atlantic Peace*	Tanker	84 631	Hong Kong	Liberia	Lat. 25°22′N, long. 54°58′E; at 2115 hours GMT	Hit by missile, no casualties	IMO
14 October	*Pegasus I*	Tanker	231 990	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near Kharg Island; at 0340 hours GMT	Struck by missile, no casualties reported	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
15 October	*Sungari*	Tanker	275 932	Liberia	Liberia	Vessel anchored off Mina al Ahmadi; at 0600 hours local time	Hit by missile, no casualties reported	IMO Letter fron Kuwait of 15 october (S/19210)
16 October	*Sea Isle City*	Tanker	81 283	Kuwait	United States of America	5 miles off port of Al-Shu'eiba in Kuwaiti waters; at 0600 hours local time	Attacked by missile, 18 crew injured	IMO Letter fron Kuwait of 16 october (S/19215)
23 October	*Prosperven-ture L*	Product carrier	38 574	Greece	Panama	Lat. 25°17′N, long. 54°56′E; at 2300 hours GMT	Attacked by gunboats, no casualties reported	IMO
4 November	*Tafian*	Tanker	289 778	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kharg Island; at approx. 1000 hours GMT	Damaged during air attacks on Kharg Island, 2 people injured	IMO
6 November	*Grand Wisdom*	Tanker	103 584	United States of America	Panama	Lat. 25°16′N, long. 54°43′E; at 0417 hours local time	Attacked by gunboats, no casualties	IMO
11 November	*Liquid Bulk Explorer*	Chemical tanker	12 964	Japan	Panama	Lat. 25°39′N, long. 55°17′E	Attacked by 2 gunboats, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Fortuneship L*	Tanker	268 079	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 28°42′N, long. 50°43′E; at 2020 hours local time	Attacked on given date, no casualties. Attacked on 13 November for a second time while being towed north to Kharg Island	IMO
12 November	*Yousef*	Tug	584	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Off Lavan Island; at 2000 hours GMT	Attacked by aircraft, no casualties	IMO
13 November	*Salvital*	Tug	246	Singapore	N.A.	Lat. 27°58′N, long. 51°06′E; south of Kharg Island; at 1100 hours local time	Hit by missile, 3 crew dead, 3 injured	IMO
15 November	*Lucy*	Tanker	64 000	N.A.	Liberia	Lat. 26°15′N, long. 56°05′E; at 0300 hours local time	Attacked by gunboats, no casualties reported	IMO
16 November	*Esso Freeport*	Tanker	260 831	Owned by a com-pany based in the United States of America	Bahamas	Off the coast of Oman; at 1135 hours local time	Attacked by gunboats, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Filikon*	Tanker	79 986	Greece	Greece	Lat. 26°11′N, long. 56°06′E; at 1330 hours Dubai time	Attacked by gunboats, no casualties reported	IMO
19 November	*Salviva*	Salvage tug	N.A.	Singapore	Singapore	Approx. lat. 27°38′N, long. 51°50′E; at 1059 hours GMT	Hit on given date, 1 crew killed and 5 wounded	IMO
20 November	*Tabriz*	Tanker	69 498	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Between Lavan and Sirri Islands	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
21 November	*Jimilta*	Cargo ship	16 275	Greece	Greece	Lat. 27°59′N, long. 50°10′E	Sprayed with machine gun fire, no casualties reported	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
22 November	*Andromeda*	Tanker	63 953	United Arab Emirates	Greece	Lat. 25°03′N, long. 54°22′E; heading to the port of Ruwais in the UAE; at 0125 hours local time	Hit on given date, no reports on casualties	IMO
23 November	*Unimaster*	Container ship	11 649	Taiwan	Panama	In Strait of Hormuz; at 0445 hours GMT	Attacked by gunboat, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Fundulea*	Cargo ship	6 253	Romania	Romania	Lat. 26°17′N, long. 56°06′E; at 0653 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, 3 crew seriously injured	IMO
26 November	*Umm Al Jathathel*	Tanker	65 602	Kuwait	Federal Republic of Germany	Lat. 25°57′N, long. 55°19′E; at about 0845 hours GMT	Hit on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
27 November	*Stilikon*	Tanker	206 198	Cyprus	Panama	Lat. 27°02′N, long. 52°32′E; at 1438 hours GMT	Hit by missile, no casualties reported	IMO
29 November	*Khark 4*	Tanker	284 299	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Approx. lat. 27°02′N, long. 52°32′E; at 1400 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
4 December	*Actinia*	Tanker	238 919	Cyprus	Cyprus	Lat. 27°37′N, long. 51°20′E (between Kharg and Lavan Island); at 0400 hours GMT	Vessel attacked for a second time (5 hours later) between Lavan and Larak Islands, no casualties reported	IMO
5 December	*Estelle Maersk*	Products tanker	50 600	Denmark	Denmark	Lat. 25°30′N, long 55°14′E; at approx. 2300 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, 1 crew dead and 1 seriously injured	IMO
6 December	*Norman Atlantic*	Combination carrier	85 129	Singapore	Singapore	Lat. 26°22′N, long. 56°15′E; at 1222 hours local time	As a result of the attack, vessel sank on 10 December, no casualties	IMO
8 December	*Alamoot*	Tanker	317 824	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 28°07′N, long. 51°07′E; at 1136 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
9 December	*Susangird*	Tanker	218 467	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 28°01′N, long. 51°03′E; at 2000 hours GMT	Attacked on given date; a second attack took place on 10 December at lat. 28°05′N, long. 51°07′E; at approx. 0730 hours GMT; 21 crew feared dead including master	IMO
11 December	*Filikos*	Tanker	85 398	Greece	Greece	Lat. 25°08′N, long. 53°55′E; at 1710 hours GMT	Attacked by frigate, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Tharaleos*	Tanker	96 989	Greece	Greece	Lat. 25°15′N, long. 54°00′E; at 1726 hours GMT	Attacked by frigate, no casualties reported	IMO
12 December	*Pivot*	Tanker	232 164	Liberia	Cyprus	Off Abu Musa	Attacked by frigate, no casualties reported	IMO
15 December	*Ariadne*	Tanker	102 088	Greece	Greece	Lat. 26°16′N, long. 56°07′E; at approx. 0355 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties	IMO
..	*Mimi M*	Bulk carrier	27 244	N.A.	Cyprus	Lat. 28°19′N, long. 50°54′E; at approx. 2100 hours GMT	Attacked by missiles, 5 crew injured in first raid; second attack took place on 16 December at 0100 hours GMT	IMO
16 December	*World Produce*	Products carrier	29 990	Greece	Greece	Lat. 26°19′N, long. 55°57′E; off Ras Al Khaimah, at 0700 hours local time	Attacked by gunboat, no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
..	*Taftan*	Tanker	289 778	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lat. 28°05′N, long. 50°58′E; at 0640 hours GMT	Attacked by missiles, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Island Transporter*	Cargo ship	9 714	N.A.	Maldives	Lat. 25°27′N, long. 54°57′E; at 2305 hours GMT	Attacked by missiles from gunboats; a second attack took place 7 hours later on 17 December, no casualties reported	IMO
18 December	*Saudi Splendour*	Crude carrier	280 578	Saudi Arabia	Liberia	Lat. 25°36′N, long. 55°14′E, at 0345 hours local time	Attacked by gunboat, no casualties reported	IMO
..	*Happy Kari*	Crude carrier	290 762	Norway	Norway	Lat. 26°15′N, long. 56°12′E, at 1300 hours local time	Attacked by gunboat, no casualties reported	IMO
19 December	*Karama Maersk*	Crude carrier	337 700	Denmark	Denmark	In southern Gulf, lat. 25°45′N, long. 55°07′E, at 0500 hours GMT	Attacked on given date, no casualties	IMO
22 December	*Burmah Enterprise*	Crude carrier	457 927	Burma	Burma	Larak Island; at 1030 hours GMT	Hit by missiles during air raid on Larak Island, no casualties	IMO
..	*World Petrobras*	Tanker	411 508	Liberia	Liberia	Larak Island; at 1030 hours GMT	Hit by missiles during air raid on Larak Island, no casualties	IMO
..	*Seawise Giant*	Tanker	564 739	Hong Kong	Liberia	Larak Island; at 1030 hours GMT	Hit by missiles during air raid on Larak Island, no casualties	IMO
..	*British Respect*	Tanker	277 747	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	At Larak Island; at approx. 1030 hours GMT	Damaged by bombs, no casualties	IMO
..	*Stena Concordia*	Tanker	273 712	Liberia	Liberia	In southern Gulf; at 2215 hours GMT	Attacked by frigate, no casualties	IMO
23 December	*World Progress*	Crude carrier	237 285	Liberia	Liberia	Off Jebel Ali; at 1900 hours GMT	Report unconfirmed	IMO
..	*Berge Big*	Crude carrier	285 400	Norway	Norway	Lat. 25°18′N, long. 54°46′E; at approx. 2315 hours local time	Attacked on given date, no casualties reported	IMO
24 December	*Eastern Power*	Tanker	275 553	N.A.	Liberia	12 miles off Abu Musa	Attacked on morning of given date, no casualties	IMO
25 December	*Hyundai No. 7*	Bulk carrier	19 682	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	Off Abu Musa; at 1700 hours	Hit by shells, 4 crew injured, 2 seriously	IMO
..	*Nejmatel El Petrol XVII*	Tanker	20 795	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Two miles west of UAE port of Mina Saqr at night	Hit by missiles, 1 crew slightly injured	IMO
29 December	*Norasia Pearl*	Container ship	1 742	Switzerland	Federal Republic of Germany	Strait of Hormuz	Intercepted by Iranian warships and arrested as she passed through Strait of Hormuz, taken to Bandar Abbas and searched, reported on 9 January 1988 to have been released by Iranians, exact date of release not known	IMO

DOCUMENT S/19169

Letter dated 1 October 1987 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*1 October 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Sheikh Mohamed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Karim AL-SHAKAR
Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 1 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BAHRAIN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the vessel *Iran-Ajr*, as circulated in document S/19161, I should like to inform you that that vessel was neither brought into nor destroyed in the territorial waters of the State of Bahrain.

Accordingly, the contents of the aforementioned letter constitute an allegation which is quite unfounded.

(Signed) Mohamed bin Mubarak AL KHALIFA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain

DOCUMENT S/19170*

Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 October 1987*]

I have the honour to attach the text of a statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, in response to allegations made in the General Assembly of the United Nations, about South Africa, by President Chissano of Mozambique. I also attach extracts from the report of the Board of Inquiry into the accident which claimed the life of President Samora Machel and others on 19 October 1986.

I should appreciate it if this letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Leslie MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, Mr. R. F. Botha

President Chissano of Mozambique is apparently under the impression that allegations against South Africa emanating from United Nations circles in New York are given a better hearing than those from Maputo.

A lie nevertheless is no less of a lie merely because it is told on another continent. President Chissano has deemed fit to repeat at the United Nations previous allegations regarding the death of the late President Machel. The findings of an independent panel of international experts refute, however, the allegations of the President of Mozambique in respect of facts, interpretation and conclusion.

This illustrates the senselessness of such unsubstantiated allegations, but in fact it is not South Africa which suffers but the reputations of famous personalities such as the United States' Colonel Frank Borman and the United Kingdom's Sir Walter Edward Eveleigh and Mr. Geoffrey Wilkinson. I should like to know what Col. Borman has to say on this score.

According to reports, the Mozambican leader will shortly be received by President Reagan, and one can but hope that President Reagan will also judge other remarks made by President Chissano about South Africa against the background of these demonstrably untrue allegations.

ANNEX II

Extracts from the report of the Board of Inquiry into the accident which claimed the life of President Samora Machel and others on 19 October 1986

INTRODUCTION

The members of the Board were the Hon. Mr. Justice C. S. Margo, D.S.C.O., D.F.C., F.R.A.E.S., of the Supreme Court of South Africa; the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Edward Eveleigh, P.C., former Lord Justice of Appeal, of the United Kingdom; Col. Frank Borman, Congressional Space Medal of Honour recipient, former

* Incorporating document S/19170/Corr.1 of 13 October 1987.

Chief Test Pilot, astronaut, aeronautical engineer and President and Chief Executive of Eastern Airlines, of the United States of America; Mr. Geoffrey Crichton Wilkinson, C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.A.E.S., former test pilot, aeronautical engineer and Chief Inspector of the Accidents Investigation Branch, Ministry of Transport, of the United Kingdom; Mr. J. J. S. Germishuys, former Commissioner for Civil Aviation of the Republic of South Africa; and Mr. P. van Hoven, Chairman of the Airlines Association of South Africa of the Republic of South Africa.

The Board appointed its own attorney, Mr. N. van Rensburg, of the firm of Rooth and Wessels, Pretoria, and the Counsel, Mr. C. E. Puckrin, S.C., to lead the evidence. They were assisted by Mr. Peter Martin, of the firm of Frere Cholmeley, Solicitors, of London. Mr. J. H. Coetzee, S.C., with him Mr. P. Z. Ebersohn, instructed by Messrs. J. P. Krause and J. N. J. Koegelenberg of the State Attorney's Office, Pretoria, appeared at the hearings to represent the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Transport and Defence.

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed the "aircraft accident factual report" subject to an attached statement which reads as follows:

"The Soviet Union, acting in terms of the Chicago Convention of 1944 and in accordance with standards and recommended practices of annex 13 to the Chicago Convention, considers that an analysis and conclusions should be developed and added to the aircraft accident factual report by the same investigation commission.

"According to annex 13, paragraph 6.11, the analysis and conclusions must be elaborated and agreed to on a trilateral basis by the States participating in the investigation.

"Any other procedure of elaboration of the report contradicts international rules and cannot be accepted by the Soviet side."

In the report the Board explains that this submission is wrong. The Board concludes as follows:

"The position in the present case therefore is that, while the States other than the State of occurrence have the right to participate in the investigation and the State of registry has also the right to be present at the Inquiry and they both have been offered a substantial role in the conduct of the Inquiry, nothing in the Convention or annex 13 gives them the right to adjudicate or make the final decision. In so far as it claims this right the statement of the USSR is erroneous, but there exists, of course, the right to comment on the draft final report and to have the comments, if any, dealt with in accordance with paragraph 6.11."

Synopsis

Operator and owner: People's Republic of Mozambique (Mozambique)

Aircraft type and model: Tupolev TU-134A-3

Aircraft nationality and registration marks: The aircraft was registered in Mozambique as C9-CAA

Date and time of accident: 19 October 1986 at 19h21'39"

Note:

1. Save where otherwise stated, Universal Co-ordinated Time (UTC) is used throughout this report. Local time is UTC plus 2 hours.
2. Flight level (FL), altitude and elevation are expressed in feet, or metres with the equivalent in feet. Linear measurements are expressed in metres. Distance is expressed in kilometres or nautical miles, as the case may be.

Place of accident: Mbuzini, district Komatipoort, Republic of South Africa, latitude 25°54'41" S, longitude 31°57'26" E.

On 19 October 1986, at 19h21'39", the aircraft crashed in hilly country while descending in darkness and cloudy conditions. The crew were under the erroneous impression that the aircraft was in the vicinity of Maputo airport, Mozambique.

A map indicating the approximate position of the relevant points is annexed as appendix 111 [of the full report].

The aircraft, which was being used to transport a group of senior Mozambique government officials led by President Samora Machel, was en route from Mbala in northern Zambia to Maputo with an estimated arrival time of 1925h.

The Chief of Accident Investigations of the State of occurrence (South Africa) received telephonic notifications of the accident at 0530h on 20 October. The State of registry and of the operator, Mozambique, was notified by means of the aeronautical fixed telecommunications network at 0650h on 20 October and the State of manufacture, the USSR, at 0600h on 22 October.

The investigator-in-charge of the State of occurrence arrived at the scene of the accident at 1200h on 20 October and commenced the investigation, followed by further investigators on 21 October.

The State of occurrence approached both the United States National Transportation Safety Board and the United Kingdom Accidents Investigation Branch for assistance with the investigation, but both were reluctant to get involved on an individual basis. The International Civil Aviation Organization [*ICAO*] was then requested to approach Contracting States for investigators and for assistance to ensure an impartial investigation. ICAO replied that, as the investigation was in the hands of the State of occurrence and that the State of registry and the State of manufacture were represented, there was no need for a further communication from ICAO. South Africa then requested Mozambique also to approach ICAO to arrange that an impartial expert participate in the read-out of recorders and analysis of information, after which three advisers were made available to the State of registry. In the absence of the assistance requested by the State of occurrence, it obtained the services of three independent advisers.

Representatives of the State of registry and the State of manufacture were invited to join the investigation team of the State of occurrence, and these three parties jointly undertook the field investigation. This tripartite investigation team jointly produced an agreed aircraft accident factual report which was signed on behalf of all three parties on 16 January 1987.

The State of occurrence appointed an Accident Inquiry Board, the members of which were from South Africa, the United States and the United Kingdom to make an investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the accident. The Board has carried out the functions of investigator-in-charge in terms of annex 13 to the Chicago Convention. The State of occurrence, and also the Board, invited the State of registry and the State of manufacture and all other interested parties to participate in the Inquiry by attending the proceedings directly or through representatives, with the right to cross-examine witnesses, to call their own witnesses and produce any other evidence and to make representations to the Board. In addition, due notice of the date of the proceedings of the Board was given in writing to the representatives of the USSR and of Mozambique.

On the invitation of the USSR, representatives of Mozambique and South Africa visited Moscow from 20 to 23 November 1986 and were given information on the flight recorders, crew procedures and the aircraft equipment. The CVR was transcribed in Zurich, Switzerland, from 24 to 26 November in the presence of representatives of the three participating States. The USSR provided the read-out equipment and technicians and the Government of Switzerland provided the facilities. Back in Moscow from 27 November to 2 December the digital flight data recorder was decoded and read out, the data were analysed and the flight path and the ground tract were reconstructed in the presence of representatives of the three participating States.

The aircraft, on its last flight, departed from Mbala at 1638h and was routed to Maputo via Kasama, Lusaka and Kurla. At 1847h the crew contacted Maputo Information and reported overhead Kurla flight level 350, estimated position abeam Limpopo at 1905h and Maputo at 1925h. The crew reported 48 persons on board and an endurance of four hours.

At 1849h the aircraft acknowledged the Maputo AFIS controller's information that no delay was expected for an ILS approach to runway 23 and confirmed that the flight would continue at FL 350 to VMA (VOR Maputo).

At 1902h the aircraft reported top of descent and was instructed by the controller to report runway lights in sight or reaching 3,000 feet. The METAR report for Maputo airport was given.

During the descent the aircraft executed a turn through 37° to the right. Had such turn been executed eight minutes later, it would have resulted in the interception of radial 045 (VMA) for an ILS landing on runway 23 at Maputo airport.

At 1918h the aircraft reported at 3,000 feet and was cleared for an ILS approach to runway 23. Later, when the aircraft radio operator reported (erroneously) that the ILS was unserviceable, the controller cleared the aircraft for a visual approach to runway 05.

The aircraft continued to descend in darkness at an average rate of 2.5 metres (8 feet) per second, or 480 feet per minute, in an attempt to establish visual contact with the Maputo runway lights. In fact it was then out of range of most of the Maputo navigational aids and the crew were unsure of their position.

The radio operator continued communications with the Maputo controller until 1921h, after which time there was no response to calls from the controller.

The wreckage of the aircraft was found approximately 35 nautical miles west of Maputo airport, in South Africa. The crash site was in a hilly terrain at an elevation of 666 metres (2,185 feet), approximately 150 metres inside the South Africa-Mozambique border.

Those fatally injured totalled 34. They included the President of Mozambique. The flight engineer and nine passengers were injured. One of the injured passengers subsequently died of his injuries.

Immediately prior to impact the aircraft and all relevant equipment were fully serviceable and airworthy. There was no evidence of sabotage or outside interference.

As appears from its conclusions in section 3 of the report, the Board was unanimously determined that the cause of the accident was that the flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach, but continued to descend under visual flight rules in darkness and some cloud, i.e. without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude and minimum assigned altitude and in addition ignored the GPWS alarm.

Conclusions

A. *Findings*

1. The operating crew were qualified and properly licensed to operate the Tupolev TU-134A-3 aircraft and had had experience of operating into Maputo at night.

2. The aircraft had been properly maintained and its documentation was in order. It was airworthy and properly loaded, and there was no technical failure or malfunction in flight prior to impact.

3. The status of the radio navigational aids on the ground and in the aircraft was adequate for let-down and ILS approach.

4. The weather at the destination airport was not a factor.

5. The runway lights were operating normally.

6. The DFDR operated properly and provided essential data to assist in the investigation.

7. The CVR operated properly and provided essential information to assist in investigation.

8. There was no evidence of crew disability prior to impact.

9. The crew did not file a flight plan as required by Mozambique regulations.

10. The crew was unaware of the correct number of passengers on board.

11. The crew miscalculated the endurance of the aircraft in the initial communication with Maputo AFIS.

12. The aircraft did not have sufficient fuel on board to proceed to the selected alternate airport.

13. The cockpit layout and crew positioning prevented the navigator from visually checking the VOR frequency selection and prevented the pilots from visually checking the ADF frequency selection on the Doppler control panel. This made cross-checking by the challenge-by-the-answer system essential, but no such checking took place.

14. The aircraft was prematurely (by about eight minutes) turned 37° to starboard during descent. This turn was initiated by the navigator via the Doppler system and the automatic pilot.

15. The aircraft would have intercepted the radial 045 for runway 23 of the Maputo VOR if the aforementioned turn had been made at the proper time.

16. The navigator introduced the turn because the VOR indicated it.

17. The only VOR signal that could have indicated this was that of Matsapa. The probabilities are, first (and this seems the more likely), that the Matsapa VOR frequency was selected inadvertently on the No. 1 VOR selector, the navigator's OBS/CDI being coupled to the No. 1 VOR receiver, and that the No. 1 VOR selector was later turned to the Maputo ILS frequency; or secondly, that the Matsapa VOR frequency had been selected temporarily by the co-pilot as a cross-check, without informing the rest of the crew, and that the VOR selection had then been returned to Maputo, and that it was during that time the navigator followed the Matsapa beacon.

18. The required procedures and call-outs during the final let-down and approach were not followed. There was a breakdown in crew discipline and co-ordination.

19. The co-pilot was listening to music and a news broadcast on the HF radio during the critical stage of descent.

20. The crew did not use the secondary navigational aids available (i.e. the broadcast station at Maputo and the on-board radar).

21. The crew encountered cloudy conditions during the descent.

22. The captain continued to let down below the prescribed altitude of 3,000 feet without the runway lights being in sight and without any other visual reference to the ground.

23. The crew ignored the GPWS alarm warning.

24. Communications with the Maputo tower were at times ambiguous and misunderstood by both parties.

25. There is no substance in the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a false VOR.

26. After discovery of the crash, medical and rescue assistance was provided in a timely manner considering the remoteness of the site.

B. *Cause*

The cause of the accident was that the flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach, but continued to descend under visual flight rules in darkness and some cloud, i.e. without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude and minimum assigned altitude and in addition ignored the GPWS alarm.

C. *Responsibility*

In terms of the provisions of section 12(1) of the Aviation Act, No. 74 of 1962, as amended, the Board is also required to determine responsibility for the accident. The Board's findings on this aspect are adequately indicated in the analysis and conclusions (see above).

Recommendations

1. Aviation authorities should draw the attention of operating crews and air traffic control personnel to the need for compliance with and the correct use of the RTF terminology interpretation, as provided in annex 10, chapter 5.

2. Attention should further be given to recurrent training and the use of correct air traffic control terminology, particularly in cases where a language foreign to that of the flight personnel or air traffic controller is used.

3. The monitoring of crew compliance with prescribed operating procedures should be reviewed.

4. The period over which CVR installations should keep a running record should be increased from 30 minutes to at least one hour.

5. Attention is drawn to the importance of maintaining navigational aids in accordance with the standards of integrity laid down by ICAO.

DOCUMENT S/19172

Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[5 October 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor armed forces committed acts of aggression against Iraq on 29 and 30 September 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Time	*Region*	*Number of shells*
29 September		
0900 to 1400	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza and surrounding areas and the Bey Malik housing complex	
1730 to 1830	Wasit: Badrah	6
30 September		
	Sulaymaniyah: Bey Malik housing complex	
0910 to 1640	Basra: city centre, Zubayr district, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Ablah, Al-Junaynah, Al-Harithah, Al-Jaza'ir, Al-Mutayhah, Sa'd Square, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Muftiyah, Old Basra, Al-Abbasiyah, Al-Jubaylah, the silo, Al-Ashar, Al-Tuwaysah, Al-Khandaq, Al-Khalij quarter	174, including 25 rockets from a tube-launcher
0800 to 1015	Wasit: Badrah	21
1209 to 1222	Sulaymaniyah	
0900 to 1500	Sirwan subdistrict: Zamaqi housing complex, village of Dayrah, outskirts of Qal'at Diza	
1208 to 1223	Diyala	

DOCUMENT S/19173*

Letter dated 4 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 October 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued on 30 September 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Kampuchean issue.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bui Xuan NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 30 September 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 28 September 1987 issued a statement voicing its welcome and its readiness to participate in a meeting between different Kampuchean parties at the initiative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam holds that a meeting between different Kampuchean parties will break the statement of the past eight years and will open the process toward the peaceful settlement of Kampuchea's internal affairs. This is compatible with the policy of national reconciliation issued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 27 August [*S/19102, annex*] and the joint communiqué of 29 July 1987 [*S/19010, annex*] between Viet Nam and Indonesia respectively representing the Indochinese and the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*] countries, and it meets the legitimate desire of the Kampuchean people of all walks of life and the world public.

The statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea once again demonstrates its high sense of responsibility toward the national destiny and its consistent position to settle the Kampuchean issue through peaceful means on the basis of not allowing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot régime and in the interests of the Kampuchean people and of peace in South-East Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the just position and good will of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as expounded in its 28 September 1987 statement [*S/19183, annex II*]. Viet Nam has constantly striven and will strive together with other concerned countries for a correct and equitable political solution to the Kampuchean issue in the interest of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/615-S/19173.

DOCUMENT S/19174*

Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*5 October 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a note dated 1 October 1987 of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the question of national reconciliation in Kampuchea and a letter dated 18 September 1987 from Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, to the heads of delegations of friendly countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

I should be most grateful if you would have the above-mentioned documents circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Note dated 1 October 1987 of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

1. In its search for a political solution of the problem of Kampuchea the United Nations General Assembly has up to now abided by its successive resolutions, which are in keeping with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with international law and the right of the people of Cambodia to independence.

2. As a basis for a political settlement to the situation in Kampuchea, Viet Nam is now proposing its formula of "national reconciliation" within the framework of the Phnom Penh régime.

3. In order to clarify the opinion of peace- and justice-loving countries on this question, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [*CGDK*] wishes to recall the following:

(i) The CGDK proposes national reconciliation after the first phase of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces within the framework of an agreement to be concluded between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the CGDK on the total withdrawal of those Vietnamese forces within a definite time-frame, under the United Nations supervision.

Viet Nam proposes "national reconciliation" while its forces are still in Kampuchea and no formal agreement has yet been reached on their withdrawal from Kampuchea.

(ii) The CGDK proposes national reconciliation in which the Phnom Penh régime will be included in a quadripartite government right after the first phase of the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Viet Nam proposes "national reconciliation" within the framework of the Phnom Penh régime installed by Viet Nam in the wake of its invasion of Kampuchea.

(iii) The CGDK proposes a national reconciliation without exclusion or selection, open to each and everyone, without consideration of the past or political tendency and without any demand for surrender of any kind.

Viet Nam proposes an exclusive and selective "national reconciliation" and aims actually at dividing and weakening the national resistance forces.

4. It is for all these reasons that the CGDK appeals to all peace- and justice-loving States Members of the United Nations to support its efforts to reach a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, on the basis of the principles enshrined in the General Assembly resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea.

The CGDK earnestly calls upon them all to reject any proposal of "national reconciliation" which aims only at perpetuating the Vietnamese occupation in Kampuchea.

The CGDK renews to all of them its profound gratitude for their noble solidarity and support.

(Signed) NORODOM Sihanouk
President of
Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) SON SANN
Prime Minister of
the Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) KHIEU Samphan
Vice-President of
Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of Foreign Affairs

ANNEX II

Letter dated 18 September 1987 from the Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the heads of delegations of friendly countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly

At a time when the United Nations General Assembly is opening its new session, Viet Nam actively pursues its manoeuvre aimed at disguising its war of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea as a civil war, and thereby demobilizing the increasing support of peace- and justice-loving countries, Member States of our Organization, for the General Assembly draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea.

Aware of that Vietnamese manoeuvre, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Vice-President Khieu Samphan and myself, in our joint statement issued on 2 September last [*S/19104, annex*], made an appeal to the international community to continue to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle at the current General Assembly session and to support overwhelmingly the draft resolution calling for the unconditional withdrawal of all forces of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam from Kampuchea and the exercise by the Cambodian people of their right to self-determination, without any foreign interference.

I would like to take this opportunity to recall, for your kind attention, the following.

1. The root cause of the Kampuchea problem lies with the war of aggression waged by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in order to annex Kampuchea into a great Viet Nam, alias "Indochina Federation".

2. The independence and sovereignty of our country are non-negotiable. Viet Nam, the aggressor, has no right to impose its conditions on the political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea.

3. Only the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia will pave the way for national reconciliation in Cambodia and allow her people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination.

4. The national reconciliation must not exclude anyone.

Prompted by its desire to put an end to this war of which are victims not only the people of Kampuchea but also the people of Viet Nam, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kamuchea, as you have been aware, put forward in March 1986 an eight-point peace plan for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/616-S/19174.

[*S/17927, annex II*], a plan that will have no winner or loser. That proposal, which has been welcomed as a reasonable, flexible and even generous one *vis-à-vis* our aggressor, includes the following main points:

First, we propose that Viet Nam withdraw its forces in two phases within a definite period of time and under the supervision of the United Nations;

Secondly, even before the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces, we propose that those installed in Phnom Penh by Viet Nam participate in our Coalition Government, which will become a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, thus realizing the national reconciliation whereby all the components will enjoy the same rights as political forces;

Thirdly, to Viet Nam which pretends to be threatened by the small and weak Cambodia, we offer an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia, without any foreign military base, under the guarantee and the presence of the United Nations in our country;

Fourthly, we also offer to Viet Nam to establish relations in all fields between our two countries and even to sign together a non-aggression and peaceful co-existence treaty.

By rejecting that peace proposal, Viet Nam has clearly shown its opposition to any political solution of the problem of Kampuchea. It continues to try to impose its *fait accompli* in Cambodia. Our Coalition Government, together with the international community, deeply wishes that Viet Nam would heed the call to reason, which is in the interest of the people of Kampuchea and that of Viet Nam, and of international peace and security.

By trying to perpetuate its occupation of Cambodia through dilatory manoeuvres, Viet Nam takes upon itself full responsibility to history and the international community, which keenly calls for a political settlement without delay of the problem of Kampuchea on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and our eight-point peace proposal.

In conclusion, I would like to renew on behalf of the Coalition Government our high appreciation to your Government for the steadfast and noble support for the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea to recover their independence and to safeguard their national identity. It is our firm belief that, with the unwavering support of peace- and justice-loving countries, including the overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries, Member States of our Organization, the just cause of the Kampuchean people will triumph along with that of international peace and security.

DOCUMENT S/19175*

Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

[*Original: English*]
[*5 October 1987*]

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Security Council of two grave incidents which have recently caused the deaths of two members of the Nepalese contingent in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [*UNIFIL*]. These deaths were the first deliberate killings of UNIFIL personnel since the series of incidents which afflicted the Force between August and December 1986.

2. On 25 August 1987, a vehicle containing the company commander of "B" Company of the Nepalese battalion, another Nepalese officer and three Nepalese soldiers was ambushed on the road between positions 5-6 and 5-13 west of Kafra. One of the soldiers was killed and three other occupants of the vehicles were wounded, one of them seriously. The assailants could not be apprehended and their identity remains unknown. But the UNIFIL board of inquiry into the incident, whose report I have just received, has found that the ambush was a deliberate attempt by armed elements to assassinate the company commander of "B" Company. This officer had previously received an anonymous letter threatening him with death if the Nepalese battalion continued to construct wire obstacles across a track known to be used by Lebanese armed elements to infiltrate armed men and weapons through the UNIFIL area of operation in the direction of the "security zone".

3. On the morning of 4 October 1987, personnel of the South Lebanese Army (SLA) tried to force their way through position 5-15 with a tank and an armoured personnel carrier (APC). They were prevented from doing so by personnel of the Nepalese battalion who used an APC to block the road. After negotiations the SLA personnel returned to their positions on Tallet Huqban. Shortly thereafter, SLA personnel on Tallet Huqban fired three rounds of light machine gun fire at position 5-14. A sentry on duty there was wounded in the leg and arrangements were made to evacuate him to the Swedish Medical Company at UNIFIL headquarters. As the wounded soldier was being evacuated from position 5-14, in a fully marked United Nations ambulance with its light flashing, SLA personnel on Tallet Huqban fired three heavy machine gun rounds at the ambulance, which at that time was still close to the SLA position. One round hit the wounded soldier in the neck and killed him. This incident was vigorously protested to the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), who were asked to stop further unprovoked firing by the SLA. Intermittent mortar and machine gun fire at or close to UNIFIL positions in the area nevertheless continued for a further three hours.

4. The IDF subsequently promised a full investigation of the incident and asked the Force Commander of UNIFIL to convey their condolences to the Nepalese battalion. The Force Commander has informed me that there was no apparent reason for the attempt of the SLA to force position 5-15 or for their further firing at UNIFIL positions. Members of the Council will recall that the SLA positions on Tallet Huqban have for many months been responsible for unprovoked firing both at Lebanese villages and their inhabitants and at UNIFIL positions (see S/18990, para. 11). In August and September 1987 alone there were at least 36 cases of firing at or close to Nepalese battalion personnel from these positions.

5. These two incidents provide a graphic and tragic illustration of the dangerous situation of UNIFIL, placed as it is between the IDF/SLA forces in southern Lebanon and the various Lebanese groups which are resisting the Israeli occupation by force of arms. The terms of reference of UNIFIL contained in document S/12611, which was approved by resolution 426 (1978), require the Force to "ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind". When the warring parties fail to respect these terms of

* Incorporating document S/19175/Corr.1 of 6 October 1987.

reference, UNIFIL is under instructions to take what action it can to stop or hinder their military activities. It is from such action by UNIFIL that unjustifiable incidents like those described above can develop.

6. As I have indicated before, these difficulties could be resolved if Israel withdrew its forces from Lebanon, as the Security Council called upon it to do nine and a half years ago, and if the various armed groups in southern Lebanon co-operated with UNIFIL in maintaining international peace and security on the border, pending full restoration of the Lebanese Government's effective authority. I accordingly renew my appeal to the members of the Security Council, and especially to its permanent members, to do all in their power to get the parties to help UNIFIL carry out its mandate. Only such action by the members of the Council can justify the sacrifices which they continue to ask of the troop-contributing governments and which the latter so steadfastly bear.

DOCUMENT S/19176*

Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 October 1987*]

I have the honour to request you to circulate the attached statement by Secretary of State George P. Shultz entitled "The Democratic Future of South Africa", given in New York on 20 September 1987 to the Business Council for International Understanding, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Secretary of State of the United States of America delivered on 29 September 1987

I want to talk to you tonight about South Africa, about present realities and future possibilities. Our policy towards South Africa must be grounded in reality, but it must also contain a vision of the future. Without a sense of reality, we will be ineffectual. Without vision, we will be directionless. The reality is generally grim, but it contains some hopeful elements. The vision seeks to build on those elements of hope to assist South Africans to create a nation that realizes the full potential of all its people.

The current realities

It is not easy to find elements of hope in present-day South Africa. It is much easier to see the evidence of the crisis South Africa is in in the increased repression of blacks; the escalation of violence from all sides; the economic despair of millions of blacks who cannot get a decent education and decent jobs; increased press censorship; the fear of innocent people, white and black, that they will become victims of indiscriminate terrorist attacks such as car bombings; and the lack of negotiations between the South African Government and its opponents.

I share the anger that all Americans feel when children are thrown into detention without charge and are physically abused. And, because of my job, I particularly feel the frustration of having only limited influence, of not being able to make things right down there. That, too, is a reality.

It is not within the power of the United States or any other country to impose a solution to South Africa's problems. The solution must come from South Africans themselves. Ultimately it will only come when they sit down together and work it out in the give and take of negotiations. We want to help and, in fact, we will help. But the burden and, finally, the glory or the tragedy of the outcome are theirs.

The United States will not walk away as South Africans struggle to decide their destiny. We care deeply about what happens to them, and we are united in our opposition to *apartheid*. It must be eliminated, and it will be eliminated. On that, all Americans—Republicans or Democrats, liberal or conservative—agree. Our own history of racial injustice gives us special reason to hate *apartheid*. We know that it can produce a national tragedy and that every day it produces countless personal tragedies.

Apartheid *and regional instability*

But the issue is not only one of moral repugnance, though that would be enough to confirm our unalterable opposition to *apartheid*. The fact is that *apartheid* is a primary cause of instability throughout southern Africa. It is a bleeding wound within South Africa itself. It is a dead weight on an economic machine that might otherwise be stimulating development throughout the region. Attacks on *apartheid*, and defence of it, account for almost all of the cross-border violence in the region. While *apartheid* exists, cross-border violence will continue, economies will be dislocated, and outside intervention will be encouraged. That is another reality.

The current climate of instability and violence does not serve our interests, and it does not benefit the countries in the region. An end to *apartheid* and a strengthened regional focus on economic development would bring greater opportunities for us to play a creative and constructive role. It is in our interest to be involved there. Southern Africa is rich in natural resources and strategically located. Our objectives are to assist the countries in the region to improve the lives of their people, to end intervention by outside military forces and to reduce the opportunity and temptation for such intervention to recur.

So in opposing *apartheid*, there is no conflict between our ideals and our interests. They converge around the same point—a rapid end to *apartheid*, achieved by negotiations among all South Africans. We intend to play an active role in pursuit of that goal—but active in support of those South Africans who are working to bring about through peaceful means a just and democratic society. I sense, unfortunately, that the grim realities of South Africa today have produced a debilitating pessimism, both within South Africa and in the international community, about the possibility of a peaceful and just solution to the country's problems. Some despair of avoiding Armageddon; others seem almost to welcome it.

Elements of hope

We Americans are an optimistic people, a people who believe that with hard work, dedication, and energy no problems are insurmountable. When, as an American, I look at the trauma in South Africa, I emphatically reject the fatalistic notion that the country's future has already been written, that it is too late for accommodation. I know that there is hope for the future. For the past several years, I have given South Africa the highest priority. I have talked in depth with many who have visited South Africa and have met with many South African leaders, both black and white. I have spent considerable time listening to South Africans from every part of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/617-S/19176.

that country's political spectrum, as have others in our Government. In the past year, I have met with leading South Africans such as Chief Buthelezi, Oliver Tambo, Allan Boesak, Colin Eglin, and Enos Mabuza. I also asked Frank Cary and Bill Coleman to chair a special Advisory Committee on South Africa. I studied their report seriously and benefited from their counsel. And we stay in constant touch with the South African Government in a variety of ways, including through Ambassador Perkins in Pretoria and the South African Ambassador in Washington.

Good will, but a lack of communication

From everything I have learned about South Africa two themes have come to the forefront of my attention. First, despite everything, there is a sense of common identity and a reservoir of good will among South Africans—black, white, coloured, and Asian—good will for their fellow countrymen. Second, there is a tremendous need for communication across racial lines in South Africa.

Apartheid has succeeded all too well in its design of keeping the races apart. South Africans of different races may talk *about* one another all the time, but they all too rarely talk *to* one another. The result is exactly what one would predict—mutual misunderstanding and fear—fear by whites that their way of life will be destroyed, and fear by blacks that their just aspirations will never be realized through peaceful means. These fears are paralysing. They become self-fulfilling because all parties convince themselves that it is impossible to engage in a true give-and-take with the others.

Yes, there is growing anger and bitterness. There is a burning desire to right past and present injustices. And there is a debilitating fear of unleashing pent-up grievances and violent retribution. But that reservoir of good will of which I spoke provides something on which to build.

Of the many tragedies that afflict South Africa today, surely one of the greatest is that the good will that exists has so little opportunity to be expressed across racial lines. For when South Africans do sit down and talk to one another, they find that the barriers that separate them are not as high as they had feared. They find that the ties that bind them are stronger than they had realized. The more they are able to reach across the racial barriers and talk, the more they see how much they have in common, how much they have to gain by working together and how much they have to lose if they do not. There is great potential here, reason to hope that South Africa's problems are not insurmontable, that differences can be overcome. The headlines often go to the negative realities of South Africa, not to the hopeful elements. But there are efforts to expand communications between the races, and there is evidence that those efforts can bear fruit.

The Natal Indaba

In Natal, leaders from all the racial groups sat down last year and negotiated a set of new constitutional proposals for their province —the Indaba proposals. These proposals, if implemented, would essentially end *apartheid* for the one fifth of South Africans who live in that one province. Some in the South African Government and its opposition have been less than enthusiastic about the idea which came from the people of Natal themselves, rather than from Pretoria or outside the country. But the voices for change coming from Natal are too strong for anyone to ignore. Currently the Indaba leaders are planning a referendum among all the citizens of Natal, of all races. This would be the first time blacks have ever voted on a major substantive political issue in South Africa. The jury is still out on this dramatic development, but the fact remains that there are powerful forces working to resolve South Africa's political problems through negotiations. Those forces may encounter setbacks and roadblocks but they will not simply roll over in defeat. If not successful this time, they will rise again for another struggle.

The ANC/Afrikaaner meeting in Dakar

In Dakar this summer, leading members of the Afrikaaner community met with leaders of the African National Congress—an encounter that would have been unthinkable even a couple of years ago. For several days they discussed the fundamental issues of South Africa's future. This was not a negotiation aimed at producing agreements; I'd call it talk about the future. By all accounts, many participants found that they had clear differences. But they also found that they had more in common than they had ever dared imagine. Such communication, in multiple channels and including all relevant viewpoints, is precisely what should be encouraged and expanded upon. It breaks down stereotypes—racial as well as ideological—and it has the potential to identify the shape of a road forward. We applaud the vision and courage of all who participated in those talks, as well as those far-sighted Africans who helped to put it together, especially President Diouf of Senegal.

Black empowerment

These efforts at cross-racial talks and negotiations are not the only elements of hope in South Africa. Black leadership, black economic strength, and black organizational skill, aided by powerful political and economic forces, are growing daily. Movements such as the United Democratic Front, Inkatha, and AZAPO are evidence of these changes. Despite the repression of the state of emergency, blacks continue to express their grievances and flex their political and economic muscles. Labour unions, which were not legal for blacks until 1979, are gaining daily in strength and sophistication. The architects of *apartheid* had to concede long ago that they could not build a modern economic powerhouse, or even sustain significant growth, without the participation of ever-increasing numbers of skilled and educated blacks.

In the field of labour-management relations, blacks and whites are learning the politics of negotiation, going beyond the politics of white minority domination and black protest. Blacks are learning that they can sit down as equals with whites and negotiate a fairer share of wealth and power. Whites are learning that it is possible to sit down with blacks and hammer out an agreement that is mutually satisfactory. Each side is gaining respect for the proess of negotiation. Each side is learning how much damage can happen if negotiations fail.

These are not easy lessons. I've been involved in many labour-management disputes myself. It can be a humbling experience, until both sides learn that either they both win or they both lose. Before that lesson is learned, they often push themselves into open confrontation, substituting threats and non-negotiable demands for real dialogue. Negotiating lessons are being learned on a daily basis in South African labour-management relations. Their effects are carrying over into South Africa's politics as well as its economics.

The role of business

A strong and growing South African economy is a powerful force for change. South Africa's white businessmen have been in the forefront in the white community in arguing that *apartheid* is an unworkable ideology incompatible with a modern economy. Blacks are moving into managerial positions in major industries. American corporations, often maligned for even being in South Africa, can be proud of being in the forefront of the forces for change. Blacks are seeking to start their own businesses in record numbers, a sign of confidence in their country's future even as their own activities contribute to its transformation. The future of South Africa's economy depends on the success of black labour and management. Without them, the growth that is needed to overcome the country's social and economic injustices will not be possible. But with the full and free participation of skilled and educated black workers and businessmen, the future of South Africa's economy can be bright indeed.

Religion and change

Finally, let us not forget the message of hope carried by the powerful force of religion in South Africa. South Africans are devoutly religious people, whether they be whites, blacks, coloureds, or Asians—Christians, Jews, Muslims, or Hindus. In the integrated churches, blacks are moving into ever-greater numbers of leadership positions. These churches represent institutional channels for dialogue and reconciliation across racial barriers. Religious leaders are playing important roles in resolving community disputes, and they are fostering self-help projects among those disadvantaged by *apartheid*.

One of the pillars of *apartheid* had always been the moral support of the Dutch Reformed Church, the largest church among Afrikaaners. It claimed, until last year, that *apartheid* was not only allowed but actually required by the teachings of the Bible. After many months of internal debate, it announced last year that its previous teachings were wrong; it said that *apartheid* is not justified by the Bible and is not in accordance with Christian principles. This simple

but powerful truth hit like a thunderbolt among the Afrikaaners. Suddenly the spurious moral basis for *apartheid* had been stripped away, revealing it for the unjust and unsanctified system that it is.

So, there are elements of hope amid the grim realities of present-day South Africa. Some negotiations are going on; a willingness to compromise still exists. There are institutions with which to work. There are individuals with whom to work. Change in South Africa is not on some distant agenda for the future. It is taking place right now. And we intend to be involved, working with those institutions, with those individuals, with those forces for change—part of the solution, not part of the problem.

What we are doing

What are we doing to help in South Africa? First, we are meeting with South Africans from across the political spectrum, both in South Africa and abroad. We are talking and listening, and we are forcefully stating our point of view about the steps that need to be taken to bring a peaceful end to *apartheid*. We are suggesting practical steps that should be taken, such as the release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and the unbanning of all political parties. Serious negotiations can only be conducted by credible leaders. It is not up to white South Africans to decide which black South Africans should sit at the negotiating table. That is for black South Africans to decide.

We count heavily on our mission in South Africa to keep open our lines of communication to all elements in South Africa and to encourage them to engage in dialogue. Ambassador Perkins has been in South Africa for the better part of a year now. He has made a concerted personal effort to meet with as many South Africans as possible, inside and outside the Government, to listen and to convey our message. He has ensured that the entire United States mission in South Africa is also reaching out to as many South Africans as possible to do the same thing. We also continue to meet with exiled South Africans, such as leaders of the ANC and the PAC.

Our activities are not limited to words and meetings, however. We are promoting positive change through our programme of aid to black South Africans. Our aid is not funneled through the South African Government but rather to private groups that are working to attain racial equality. Among the many programmes, we are assisting a college in a black township outside Pretoria to help underqualified black teachers upgrade their skills. The lack of equal opportunities for quality education is one of the crucial tools the architects of *apartheid* used to keep blacks disadvantaged. Recognizing this, we have targeted improved education opportunities for blacks as one of the keystones of our aid programme. We provide scholarships for hundreds of blacks to study both in the United States and in South Africa. And we support curriculum development programmes to help black students gain entrance to universities.

Other areas of South African society are also targets of our aid. The development of democracy requires local communities to organize to help themselves. We are funding several such projects that have been developed in co-operation with local communities. We are also helping to train blacks to start small businesses and strengthen skills in labour unions. And, in another crucial area, we are assisting legal resources centres that are helping blacks to fight back legally against the injustices of *apartheid*. All of these programmes are designed to help blacks develop the leadership skills in all fields—labour, business, education, community organization, and so on—so that they will be able to take their rightful place as leaders in a democratic post-*apartheid* South Africa.

Private American individuals and organizations are also playing an important and positive role in promoting change in South Africa. Ideas and role models from the Western democracies are powerful forces for change in South Africa. South Africans are being stimulated and challenged to question their assumptions and search for creative solutions through constant interaction with American churches, foundations, universities, and corporations. Americans want South Africans to understand that we support the aspirations of blacks for equality but also understand the fears and concerns of white South Africans. We are working to help all South Africans, black and white, secure a bright future for themselves and their children. We must as a people continue to use our most powerful leverage, our ideas, to promote peaceful change in South Africa. It would be counter to the objective of ending *apartheid* if we were to isolate South Africans and withdraw our influence from that society.

That is why we strongly support the continued presence of American business in South Africa. American companies have been in the forefront in the business community in promoting equal opportunity for their employees and in developing the managerial skills of blacks. Their examples have helped to stimulate South African companies to do likewise. These positive changes are helping to change attitudes as well as improve the lot of South African blacks.

So, there are several elements in our policy towards South Africa to encourage peaceful change:

—meeting with all parties to the dispute to challenge them to break through the stereotypes and non-negotiable demands and engage in a real dialogue leading to a peaceful resolution based on the consent of the majority;

—fostering change on the ground in South Africa by working with the victims of *apartheid* to help them develop leadership skills and self-empowerment, both economic and political;

—supporting an active private American presence in South Africa to promote democratic values, including encouraging American businesses to stay and to build on their already commendable efforts to promote racial equality; and

—working with our allies to assert our vision of the future, with the intention of stimulating debate and reasoned dialogue among South Africans about the parameters of a democratic future for their country.

Our vision of the future

It is obviously not up to us to prescribe a detailed blueprint for political change in South Africa. That must be worked out in negotiations open to participation by all South Africans. But we have listened carefully to what South Africans have to say about the future of their country. And we do have experience to draw on —the Western experience of building democracies, an achievement in which we take pride and which we believe offers something of value to other countries as well.

I therefore want to close my remarks by spelling out the democratic values on which our policy is based. We want South Africans to know clearly what we are for, as well as what we are against. These are ideas that we believe would help South Africans chart their own path to a democratic and prosperous future. We Americans do not claim a monopoly on democratic concepts for another country, but we have every reason to make clear our hopes and vision. I challenge South Africans to rise to the test of building a future which takes these ideas into account.

Here, then, are the basic ideas that we believe must be addressed by all South Africans as they negotiate a replacement for the current system in South Africa:

—A new constitutional order for a united South Africa establishing equal political, economic and social rights for all South Africans without regard to race, language, national origin, or religion;

—A democratic electoral system with multiparty participation and universal franchise for all adult South Africans;

—Effective constitutional guarantees of basic human rights for all South Africans as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the canons of democracies everywhere, including the right to liberty and security of persons; the right to freedom of speech and the press, peaceful assembly and association, and practice of religion; the right of labour to organize and pursue peacefully its economic objectives; the right not to be deprived of property except by due process of law and upon payment of just compensation; the right of movement within the country, emigration, and repatriation; and the right of individuals and communities to use their own languages and develop their cultures and customs;

—The rule of law, safeguarded by an independent judiciary with the power to enforce the rights guaranteed by the constitution to all South Africans;

—A constitutional allocation of powers between the national Government and its constituent regional and local jurisdictions in keeping with South Africa's deeply-rooted regional and cultural traditions; and

—An economic system that guarantees economic freedom for every South African; allocates government social and economic services fairly; and enables all South Africans to realize the fruits of their labour, acquire and own property, and attain a decent standard of living for themselves and their families.

A policy that supports our vision

This, then, is our vision for a democratic future for South Africa. As such a South Africa struggles to be born, there is an urgent need for all concerned in southern Africa to work for an end to violence in all directions—whether it be the violence of cross-border raids or the violence between security forces and demonstrators in the black townships. There is a need for strict respect by all the countries of southern Africa for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their neighbours. A South Africa at peace with itself on the basis of the ideas I have just set forth would also be at peace with its neighbours and entitled to their recognition and respect. And a regional order in which all States lived in peace would encourage South Africans to get about the task of negotiations.

Apartheid has condemned the majority of South Africans to an unjust state of economic underdevelopment. Certainly we can strive to do more. As South Africans move towards meaningful negotiations, the United States would be willing to encourage this process. One of the ways we could encourage it would be to expand our efforts to help the victims of *apartheid* lift themselves out of poverty.

If the contending parties in South Africa are ready to take risks for peace, they may be assured of the active political, diplomatic and economic support of the United States and its allies. We will support those who are working towards these democratic goals. We are ready to take whatever steps we can—providing channels of communications or a site or lending our political support for meetings between South Africans interested in serious dialogue.

The problems in South Africa are vast. At times they appear overwhelming. A long-entrenched system of racial oppression must and will be replaced. This can be done without in the process destroying a society and economy that can offer better lives to all South Africans. This process will not be easy. All parties will have to be prepared to discard their non-negotiable demands and make difficult compromises.

The hard work is up to the South African people themselves. They are South Africa's greatest resource and its greatest hope. They have it within their power to create a bright future for their children and to unlock the tremendous potential of their land. The time has come for South Africans to act on their hopes, not on their fears. They will find a friend in the United States when they do so, a friend that is realistic in its understanding, hopeful in its expectations, and optimistic in its vision of what they can achieve.

DOCUMENT S/19177

Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*6 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, the most recent of which was contained in document S/19164, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that aggressor régime commited the following acts of aggression on 3 October 1987:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
0810 to 1530	Sulaymaniyah: areas surrounding Qal'at Diza, town of Dukan, town of Sayyid Sadiq (Halabja district)	1 child killed; 2 persons wounded, including 1 child; damage to 4 houses

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19178*

Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 October 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

According to information received from security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the night of 2 September 1987, at 1940 hours, two Pakistani reconnaissance jet aircraft flying at high altitude at a north-easterly direction, violated the airspace of Afghanistan in Shawoee area up to Landaghar security post for two minutes, returning back to their bases. Similarly, on the night of 14 September, Pakistani armed forces opened heavy artillery fire from Mali Kelay area, in Para Chenar, on Karkary frontier post, located in Jaji Maidan county of Afghanistan.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strong protest with the Government of Pakistan against these aggressions perpetrated by Pakistani armed forces in total disregard of accepted international norms, and demands that the latter adopt immediately appropriate measures to put an end to such acts of aggression.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/619-S/19178.

Furthermore, Pakistani authorities have alleged that the armed forces of Afghanistan opened fire on Barekzi and Shelman in Khaibar Agency and Ghazhaki in Bajawol Agency on 8 and 23 April 1987, and on Nawa Pass in Momand Agency on 25 April, as well as on Nawa Pass in Momand Agency, Chatral and Arand and Ghulamkhan in North Wazirestan, and Terimangal, Bafara and Karghat in Chaman and Ali Mangal in Korm Agency on 3, 4, 25, 30 and 31 May, respectively.

Similarly, Pakistani authorities have alleged that artillery units of Afghanistan opened fire on Shargali area in Korm Agency on 15 September.

The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thorough investigation of these alleged cases, have found these Pakistani claims baseless and void of any truth. Therefore, categorically rejecting these allegations, the said authorities demand that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such baseless allegations, which will not serve any purpose other than aggravating the situation along the frontiers of the two countries.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19179

Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*6 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 October 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

At a time when the whole world is stressing the need to end the war through the comprehensive and sincere implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), the Iranian régime is exercising the wiles of duplicity and trickery and is committing crimes in order to confuse the issue, evade the will of the international community and impose continuation of the war and its blackmailing positions on Iraq and on the States of the region and the world as a whole.

In my letters dated 2 and 4 September 1987 [*S/19096 and S/19108*], I warned that one of the primary means devised by the aggressor and expansionist Iranian régime in its scheme was to escalate the war of the cities. As you are aware, we have informed you continuously since 20 July 1987, the date on which the Security Council resolution was adopted, in numerous letters which have been addressed to you by our Permanent Mission in New York and which have been circulated as documents of the Security Council, that the Iranian régime is persisting in its intensive bombardment of purely civilian residential centres in Iraq, concentrating in particular on the city of Basra on the pretext of striking at economic centres in that city, although we have emphasized in our previous letters the fact that no economic centres have been operating in Basra since the Iranian régime began its aggression against Iraq. The number of martyrs struck down by the bombardment of purely residential centres from 20 July to 5 October totals 284, including 41 women and 45 children. There have been 1,165 wounded, including 196 women and 217 children. This is in addition to the large-scale destruction of civilian facilities such as houses, schools, mosques and hospitals. Yesterday the Iranian régime stepped up its vicious scheme to escalate the war of the cities when it fired two ground-to-ground missiles into the city of Baghdad at 1907 hours and 2215 hours GMT, respectively.

In condemning these odious crimes, we offer a stern warning about the vicious schemes which the Iranian régime is carrying out at a time when the Security Council and the Secretary-General are engaged in discussions on the means of implementing resolution 598 (1987), an effort which enjoys the support of the entire international community. We believe that the Security Council should draw the precise and correct conclusions from this Iranian conduct. This evil régime, which violates the law and is an enemy of mankind, insists on prolonging the war, the slaughter and the destruction.

It also insists on threatening security and stability in the whole region. Consequently, we believe that the essential step to take in order to defend peace and stability in the region, uphold international law and ensure respect for the Security Council and the United Nations is to impose, without hesitation, rigorous sanctions on that criminal and outlaw régime in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19181*

Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 October 1987]

Upon instruction from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the memorandum on South-East Asia and Kampuchea issued by the delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Memorandum on South-East Asia and Kampuchea

1. South-East Asia has, for the last few months, witnessed new developments which may break the stalemate of the past eight years and bring to a significant turn the search for a peaceful settlement of the issues of Kampuchea and of peace and stability in the region.

After eight years of exploration and dialogue, the two groups —the Indo-Chinese countries and the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations—represented by Viet Nam and Indonesia respectively, in spite of numerous difficulties, reached an agreement on 29 July 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City, which reads in part as follows:

> "During an exchange of views on the idea of a cocktail party proposed by Indonesia, an understanding was reached that an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea would be held on the basis of equal footing, without pre-conditions and with no political label, to which, at a later stage, Indonesia would invite other concerned countries, including Viet Nam, to participate." [*See S/19010, annex, para. 4.*]

On 27 August 1987, the People's Republic of Kampuchea made public a policy of national reconciliation whereby "the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to meet with the other groups of Khmers and their leaders, except the criminal Pol Pot and his close associates, in order to conduct discussions on national reconciliation based on the non-recurrence, for ever, of the danger of genocide, and to join hands with the whole people to defend and reconstruct the country in peace and stability." [*See S/19102, annex, para. 2.*]

In his 18 September 1987 statement, Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his readiness to participate in a meeting between different Kampuchean parties. The People's Republic of Kampuchea responded positively to this initiative of the Prince in a statement issued by its Foreign Ministry on 28 September [*S/19183, annex II*].

In consultation with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam will undertake another partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea before the end of this year. Since 1982 Viet Nam has, to this date, effected five annual withrawals of its volunteer forces from Kampuchea. The forthcoming withdrawal will be carried out, however, for the first time, under foreign observation.

2. For the past eight years, the resolution of "the situation in Kampuchea" has failed to contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchea question in so far as it is not geared to defining and building upon areas of common understanding among the parties concerned and bears the imprint of tension and confrontation. Of general admission, two fundamental and related components of any solution of the Kampuchean issue are the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the non-return of the genocidal Pol Pot régime in Kampuchea. The aforesaid resolution not only limits itself to demanding that Viet Nam withdraw her forces without insisting on the need to prevent the return to the universally condemned policies and practices of that criminal régime, but it even provides added recognition of the latter.

Therefore, maintaining such a resolution can only prolong further the stalemate on Kampuchea which has lasted for the past eight years. In view of the significant recent developments and the prevailing trend of dialogue in South-East Asia, doing so would be detrimental to the ongoing endeavours towards a political solution to the issues of Kampuchea and of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

3. The best way at present to break the deadlock is to act upon the 18 September initiative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the 28 September statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the 29 July Viet Nam–Indonesia agreement. The positive and constructive attitude to adopt at this juncture is to encourage and support the two Kampuchean sides and concerned countries to engage, without pre-conditions, in negotiations to find a political solution to the question of Kampuchea and of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

It is to be hoped that the United Nations itself will take a fair and realistic approach contributing effectively to the solution of the Kampuchea issue and to the establishment of peace in South-East Asia, and that Member States of this largest international body will, to this end, adopt an appropriate stance.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/622-S/19181.

DOCUMENT S/19182*

Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 October 1987]

Further to my letter dated 29 September 1987 [*S/19168*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 29 and 30 September 1987.

On 29 September, between 0940 hours and 1315 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 32 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Ghakhai area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one woman was killed and four men were injured (all Pakistan nationals). A house and a primary school building were also damaged.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/624-S/19182.

On 30 September, at 1145 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 10 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Girdai Bagh area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, two men and one woman (all Pakistan nationals) were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 6 October, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that, if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19183*

Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*7 October 1987*]

At the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 9 September 1987 addressed to you from Mr. Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as well as the text of a statement issued at Phnom Penh on 28 September by the Foreign Ministry of that country, in connection with the proposed meeting between different parties in Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Letter dated 9 September 1987 from Mr. Hun Sen to the Secretary-General

On the eve of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, I take the liberty of conveying to you, on behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and on my own behalf, our best wishes and most sincere greetings. I should also like on this occasion to express to you our deep gratitude for the sympathy you have constantly shown, through your Special Representative for humanitarian assistance, to the Kampuchean people.

You are no doubt well informed of the efforts deployed by my Government to end the undeserved sufferings of the Kampuchean people, to give that people a chance for real peace, and to restore national unity. Since 1982 we have unilaterally effected a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea each year for five years in a row, and we shall complete this withdrawal by 1990. We have also put forward several constructive proposals aimed at promoting dialogue between all the parties concerned in order to find a political solution to the current impasse. Recently, there have been indications of movement towards a dialogue in the region, an encouraging sign, the most recent of these being the agreement on a "cocktail party" reached at Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 between Viet Nam, representing the countries of Indo-China, and Indonesia, representing the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations [*ASEAN*] [*see S/19010, annex*].

As further proof of our good intentions and our more effective contribution to the search for a political solution, my Government recently formulated and proclaimed its policy of national reconciliation in which we stated that we are prepared to meet with individuals or groups of individuals from the opposition and their leaders, with the exception of Pol Pot and his close associates, who are genocidal criminals. Our policy of national reconciliation, based on the total and definitive eradication of the abominable spectre of the "Khmer Rouge", the perpetrator of genocide, is intended to remove the main obstacle to national unity and rebirth, which is the Pol Pot clique, and to invite all other patriotic Kampucheans to come together in a great national union of the brave Kampuchean people, free from the fear that the bloodthirsty régime will return, in order to rebuild their devastated country, in friendship with all peoples, whether near or far.

We hereby express our hope that you will use your good offices to help promote this policy of national reconstruction in Kampuchea. With your sympathy and kind support, we are sure that our appeal will be more closely heeded and safer from the manipulations of certain foreign Powers that intend to use the forum of the United Nations to maintain, though morally compromising themselves, the legal fiction that is the sham Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in exile, just as they have used the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand as hostages for their political and military purposes. That is why each year we categorically reject the misguided resolutions submitted by ASEAN and adopted mechanically by the United Nations in the absence of the authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchea people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These misguided resolutions only make the confrontation more acrimonious and provide the Pol Pot clique with a legal front, thereby blocking the way to a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. For our part, we believe that, for the Khmer nation to survive, it is time for the Kampuchean problem to be settled by the Kampucheans themselves and for them to be able to meet to decide the fate of their homeland without outside interference or the threat of a return of the genocidal régime.

ANNEX II

Statement issued on 28 September 1987 by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea

On August 28, 1987 at the initiative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, seven high-ranking Khmer personalities sent a letter to Heng Samrin, President of the Council of State, and Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the leaders of the two other opposition Khmer groups, calling for the convening "as early as possible" of a meeting between the Khmer parties in order to restore peace and achieve national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

On September 18, Prince Sihanouk, in his reply to the seven intellectuals, said that he "gladly accepted" the proposal and expressed his "earnest hope" that the leaders of the three other parties would also promptly accept the invitation.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people welcome this statement of Prince Sihanouk, since it is completely in line with the policy of national reconcilia-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/626-S/19183.

tion proclaimed by the People's Republic on August 27 1987 [*see S/19102, annex*], a policy stemming from a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the Kampuchean nation and from the good will to have the internal affairs of Kampuchea settled by the Kampuchean people without outside interference.

Prince Sihanouk's statement also conforms with the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29 1987 between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja representing the ASEAN countries, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, representing the three Indochinese countries [*see S/19010, annex*]. This agreement, in spite of all distortion, still exerts far-reaching influence and has won the acclamation of public opinion in South-East Asia and elsewhere in the world.

The Government of the People's Republic solemnly declares that it is ready to participate in such a meeting between different Kampuchean parties as put forward in the proposal of the seven Khmer high-ranking personalities on August 28 and the statement of Prince Sihanouk on September 18.

The Government of the People's Republic completely shares the view of Prince Sihanouk that "anyone who rejects such an invitation would have to bear the heaviest responsibility before history and the Khmer nation for the non-settlement of the tragedy of Kampuchea and for the death sooner or later of a Kampuchea of Kampucheans".

The Government of the People's Republic calls on progressive opinion in the world to contribute to the convening of the above-mentioned meeting, for the sake of peace and national reconciliation of the Kampuchean people and for peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

DOCUMENT S/19184

Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*7 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters, I have the honour to inform you that on 4 and 5 October 1987 the aggressor Iranian régime shelled purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, as indicated in the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
4 October		
1706 to 0148	Governorate of Basra: Old Basra, Al-Tahsiniyah, Al-Mutayhah, Al-Junaynah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Jubaylah, Sa'd Square, Al-Husayn quarter, Al-Tuwaysah, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Jumhuriyah, Al-Jaza'ir, Al-Jam'iyat quarter, Al-Kazarah, Al-Sa'i, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Ashar, parts of Zubayr district, the Hamadan region	9 citizens killed, including 1 woman; 23 wounded, including 5 women and 1 young girl; damage to 10 houses, 4 civilian vehicles, some stores and a school; 4 houses, 3 caravans and 1 civilian vehicle set on fire; damage to 1 mosque
1735 to 1920	Sulaymaniyah governorate: the governorate capital	3 citizens killed, including 1 child and 1 woman; 22 wounded, including 1 woman and 8 children; damage to some houses
1910 to 2340	Diyala: Khanaqin district	6 citizens wounded, including 3 women; 2 houses and part of a mosque destroyed
5 October		
0715 to 1705	Basra: Al-Ashar, Al-Masa'i, Al-Jaza'ir, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Tuwaysah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Mishraq, Old Basra, Sa'd Square, Al-Mutayhah, Al-Husayn quarter, Al-Jam'iyat quarter, Al-Qiblah, Al-Asma'i, Al-Jumhuriyah, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Ma'qil, wharfs, Al-Risalah quarter, Al-Rafidayn quarter, maritime vessels, Al-Burayhimah, Al-Harithah subdistrict, Zubayr	16 citizens killed, including 9 children and 2 women; 60 wounded, including 14 women and 8 children; damage to 26 houses, 28 civilian vehicles and some caravans
1110 to 1727	Sulaymaniyah	2 citizens killed and 13 wounded, including 2 women and 1 child; damage to 25 houses, 3 stores and 3 civilian vehicles
1030 to 1400	Town of Qal'at Diza	1 citizen killed and 4 wounded, including 3 children; damage to some houses
0735 to 1345	Diyala governorate: town of Khanaqin	1 citizen wounded

DOCUMENT S/19185

Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*7 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to our numerous letters, I have the honour to inform you that on 6 October 1987 the aggressive Iranian régime bombarded purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, as indicated in the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
0715 to 0725	Basra: Al-Harithah subdistrict	2 citizens killed
0550 to 1130	Diyala: Khanaqin	4 citizens killed, including 1 woman and 2 children; 3 wounded, including 1 woman; and 1 house destroyed
0640 to 0715	Wasit: Badrah district	1 house destroyed and 2 damaged
0830 to 1130	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	2 citizens killed and 1 wounded; and 5 houses damaged

DOCUMENT S/19186*

Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 October 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 5 October 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the so-called Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal.

I should be very grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued on 5 October 1987

The international community has noted that, for the past several years, before or at the beginning of each session of the United Nations General Assembly the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has never failed to announce a "partial withdrawal" of its troops as its war of aggression in Kampuchea continues unabated. Yet the international community has noted that the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea remains at the same level as before. As a matter of fact, the Hanoi authorities send evey year new reinforcements into Kampuchea to make up for their losses.

This year, as their manoeuvre of "partial troop withdrawal" has less and less credibility among the international community, the Hanoi authorities came out with an invitation for observers from some countries to witness their "partial troop withdrawal". Indeed, they have no difficulty whatsoever to stage a show of troop withdrawal: at a first stage, they organize a troop withdrawal ceremony with the presence of some observers, and at a later stage, they send new reinforcements or their troops back to Kampuchea through another road, this time without the presence of any observers.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea would like to make it clear that:

1. This is yet an attempt on the part of the Vietnamese authorities to have those countries rubber-stamp their manoeuvre;

2. It is nothing more than a new attempt to deceive and induce world public opinion to accept the Vietnamese *fait accompli* in Kampuchea, and step towards legalizing the puppet régime intalled in Phnom Penh.

The world community has so far made it clear to the Hanoi authorities, especially at every session of the General Assembly, that their manoeuvre of "partial troop withdrawal" or any other manoeuvres will not enable them to extricate themselves from their quagmire in Kampuchea and their growing difficulties at home.

If Viet Nam really wants to reach a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, it must withdraw all its occupying forces from Kampuchea within the framework of an agreement to be concluded with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and under the United Nations supervision. Only then can a national reconciliation without any exclusion be realized in an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, without any foreign base on her territory.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/629-S/19186.

DOCUMENT S/19188*

Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 October 1987]

At the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and further to my letter of 7 October 1987 [*S/19183*], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the political solution to the Kampuchean problem, issued at Phnom Penh on 8 October.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued on 8 October 1987

The current situation presents positive developments, giving rise to prospects of breaking the prolonged eight-year-old stalemate on the Kampuchean problem and that of South-East Asia. Motivated by its good will to bring about a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue and its desire to contribute to the cause of peace and stability in South-East Asia, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposes a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, the essential content of which is as follows.

1. Implementing its policy of national reconciliation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to meet with Samdech Sihanouk as well as with leaders of other opposition groups in order to undertake discussions on a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem and on national reconciliation.

For the sake of the nation's supreme interests, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to entrust Samdech Sihanouk with a high position in the State-leading apparatus in accordance with his contribution to peace, national reconciliation and national independence. The People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes individuals and groups in the opposition—except Pol Pot and some of his close associates—who will return to take part in national reconstruction.

2. The complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea will be paired with the end of the supply of aid and the use of foreign territories against the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as the cessation of all types of intervention against Kampuchea.

3. Following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese army from Kampuchea, general elections will be held, with foreign supervision, and then a coalition Government will be set up to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, having friendly relations with its neighbours and with all countries in the world.

4. The People's Republic of Kampuchea calls for direct or indirect talks aimed at making the Kampuchea-Thailand border a peaceful and friendly one on the basis of a formula agreed upon by both sides, including international control and supervision.

In addition, the refugee issue is a humanitarian one. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to have talks with international humanitarian organizations and parties concerned on the orderly, organized and voluntary repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees currently living in refugee camps inside Thailand.

5. In order to guarantee the agreements reached, the independence of Kampuchea and peace in South-East Asia, an international conference will be convened in which will take part the two opposing Kampuchean sides, the countries of Indo-China, the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and other countries which have contributed to the peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem and to peace in South-East Asia.

With the above-mentioned contents, the People's Republic of Kampuchea believes that, with the effort and good will of all parties concerned, a satisfactory political solution to the Kampuchean problem will be achieved in accordance with the nations' supreme interests, and peace and stability will be brought about soon in Kampuchea, Indo-China and South-East Asia, thus contributing to the cause of world peace.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/632-S/19188.

DOCUMENT S/19189*

Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 October 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement dated 9 October 1987 by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in support of the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued on 8 October [*S/19188, annex*].

It would be highly appreciated if you could have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly of the Security Council.

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 9 October 1987 by the Government of Viet Nam

On 8 October 1987, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued a statement on a political solution to the Kampuchean problem [*S/19188, annex*]. The statement sets forth in a comprehensive way the stance of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the settlement of the internal and international aspects of the Kampuchean problem, thus contributing to ensuring peace and stability in South-East Asia.

Following its statements on its national reconciliation policy and on its preparedness to embark on a meeting of Kampuchean parties, the latest statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea demonstrates once again its correct stance, its attitude of good will and its sincere desire to reach a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean prob-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/634-S/19189

lem in the highest interests of the Kampuchean people and with due consideration for the interests of all parties concerned.

The statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea stems from the noble interests and legitimate desire of the Kampuchean people of different social strata inside and outside the country, namely, national reconciliation in order to pool efforts to reconstruct the country, build a peaceful and happy life and prevent the return of the genocidal régime. It also sets forth the stance of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers and the termination of all foreign intervention against Kampuchea. It conforms to the common desire in the region and the world as a whole for early achievement of a correct and equitable political solution to the Kampuchean/South-East Asian problem through dialogue, with a view to contributing to peace, stability and co-operation in the region. It also spells out the Kampuchean people's earnest desire for durable and guaranteed independence and peace.

As a close neighbour and intimate friend of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam values highly the statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and holds that it will create the practical possibility to break the stalemate of the Kampuchean/South-East Asian problem, which has lasted for more than eight years. The Government of Viet Nam fully supports the 8 October 1987 statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and hopes that the parties concerned will respond positively. For its part, Viet Nam will, together with the countries concerned, make unceasing efforts to promote dialogue aimed at peacefully resolving the Kampuchean problem, building South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability and co-operation, thus contributing to the cause of peace in the world.

DOCUMENT S/19190*

Note verbale dated 8 October 1987 from the representative of New Zealand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 October 1987]

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, reaffirming New Zealand's active support for the United Nations role of strengthening and monitoring international peace and security, has the honour to advise that the New Zealand Government has recently reviewed its capacity to contribute to the Organization's peace-keeping operations.

That capacity is necessarily limited by the size of the New Zealand armed forces. Nevertheless, while New Zealand's defence and security commitments within its own region rule out the possibility of providing infantry units of battalion size for duty outside the region, all three services of the New Zealand Armed Forces have the capacity to contribute, on periodic deployment, small units that are self-contained, able to operate as separate national entities and, if the situation demands, have an appropriate self-defence capability. In particular, the New Zealand armed forces are well-equipped to provide at short notice small groups of skilled officers and non-commisioned officers for special tasks or for logistical and truce-monitoring roles.

This offer to expand New Zealand's contribution to United Nations peace-keeping activities is made on the understanding that each request by the Secretary-General that New Zealand units be put at his disposal will be subject to prior consultations with the New Zealand Government and will be considered in the light of availability of forces at the particular time. It is also the New Zealand Government's understanding that in the matter of financial arrangements the United Nations will conform to established practice based on the relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions.

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand has the honour to request that this note be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/637-S/19190.

DOCUMENT S/19191

Letter dated 8 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 October 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of attacks by the criminal Iraqi forces against civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which resulted in civilian casualties and other damages.

16 September, at 1412 hours (local time)—Iraqi warplanes bombarded the village of Alkhorshid in Ramhormoz.

17 September, at 1100 hours (local time)—The sound barrier was broken over a number of cities of the province of Khuzistan by Iraqi warplanes.

18 September—Two industrial units in Azna and Razan in the province of Lorestan were bombarded before noon.

20 September—Two industrial workers' units in Bakhtaran and Azna in the province of Lorestan were aerially bombarded, as a result of which, in addition to material damages incurred, more than 10 civilians were martyred and 32 were injured.

23 September, at 0625 hours (local time)—The city of Ilam was bombarded by Iraqi warplanes; this resulted in overall damages to a technical high school as well as some residential units.

17 and 18 September—Iraqi warplanes dropped chemical bombs on the Iraqi region of Kani Massi.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19192

Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Only days after the latest instance of American military aggression against the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf, the war-mongering policies of the American Administration were manifested in an attack by American military vessels—including helicopter gunships and gunboats—against the Islamic Revolutionary Guard boats patrolling Iranian territorial waters around Farsi Island. This incident once again illustrates the true intentions and aggressive policies of the United States Administration in our region. While the United States had dispatched its naval armada to the Persian Gulf in clear violation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), and while the expansionist forces of the United States have been responsible for serious and dangerous breaches of norms of international law and violations of the sovereign rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran on a daily basis, it is indeed absurd to take seriously American peaceful gestures and their claim of protection of international navigation and preservation of regional security.

The dimensions of American aggression in the region and the extent of its dangerous military provocations are gaining momentum and threatening world peace. Meanwhile, international bodies have maintained a deafening silence in the face of this serious threat to international peace and security and have not shown the courage to voice their opposition and take practical measures to end these dangerous militaristic policies of the American Administration and acts of lawlessness of the expansionist United States forces in the region, as if the Charter of the United Nations had not entrusted these organs with the serious responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and preventing aggression.

Last night, the brave sons of our nation, while engaged in the sacred defence of our territory, became the targets of a barbaric attack by American forces. As a result, a number of these brave young men were martyred. However, this latest act of aggression will not shake the resolve of the Iranian people to resist American expansionism and will further strengthen their determination to teach an unforgettable lesson to the foreign aggressors. It is necessary to reiterate here that the United States Administration alone bears full responsibility for the consequences of its acts of lawlesness.

The intensification of the American policy of aggression and intimidation has approached the brink of another Viet Nam. These acts of aggression are dragging the entire region into a fire which is certain to last for years. Undoubtedly, international peace and security —whose protection should be one of the primary concerns of the Security Council—are being seriously threatened by the American hegemonic policies in the Persian Gulf.

I hereby declare that the United States Government bears full responsibility for initiating a full-scale war and should be held accountable for the grave consequences of its acts of lawlesness and its repeated violations of international rules. The only viable solution is the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces, illegitimately dispatched to our region, from the Persian Gulf. I am obliged to convey through you to the international community and the Security Council our strongest protest and condemnation of American policies in the Persian Gulf. Recorded in history, these facts will further clarify the responsibility of all to resist aggression and remove the roots of instability.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19193

Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I would like to bring to your attention the fact that the Iraqi criminal régime has again resorted to the use of chemical weapons on a large scale against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This abominable and inhumane act against all internationally accepted norms of law and conventions is committed only by régimes of a fascist

and expansionist nature. The rulers of such régimes have no regard for humanity, peoples and even their own national dignity. It is unfortunate to say that the international organizations and even the Governments signatory to conventions banning the use of such deadly weapons have not strongly condemned such deployment and this in turn has given a green light to the Iraqi rulers to repeat their violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,[1] thereby ridiculing world consciousness. In pursuance of this course, the Iranian town of Sumar (in the west of the country) was subject to an unprecedented and large-scale chemical bombardment at 1005 hours and 1015 hours (local time) on 8 October 1987.

We would like to assure you that the Islamic Republic of Iran has the power, whenever it decides, to use its similar and even more advanced capabilities to retaliate and put the Iraqi rulers in a desperate situation. However, respect for humanity, Islamic principles and international law have so far prevented us from retaliating. It is therefore necessary for the Security Council to halt any further delay in dealing decisively with this issue and punish those war criminals responsible for these heinous acts. We also expect that the dispatch of an expert team be expedited to the region as soon as possible before the evidence of this crime vanishes. It is necessary to note here that the lack of appropriate reaction to the request for dispatch of an expert team made by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of Iraqi resort to chemical weapons against the civilian population in Sardasht—which was a turning point in the history of the use of chemical weapons—encouraged the Iraqi rulers to continue their acts of lawlessness. We hope that these important issues could be dealt with in a more responsible and independent manner.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19194

Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1987*]

In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish, on behalf of my Government, to report that aircraft of the United States operating in international airspace were attacked without provocation by forces of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf and that the United States has exercised its inherent right of self-defence under international law by taking defensive action in response.

At approxtimately 2.50 p.m. (EDT) on 8 October 1987, Iranian patrol craft fired on a United States helicopter on routine nighttime patrol over international waters of the Persian Gulf. United States helicopters returned fire, sinking one of the Iranian craft. United States patrol boats recovered six Iranian sailors from the water, two of whom died of injuries sustained during the incident. The United States intends to repatriate the Iranian sailors through a third country, with the assistance of the appropriate humanitarian organizations, as soon as this becomes possible.

At approximately 3.30 p.m. (EDT), another United States helicopter conducting peaceful surveillance operations over international waters near an oil platform controlled by Iran observed fire from an unidentified source. The United States did not return fire.

The United States Government had previously informed the Iranian Government that it would take appropriate defensive measures against such hostile actions.

I ask that you circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19195*

Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters to you concerning the criminal air raids Israel persists in carrying out against Lebanese towns and villages, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

On 10 October 1987, a squadron of four Israeli fighters staged an air raid on Yanta and its surrounding area (Bekaa region), located approximately 40 kilometres from the Lebanese-Israeli border, firing over 20 rockets, which, according to a provisional count, caused many casualties and major material damage.

Since the beginning of the year, Israel has conducted 23 air raids against Lebanese territory, the most recent being the barbarous shelling of the Ein el-Hilweh camp, in which more than 50 people were killed and over 100 injured.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns this latest act of aggression by Israel and issues another warning as to the consequences which could result from

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/643-S/19195.

Israel's continued violation of Lebanese airspace and the indiscriminate shelling of Lebanese towns and villages. It also requests the Security Council to take urgently whatever measures are necessary to make Israel conform to the Council's resolutions, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international legal instruments.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19196*

Note verbale dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 October 1987*]

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to enclose herewith a message addressed by the Brazilian Government to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations kindly requests circulation of the message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Message from the Brazilian Government to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*

On the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil once again reaffirms its strong condemnation of the régime of *apartheid* and states its firm commitment to the cause of eradicating it from South Africa.

Brazil deplores the increasing violence in South Africa. The unjust structure of *apartheid* has been aggravated in the past two years following the imposition of a "state of emergency" in South Africa, which has led to the imprisonment of thousands of South African citizens.

Brazil expresses its support of the efforts of those South Africans who are trying to establish a truly representative dialogue between all political forces. In this context, Brazil adds its voice to the appeals of the international community in favour of the liberation of all political prisoners and of the legalization of political parties and organizations that cannot freely express their ideals.

The United Nations has an essential role in the process of mobilizing international opinion so as to exert pressure on South Africa in efforts towards the dismantling of its institutionalized racist policies.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/644-S/19196.

DOCUMENT S/19197

Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous previous letters concerning the Iranian aggressor régime's bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the armed forces of that régime have committed the following acts of aggression:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
7 October		
0930 to 1200	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	7 civilians killed, including 5 children and 1 woman
8 October		
0830 to 1200	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	13 civilians wounded, including 8 children; 1 mosque damaged

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19198

Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 11 October 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 11 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that yesterday at 2350 hours (local time) the armed forces of the criminal régime again fired a ground-to-ground missile at residential areas of Baghdad, killing and wounding several civilians, including women and children.

This criminal act confirms the statements I made in the letter I addressed to you on 6 October 1987 [*see S/19179*] to the effect that the Iranian régime is seeking to escalate the war of the cities within the framework of its diabolical plan to confuse the issue and evade the will of the international community, which, by adopting Security Council resolution 598 (1987), has called for the establishment of peace.

The aberrational and outlaw régime is thus seeking to torpedo any prospect of peace in order to continue the war and to blackmail Iraq, the countries of the region and the whole world.

We reaffirm what we have written in the letters we have already addressed to you concerning the need to draw the necessary conclusions from these criminal activities of the Iranian régime. We also consider that in order to preserve peace and stability in the region, uphold the Charter of the United Nations and maintain the credibility of the Security Council, it is essential that severe sanctions should immediately be imposed on that criminal régime in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. This is all the more necessary as any delay will only serve to perpetuate the pernicious policy of aggression incarnated by the Iranian régime and cause further death and destruction.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19199

Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 October 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that in continuation of their shameless acts, on 7 October 1987 the Iraqi forces bombarded the non-military city of Ilam, as a result of which one civilian was martyred and two were injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19202*

Note verbale dated 13 October 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[13 October 1987]

The Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith the message sent by the President of the Republic, Mr. Jaime Lusinchi, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

The Permanent Representative of Venezuela would be grateful if the text of this message could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Message from the President of the Republic of Venezuela addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*

As the international community marks this Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, I should like, on behalf of the people and Government of Venezuela, to reiterate our full support for and unswerving solidarity with the people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle for freedom and equality.

The reaffirmation of our solidarity is based on principles deriving from deeply democratic policies and values, in particular, the protection of human freedom and dignity, and the observance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims equality of rights for all peoples without exception.

On this solemn occasion, we honour the memory of the many South Africans who have made the supreme sacrifice for the sake of freedom. We also express our encouragement to the valiant people of South Africa and to all those who with courage and determination are suffering the painful consequences of continued imprisonment in that country. In this connection, we wish to pay a special tribute to Nelson Mandela, who perfectly illustrates what price has to be paid by those struggling for the freedom of the people, and who was justly honoured with the UNESCO Simón Bolívar Prize.

Finally, I should like to express to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* our deep gratitude for its efforts to wipe out the final remaining vestiges of racial discrimination and for the message it is carrying to all corners of the Earth, a message promoting the cause of the South African people.

Jaime LUSINCHI
President of the Republic of Venezuela

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/654-S/19202.

DOCUMENT S/19203*

Letter dated 13 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[13 October 1987]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the grave incidents which have recently taken place in the occupied Palestinian territories.

In Gaza, an explosive situation has developed as mass protests against the actions of the Israeli troops are met with further violence. According to *Al Fajr* of 4 October 1987, Israeli soldiers opened fire on demonstrators on 1 October, killing three Palestinians who had attempted to run away from an Israeli army checkpoint outside Bureij refugee camps in Gaza. News of the shooting prompted demonstrations and a general student strike in the Gaza Strip.

Subsequently, according to UPI, tensions rose sharply in Gaza after four Arab men identified by Israeli authorities as guerillas were killed in a clash with Israeli troops on 6 October. One soldier was also killed. The incident sparked widespread protests which are still continuing. UPI reported that at least 25 Palestinians were wounded by Israeli troops on 10 October in various incidents in Gaza. At the Islamic University, an army patrol opened fire on students staging an anti-Israeli protest on campus, wounding two persons seriously. Among the victims were a 10-year-old boy and a 17-year-old labourer, who was shot at twice while attempting to drive a wounded girl and a woman to a hospital.

Yesterday, Palestinian youths burned tires in the streets of Gaza City and hurled stones at Israeli army patrols. Soldiers fired into the air to break up crowds or to threaten pedestrians, who were forced at gunpoint to clear away mounds of burning tires and garbage, often using their bare hands. Soldiers also forced merchants to reopen businesses shut Saturday during a general strike. Troops ripped down the front doors of shops whose owners did not comply with the order.

Extremely serious incidents have also been reported from the occupied West Bank in recent days. On 11 October, according to Reuters, a renewed attempt by militant Jews to enter the Islamic holy shrine of Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem sparked a protest demonstration by some 2,000 Palestinians. According to *The New York Times* of 13 October, soldiers fired tear-gas at the demonstrators, injuring 25 people, and arrested another 12. Further protest demonstrations over the incident have taken place in Ramallah, where a Palestinian woman was shot dead and six students were wounded by Israeli troops. The centre of Ramallah has been sealed off and some 100 Palestinians arrested. A general strike was

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/655-S/19203.

declared in Nablus, Jerusalem and elsewhere to protest at the shootings.

The Committee wishes to express its most serious concern at those grave incidents, which can only exacerbate tension and violence in the occupied territories and further hamper efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine. In the light of the grave situation that is thereby being created, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to appeal to you to redouble your efforts towards a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question, particularly by promoting the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/19204

Letter dated 13 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters, I have the honour to inform you that on 10 and 11 October 1987 the Iranian aggressor régime bombarded purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, as indicated in the annex to this letter.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1725 to 1735	Basra: Al-Ashshar	1 killed and 1 wounded
0810 to 1642	Basra: Al-Jaza'ir, Old Basra, Al-Tuwaysah, Hamadan region—industrial estate, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Asma'i, Al-Mutayhah, Al-Siraji, Al-Hasaniyah, Al-Abbasiyah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Dakir, Al-Ribat, Al-Muftiyah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Sa'i, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Jumhuriyah, Al-Zahra quarter	2 killed; 13 wounded, including 2 women and 3 children; damage to 20 houses and 5 vehicles; 2 vehicles and 6 houses set on fire; damage to a girls' secondary school and a warehouse
0905 to 1150	Diyala: Khanaqin district	2 killed, including 1 child; 4 wounded, including 1 woman; damage to 5 houses and 1 civilian vehicle
0830 to 1300	Qazaniyah subdistrict	1 wounded; damage to 1 civilian vehicle and 1 house
1204 to 1213	Niniveh	Damage to a mosque
1020 to 1230	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza	Damage to 3 houses
0820 to 1115	Sirwan subdistrict	3 houses destroyed
0920 to 1200	Wasit: Badrah district	1 house destroyed and 1 damaged

DOCUMENT S/19205

Letter dated 13 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 13 October 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 13 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you, for the third time in one week, of a further odious crime committed by the criminal rulers in Tehran, who demonstrate a propensity for evil and aggression as well as a thirst for blood.

This morning, as the first lesson was beginning in the schools, the evil régime in Tehran fired a ground-to-

ground missile into the city of Baghdad. The missile fell on Balat al-Shuhada School and the houses adjacent to it, which had been allocated for the use of teachers. As of the time when this letter was drafted, 32 people had been killed by the missile, including 29 children and 2 women. A total of 218 people, including 196 children and 11 women, had also been injured. The criminal action also caused the destruction of Balat al-Shuhada School and 16 houses and damaged the youth centre in the teachers' residential quarter. Accredited diplomats and staff of United Nations agencies in Baghdad have visited the scene of the crime and acquainted themselves with the details.

In the light of this wicked crime, I consider it my duty to remind you and the international community that Iraq has already drawn your attention on more than one occasion to the manner in which the criminal Iranian régime has been preparing to escalate the war of the cities. It has, indeed, deliberately been escalating that war, as further features emerged of the international call for peace, in order that it might persist in its war of aggression and expansion against Iraq. I refer in particular to my two letters dated 6 and 11 October 1987 [*S/19179 and S/19198, respectively*] which I sent to mark similar crimes committed by the criminal rulers in Tehran.

I should like to remind you that Iraq has on all these occasions emphasized to you the need to heed a fundamental and unequivocal truth in proving the criminal intentions of the rulers in Tehran. We have stated many times that the Iranian criminals' claims simply to be retaliating in kind against military and economic targets are sheer lies. The nature of the Iranian weaponry used in this attack, which is unable to distinguish between the types of targets at which it is aimed, provides categorical proof that the Tehran rulers are deliberately attacking purely civilian residential centres.

Most importantly, I remind you of what we have already affirmed, namely the need to draw the precise and correct conclusions from this criminal conduct on the part of the evil régime in Tehran. That régime is now overstepping the bounds in its violation of the law, its enmity to mankind and its insistence on prolonging the war, the slaughter and the destruction, at a time when the whole world is stressing the need to end the war through the comprehensive and proper implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

We have warned the criminal Iranian régime more than once not to strike at purely civilian residential centres and not to make attacks which endanger the lives of our population. However, the régime's leaders have turned a deaf ear and have gone even further in their misdeeds, their aggression and their evil. While the international community is still hesitating to take the measures enjoined under the provisions of resolution 598 (1987), namely to uphold the Charter of the United Nations and the credibility of the Security Council and to maintain international peace and security by imposing rigorous sanctions on the criminal Iranian régime, we firmly declare that our people, in similar fashion to any people aspiring to freedom, peace and a life of dignity, will not remain patient for ever in the face of Iranian crimes. It is our people's right, and their duty before God and international public opinion, to defend themselves against such odious crimes and those which preceded them, by retaliating in kind.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19206

Letter dated 13 October 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 October 1987*]

I have the honour to attach the text of a statement dated 30 September 1987 by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, in response to the speech made by Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States of America on 29 September 1987 in New York [*see S/19176*].

I should appreciate it if this letter and its annex could please be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. C. Manley
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press statement dated 30 September 1987 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

Asked to comment on the speech of Secretary of State Shultz before the Business Council for International Understanding in New York on 29 September 1987, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, said in Pretoria today:

"From the South African Government's point of view the speech contained critical remarks which are unwarranted and unsubstantiated. For examples, he ascribes the instability through southern Africa almost exclusively to South Africa's internal policies. He's over-eager to blame us and shows no awareness of the role played by neighbouring States in harbouring terrorists who operate against civilians in South Africa. ANC [*African National Congress*] attacks on civilians in South Africa and their declared policy of using violence to install a Marxist régime in the country irrespective of who is governing the country adequately refutes Mr. Shultz's allegation. On this point he is far off the mark. Mr. Shultz also does not understand why negotiations with some of the leaders he regards as leaders do not get off the ground: it is simply because they categorically reject any form of negotiation unless the negotiations are limited to discussions on the handing over of power to the ANC.

"Mr. Shultz says that he has met with leading South Africans, such as Mr. Oliver Tambo, Rev. Alan Boesak, Mr. Colin Eglin and Mr. Enos Mabusa. But President Reagan has not met with President Botha, the constitutionally elected President of the Republic of South Africa. I do not understand this.

"Mr. Shultz talks of 'the growing anger and bitterness' amongst certain sections of the South African population.

"But there is also a growing feeling among the white community of South Africa that this country needs fewer people to tell us

how we should run our affairs. We are getting tired of being pontificated to.

"He calls the meeting in Dakar 'the ANC/Afrikaner meeting'. He does not indicate what support, if any, those who went to Dakar enjoyed amongst Afrikaners in general. I can assure you that they do not represent a fraction of a percentage point of the Afrikaner.

"Despite the negative elements in Mr. Shultz's speech, it does contain positive statements. He outlined a hopeful vision and clearly expresses himself against sanctions. He recognizes that there remains a reservoir of good will amongst South Africans. He acknowledged that black South Africans are moving into managerial positions and are starting their own businesses in record numbers. I agree with him that there is a great potential in South Africa and that our country's problems are not insurmountable. I also agree with him that differences can be overcome. I also agree with him that negotiating lessons are being learned on a daily basis in South African labour management relations.

"Mr. Shultz says that Americans want South Africans to understand that Americans support the aspirations of blacks for equality, but Americans also understand the fears and concerns of white South Africans. Americans are working to help all South Africans—black and white—to secure a bright future for themselves and their children. He also says that Americans wish to promote peaceful change within South Africa. In broad outline I find myself in agreement with these sentiments. However, it is to be regretted that Mr. Shultz did not clearly spell out that at this junction it is an irrefutable fact that ANC and its affiliates continue to refuse to abandon violence as a means of achieving their political objectives, while the South African Government continues with its policy of reform. It is also a pity that Mr. Shultz did not list the important steps which the South African Government has taken to remove racial discrimination.

"I furnished Mr. Shultz with such a list and told him in a letter which was delivered to him yesterday that I did not know what more could be expected of the South African Government to prove its commitment to the removal of racial discrimination. It is clear that responsible and moderate leaders in South Africa will have to continue with the challenging task of persuading leaders in Western countries that their perceptions of our country are distorted. We must not give up as far as this matter is concerned. We have a case to put to the world.

"We must keep on doing just that with increased effort and drive. Despite the negative elements in Mr. Shultz's speech, there are at least signs of the better understanding of the complexities of the realities of South and southern Africa."

DOCUMENT S/19207*

Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 October 1987]

Further to my letter dated 6 October 1987 [*S/19182*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 30 September and 1 October 1987.

On 30 September, at 1715 hours (Pakistan standard time), and on 1 October, at 0800 hours (Pakistan standard time), Afghan armed forces fired 15 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Ghakhai area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result of the firing, two persons were killed and two were injured (all Pakistan nationals).

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 8 October, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/656-S/19207.

DOCUMENT S/19208

Letter dated 14 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 October 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that on 11 October 1987, Agence France-Presse reported passages from a speech made by Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and broadcast by Tehran Radio, on the occasion of the graduation of a new intake of Iranian pilots. The passages include the following:

> "Iran has not changed its objectives and maintains what it has always said, namely, that so long as Saddam Hussein's régime is in power, there can be no genuine and lasting peace in the region.

"Iran will coexist in a spirit of fraternity and friendship with the régime which will replace the régime at present in power."

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19209

Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*15 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to my previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's assiduous pursuit of its series of crimes against our civilian citizens, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of this régime have committed the acts of aggression set forth in the annex below.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

12 October

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1625 to 2100	Basra: city centre, Al-Jubaylah, Old Basra, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Asma'i, Al-Husayniyah, industrial area, Zubayr district	4 citizens killed, including 1 child; 15 wounded, including 3 children; damage to 4 houses, 2 commercial stores and 4 vehicles; 1 hospital and 1 house set on fire
0645 to 1559	Basra: Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Ashshar, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Qiblah, Old Basra, Al-Mutayhah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Asma'i, Al-Husayniyah, Al-Abbasiyah, Harithah subdistrict	3 citizens killed; 17 wounded, including 1 woman; damage to 3 houses, 3 vehicles and 1 elementary school
0930 to 1100	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	1 citizen wounded; 1 house set on fire
0645 to 1300	Diyala: town of Khanaqin	Damage to 3 houses
0900 to 1130	Wasit: town of Badrah	Damage to 3 houses
2045 to 2111	Basra: Al-Buradi'iyah, Old Basra, Sa'd Square, Al-Mutayhah, Al-Qiblah, Al-Jubaylah	3 citizens killed; 2 wounded
1559 to 1723	Basra: Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Ashshar, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Tahsiniyah, Al-Asma'i, Old Basra	1 citizen killed; 18 wounded; 13 vehicles set on fire; damage to 2 civilian vehicles
1000 to 1130	Qal'at Diza district	3 citizens wounded, including 1 woman

DOCUMENT S/19210

Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 October 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you from Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

I would appreciate that the letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Original: Arabic*]

Further to our previous correspondence with you concerning the attacks launched by Iran against Kuwait, we would like to inform you that Iran has persis-

ted in its hostile acts against Kuwait in disregard of international laws and resolutions. Today, Thursday, 15 October 1987, Iran fired a missile at a Liberian oil tanker flying the Liberian flag while it was sailing in the territorial waters of Kuwait. Work is still in progress to assess the losses and damage resulting from this new aggression.

What generates a feeling of the utmost condemnation and indignation is that such a hostile act by Iran against a neutral State comes at a time when you are pursuing sincere efforts to bring an end to this tragic war between Iraq and Iran on the basis of the mandate given to you by the Security Council to work for the implementation of resolution 598 (1987). Wishing your endeavours total success, Kuwait expects that the United Nations, represented by the Security Council and yourself, will accord the utmost attention to this development, as its gravity warrants, for it constitutes a deliberate escalation of the tension in the region, with all the consequent additional complications of which everyone is well aware.

Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber AL SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

DOCUMENT S/19211

Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 October 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the most recent attacks by the Iraqi forces against residential and industrial areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

10 October—The residential area of Koot Abdullah was aerially bombarded by Iraqi forces; a house was destroyed.

12 October—1100 hours (local time)—Aerial bombardment of two industrial workers' units in Isfahan.

.. —1030 hours (local time)—Aerial bombardment of one industrial worker's unit in Isfahan.

.. —1035 hours (local time)—Two incidents of aerial bombardment of an industrial worker's unit in the province of Lorestan.

.. —1026 hours (local time)—Aerial bombardment of Scholar Tabatabai in the village of Sohail in Lorestan; three students were injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19212*

Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*15 October 1987*]

I have the honour to draw your attention to the debate on the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" which took place in the General Assembly at the 39th plenary meeting of its forty-second session, on 14 October 1987. In reply to the representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the representative of Thailand sought to give the impression that the question of the sovereignty of three Lao villages which has been before the Security Council since 1984 is considered to be a closed matter. In view of the lateness of the hour and not wishing to tax the patience of the President and members of the Assembly, our delegation felt that it was not the right time to speak. Nevertheless, on principle, we deem it useful to set the record straight and even to refute the tendentious and untruthful allegations made by the representative of Thailand.

It is true that, pressured by both Thai public opinion and the international community, Thai military troops withdrew from the three Lao villages. However, they still occupy important positions in the areas surrounding the three villages inside Lao territory. Despite countless efforts on the part of our Government, efforts which you yourself have encouraged and supported, recent Lao-Thai negotiations, held in both Vientiane and Bangkok, again ended in failure because of the obstinacy of the Thai side, which refuses to acknowledge the universally recognized principle of international law in accordance with which the boundaries inherited from the colonial era are inviolable. Unfortunately, matters were made worse this past August by fresh border incidents caused in the surrounding areas of the same region for the same reasons, thereby heightening tensions in the Lao-Thai border situation. In view of this tense situation, our Government, out of a sincere desire to restore good-neighbourly relations with Thailand, has spared no effort to resolve these problems through negotiations, in accordance with the cardinal principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the spirit and letter of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiqués. Thus, in his

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/663-S/19212.

statement before the General Assembly at its 21st plenary meeting, on 1 October 1987, Mr. Phoun Sipaseuth, Minister for Foreign Affairs, renewed our appeal to the Government of Thailand to demonstrate its good will by agreeing, as soon as possible, to resume negotiations with the Lao side, as we had proposed.

These are the facts of the situation currently affecting my country, the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19214

Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, the Iraqi aggressor régime, during the course of the imposed war, has constantly violated all internationally recognized norms of international law and humanitarian principles, including indiscriminate missile attacks on residential areas and civilian quarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Despite repeated protests filed with you by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the inhumane crimes of the Iraqi régime, the international organizations and world public opinion remain unable to prevent such crimes thereby encouraging the war-mongering Iraqi régime in its continuation of its flagrant violations of universally recognized norms of international law.

The Iraqi military attacks on many cities and villages of the Islamic Republic of Iran have gained momentum in the past two months to such an extent that from 22 August 1987 to this date, 134 civilians have been martyred and, 1,086 others have been wounded as a result of attacks on the cities of Arak, Shushtar, Khorramabad, Tabriz, Dorood, Aghajari, Bakhtaran, Sanandaj, Marivan, Gilan-e-Gharb, Islamabad, Ilam, Sardasht and Orumiyeh. These attacks have also left behind an undetermined amount of damage.

The magnitude and intensity of these attacks clearly demonstrate the malicious intentions of the Iraqi régime to pressure the Islamic Republic of Iran and to resume the war of cities. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while pursuing its policy of exercising the utmost restraint *vis-à-vis* such provocative acts, has never been hesitant in the defence of its citizens and reserves the legitimate right of retaliation as its last option and solely as a deterrent.

The unabated continuation of the Iraqi policy in attacking the civilian quarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has unfortunately not received effective and adequate attention from the international organizations, is a serious warning for the United Nations. The intensification of attacks on residential areas, their deployment of chemical weapons and the stepping up of attacks on merchant vessels in the Persian Gulf, which are going on systematically at a time when you are engaged in endeavours to bring a comprenhensive, just and durable peace, constitute nothing but the direct stone-walling of those efforts. Furthermore, the direct responsibility of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Secretary-General has, under no circumstances, slackened with regard to violations of international law by the Iraqi régime and each violation merits individual attention. We therefore urgently request that you use your good offices through any means possible to prevent the further worsening of the situations.

Should the international community fail to prevent the further perpetration of war crimes by the Iraqi régime, the Islamic Republic of Iran will be left with no option but to take appropriate measures in response. Iraq will then undoubtedly bear complete responsibility for the consequences of its criminal policies.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19215

Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 October 1987*]

Further to the letter of 15 October 1987 addressed to you from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber

Al Sabah [*see S/19210*], and on the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

On Friday, 16 October 1987 at 0600, Iran fired another missile against Kuwait which fell 3 kilometres south of the oil terminal of Mina Al-Ahmadi, hitting an oil tanker registered to the United States anchored in Kuwaiti territorial waters. In addition to the captain, this attack wounded 17 crew members, some of whom are in very serious condition.

While keeping you informed, Kuwait reserves the right to request a meeting of the Security Council to consider the unjustified attacks Iran continues to launch against Kuwaiti territory.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19216*

Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 October 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of October 1987 and on behalf of the States members of that Group, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The members of the Arab Group at the United Nations, having taken cognizance of Bill No. 940 of the United States Senate amending the law concerning the powers of accreditation of ministries of foreign affairs, wish to state the following.

1. The Bill constitutes a hostile act against the Palestinian people, which has designated the Palestine Liberation Organization as its sole legitimate representative, and is contrary to the inalienable rights of that people.

2. The Bill also runs counter to the process of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East at a time when many parties, including the United Nations and its Secretary-General, are working towards the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

3. The Bill violates the right to freedom of expression enjoyed by the Arab parties and by Arab-Americans and infringes the rights of all Arab residents.

4. If adopted, the Bill will have effects which will be in flagrant contradiction with the Headquarters Agreement[3] and, by that token, with the rules of international law and the rights of the United Nations, of States Members and generally of members having observer status.

5. The Arab Group will on no account agree to the violation of the status of the United Nations, of States Members including members enjoying observer status, or, as in this particular case, of the Palestine Liberation Organization. To that end, the Arab Group will take all necessary steps within the framework of the United Nations system and appeals to all States to do likewise in the name of lawfulness and international law. It furthermore requests the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in particular, to take the necessary steps.

6. In view of the foregoing, the Arab Group requests the Secretary-General to approach the parties concerned in order to clarify the position of the United Nations with a view to ensuring observance of the Headquarters Agreement and of the Organizations's rights and to avoid the unfortunate consequences which might result from such a situation.

I should be grateful if you would distribute the text of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali TREIKI
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/664-S/19216.

DOCUMENT S/19219

Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*19 October 1987*]

In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish, on behalf of my Government, to report that United States forces have exercised the inherent right of self-defence under international law by taking defensive action in response to attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against United States vessels in the Persian Gulf.

At approximately 11 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on 16 October 1987, a Silkworm missile fired by Iranian

forces from Iranian-occupied Iraqi territory struck the *Sea Isle City*, a United States flag vessel, in the territorial waters of Kuwait. This is the latest in a series of such missile attacks against United States flag and other non-belligerent vessels in Kuwaiti waters in pursuit of peaceful commerce. These actions are, moreover, only the latest in a series of unlawful armed attacks by Iranian forces against the United States, including laying mines in international waters for the purpose of sinking or damaging United States flag ships, and firing on United States aircraft without provocation.

At approximately 7 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on 19 October, United States naval vessels destroyed the Iranian military ocean platform at Rashadat (also known as Rostam) in international waters of the Persian Gulf. The military forces stationed on this platform have engaged in a variety of actions directed against United States flag and other non-belligerent vessels and aircraft. They have monitored the movements of United States convoys by radar and other means, co-ordinated minelaying in the path of our convoys, assisted small-boat attacks against other non-belligerent shipping and fired at United States military helicopters, as occurred on 8 October 1987. Prior warning was given to permit the evacuation of the platform.

I ask that you circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19220

Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that on 15 October 1987 the armed forces of that régime committed the following acts of aggression:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1400	Basra: Al-Tuwaysah quarter	3 children wounded; 2 houses damaged
1000 to 1200	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	3 civilians wounded; 3 houses damaged
1550 to 1620	Sulaymaniyah: Chwartah	1 child wounded; 2 houses destroyed

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19221*

Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 October 1987*]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement operations, confiscation of land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied Arab territories during the months of August and September 1987. Among the most significant activities was the confiscation by the Israeli occupation authorities of a total of 5,700 dunums of land in the occupied West Bank, bringing the total confiscated by the Israeli authorities since June 1967 to 2,750,290 dunums. During those same two months, the Israeli occupation authorities also carried out a number of acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and committed a number of individual infringements of the human and legal rights of Arab citizens: the number of individuals sentenced during the month of September 1987 amounted to 134; 18 citizens were placed under house arrest; 24 were placed under administration detention; a curfew was imposed in various areas

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/670-S/19221.

of the West Bank; Hebron University was closed for a period of two weeks; and construction work was begun on three new settlements.

By setting forth in the annex the details of these attacks and practices—which are carried out in pursuance of Israeli plans to establish settlements, to oppress the Arab inhabitants, to expel them from their land and to appropriate that land, in violation of the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, The Hague Convenion of 1907[3] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949[4] I should like to emphasize to you, and through you to the international community, the danger which such a policy presents for international peace and security and for peace efforts and prospects in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Israeli settlement operations and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property during August and September 1987

I. CONFISCATION OF LAND

The total area of land in the occupied West Bank which was confiscated by the Israeli occupation authorities during the period under the review in this report was 5,700 dunums, as indicated below:

Area in dunums	*Location of confiscated land*	*Date of confiscation*
3 000	Dura (Hebron)	29 August
700	Villages of Kafr Laqif, Kafr Thulth and Dayr Istya	19 August
1 500	Town of Salfit and villages of Mardah and Iskaka	19 August
500	Villages of Jamma'in and Yasuf	12 August

Israeli spokesmen said that the land confiscated in the Hebron area would be used for the construction of a new road across that area. This will result in the destruction of hundreds of fruit trees planted over an area of dozens of dunums, as well as damage to adjacent land, particularly in the Ayn Umran area, which will be affected by drought because it draws its water from wells located on the confiscated land.

With regard to the land confiscated in Kafr Laqif, Kafr Thulth, Iskaka and Mardah, the Israeli occupation authorities alleged that the land was "State property" and that they were entitled to confiscate it. They also announced that they were confiscating 500 dunums of land in Jamma'in and Yasuf because it was to be "used for military purposes".

The total area of Arab land confiscated by the Israeli occupation authorities between the beginning of this year and the end of August amounts to 13,779 dunums. The largest area was that confiscated in the province of Nablus, amounting to 9,517 dunums, followed by the province of Hebron (3,670 dunums) and the province of Jerusalem, where 570 dunums were confiscated. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 22 dunums of land in the Rafah area.

II. SETTLEMENT

1. The Israeli Government began to establish three new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. The settlements are as follows.

(*a*) The Avni Hefitz settlement. On 2 September Israeli Minister of Construction and Housing, David Levi, laid the foundation-stone of the settlement, which is to be established on 1,500 dunums of land belonging to Tulkarm, located to the east of the town. It is reported that plans provide for the construction of 400 residential units in Avni Hefitz, which is to include an industrial estate, and that over 2,000 Jewish settlers are to be accommodated there.

(*b*) The Tsofim settlement. Construction work on this settlement began on the morning of 7 September. It is a large settlement, planned to accommodate 500 Jewish families, who will be absorbed in two stages. Two hundred families are to move in under the first stage, following construction of the necessary residential units, while the second stage will see the construction of 300 more residential units, to house 300 new families. The land for the new settlement stretches over a large area situated to the north-east of Qalqilya, only two kilometres from the town limits.

(*c*) The Hemdat settlement. This is a military (Nahal) settlement unit in the Jordan Rift which has been converted into a civilian settlement. The Israeli Minister of Integration and Immigration, who attended the opening ceremony at Hemdat on 4 September, referred to the Israeli Government's intention to convert seven units in the region of Al-Aghwar into civilian settlements.

2. An internal report prepared by the Israeli Ministry of Construction and Housing stated that more than 500 Jewish families have moved to take up residence in West Bank settlements during the past three months. The report also stated that the number of Jewish settlements established in the West Bank during the past 10 years had now reached 103, while the number of settlements established throughout Israel and the occupied territories over the same period amounted to 208.

—In an interview with the Israeli newspaper *Al Hamishmar* in September, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that settlement had not ceased even for one day. He affirmed the need to increase the Jewish presence in the West Bank, whether by expanding existing settlements or by establishing a number of new settlements. He said that the reality of the current situation confirmed the increase in the number of settlers in the West Bank. He said that a complete separation of Israel and the Jewish people from the West Bank constituted a dangerous fantasy which must be abandoned: it was impossible for Jews to leave any area which belonged to the "Land of Israel".

—*Al Hamishmar* reported on 9 August that the settler wing of the Gush Emunim Movement was preparing to establish six settlement nuclei in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, one of which was to be established in Kfar Ahmar.

—The Israeli newspaper *Kol ha-Ir* reported that Kollek's municipality of Jerusalem had decided to establish a Jewish quarter for religious Jews near the Prophet Jacob settlement. Temporary prefabricated residential units were to be installed for that purpose within the next few days. The newspaper also reported that current plans envisaged the establishment of a Jewish quarter consisting of 1,000 residential units in the Ras Umar area, east of Beit Hanania, between the Giv'at Zaif and Prophet Jacob settlements.

III. ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB LAND, ARAB CITIZENS AND THEIR PROPERTY

The Israeli occupation authorities carried out a number of acts of aggression during the months of August and September. In doing so, they acted alternately with Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories and with other extremists belonging to racist movements in the State of Israel. Details of acts of aggression which resulted in damage to the person, property or land of Arab citizens are as follows.

1. On 10 August the Israeli authorities confiscated 297 head of sheep in the Jordan Rift region of Al'Malih and forced their owner to pay a fine of 900 Jordanian dinars (JD).

2. On 6 August "unidentified persons" ripped up the water hoses used to irrigate an Arab citizen's farm in the village of Baqah al-Sharqiyah (province of Nablus). The damage was estimated at over JD 4,000.

3. A number of young followers of Rabbi Kahane (the racist Kach movement) attacked an Arab citizen in the courtyard of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the Arab city of Hebron on 9 August. The group had desecreated the holy mosque and demonstrated outside it, chanting racist anti-Arab slogans.

4. On 11 August Israeli bulldozers cleared 45 dunums of an area known as "Za'tarah" in Arab Yasuf, in preparation for its confiscation and the establishment of a fuel station there.

5. A group of students from a Jewish religious school in occupied Arab Jerusalem took over nine rooms of an Arab house in the city on 23 August, claiming that the rooms had previously belonged to Jews. The operation took place with the full co-operation of the Israeli police, which did not intervene to restrain the attackers and provided them with the necessary protection.

6. On 30 August "unidentified persons" attacked Arab land planted with trees in the village of Sarrah (Nablus district) and set fire to the trees. This caused the destruction of hundreds of dunums of land planted with fruit trees and olive trees.

7. On 2 September Israeli army bulldozers laid a new road linking the settlement of Alfe Menasheh with the main road from Qalqilya to Nablus. The road passes through land owned by Arab citizens. The Israeli bulldozer work caused dozens of fruit trees to be uprooted.

8. Israeli army forces attacked 200 dunums of Arab land in the Sheikh Sa'd area, east of the city of Bethlehem, on 21 September and tore up the boundary markers in preparation for its confiscation.

9. Settlers from the Ma'ale Amos settlement, east of Bethlehem, attacked an Arab citizen's land adjacent to their settlement in a region known as "Sahbah" on 22 September, uprooted some 200 cultivated olive trees and destroyed them.

10. "Unidentified persons" attacked the citrus nursery of an Arab citizen in Qalqilya on 22 September and destroyed 3,000 citrus trees in the nursery, using incendiary chemical substances.

11. Israeli bulldozers cleared 120 dunums of land planted with grape vines and fig trees in the al-Zaytun quarter (Gaza Strip) on 22 September.

12. About 400 Jewish settlers took over 18 rooms of a large building in the cotton merchants' bazaar in the Old City of Jerusalem on 21 September. The settlers removed the furniture of Arab occupants from the rooms which they had taken over, changed the locks on the doors, installed electrical wiring and raised Israeli flags over the building.

13. The Israeli Alkern Kyemit company took over an Arab house in the Ras al-Bustan area of the Arab town of Silwan on 21 September, after evicting its Arab occupants. On 29 September the company took over a second Arab house in the same area. The compagny claims that the two Arab houses are its property.

IV. Israeli violations of human rights of the Arab population

During the months of August and September 1987, the Israeli authorities conducted an extensive campaign of arrests in addition to demolishing Arab houses in the various Arab towns and villages. It also placed a large number of Arab citizens under house arrest.

1. *Arrests:* The Israeli occupation courts passed severe sentences against 134 Arab citizens, with terms ranging from two months to life imprisonment. In addition, they paid fines amounting to $US 13,343.75.

2. *House arrests:* The occupation authorities placed 18 persons under house arrest, of whom 10 had their house arrest orders renewed for the second or third time.

3. *Administrative detention:* The Israeli authorities placed 24 persons under administrative detention during September. The period of administrative detention varied between three and six months with the possibility of one or more extensions.

4. *Demolition of houses:* Israeli army forces carried out orders to demolish nine Arab houses in the villages of Tammun, Al-Rawiyah, Sartah, Dayr al-Ghusun, Bethlehem, Al-Yamun and Al-Isawiyyah. They also destroyed one health unit attached to the mosque of Qaraoua Beni Hasan.

5. *Curfew:* The Israeli military authorities imposed a curfew on four regions: the refugee camps of Balata and Dheisheh, and the villages of Jinsafut and Bal'a in Tulkarm. The period of curfew ranged between 12 hours and one week.

6. *Closure of universities:* On the orders of the occupation authorities, Hebron University was closed for security reasons, as stated in the decision, for a period of two weeks from 19 September until 3 October 1987.

7. Israeli Army Radio reported a statement by Knesset member Rafael Eitan of the Ha Tehiya Party to the effect that the Israeli security forces should, as part of their effort to combat and eliminate Arab "terrorism", immediately kill any Arab citizen with a revolver, knife or stick found in his possession. He said that he supported Reserve General Rahba'am Zaifi's call to have the Arabs deported from the country as their continued presence created constant security problems.

8. The Israeli newspaper *Hadashot* reported on 19 August that the "Committee for the Preservation of Security on West Bank Roads", which consists of members of the Kach faction, had requested Minister of Defence Yitzhak Rabin to tear down the wall separating the Dheisheh Palestinian refugee camp from the main Bethlehem-Jerusalem road. This would facilitate attacks on the camp by members and supporters of this Committee. Kahane warned that, if the Committee's request went unanswered, his faction would organize a covert armed Jewish group to accomplish this task and also strive to expel all residents of the Dheisheh camp from the occupied West Bank.

9. In a meeting organized by the Israeli Mafdal Party to discuss "means of combating terrorism", Rafe Lior, rabbi of the Kiryat Arba settlement, stated that it was naive and foolish for Jews to treat Arabs in the same way as Westerners treat people in a democratic society. He added that the Arabs were many years behind the Jews in cultural terms and that mass punitive measures should be taken against the Arabs.

DOCUMENT S/19222

Letter dated 20 October 1987 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 October 1987]

I have the honour to forward the attached communications from my Government and request that they be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Maria de Jesus Ferreira
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Angola
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Angola on the increase in South African aggression

The Angolan Ministry of Foreign Relations denounced Thursday the increase in permanent aggression of racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

In a declaration issued in this respect, the Ministry both alerts international public opinion to the unforeseen consequences that such aggression could bring on and ascribes responsibility for such consequences to the racist régime of Pretoria.

Following is the text of the above-mentioned document in its entirety.

"Since 1975 the People's Republic of Angola has been a victim of a non-declared war of aggression brought about by the regular forces of racist South Africa, which also uses mercenary forces and bands of paid armed puppets, with the objective of destabilizing politically and economically the Angolan State and bringing about all types of acts of sabotage and destruction of economic targets and the infrastructure which is indispensable to the social and economic development of the country.

"The costs of this war of aggression against the sovereign and independent territory of the People's Republic of Angola are estimated at 12 billion dollars, without any promise of compensation whether for a short, medium or long period, over and above South Africa's maintaining occupied a piece of land in the southern part of the Angolan territory, where criminal activities against the Angolan people take place.

"Through the course of all these years of constant aggression, the Angolan armed forces [*FAPLA*], thanks to their preparation, have constantly increased their capacity and combat readiness, facing in this way, with success, the attacks of the racist South Africans and those of its lackeys.

"As Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated in a speech delivered to the Angolan community in Portugal 'today we are stronger and South Africa won't be able to destroy us'—this being evidenced to the South African racists, which in the course of these years of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola have known bitter defeats in the battlefield at the hands of the Angolan armed forces.

"As has been their habit, periodically FAPLA undertook clean-up operations in their principal areas where the UNITA [*União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola*] bandits hide out, with the aim of their total annihilation. It was this way that, during the current year, the FAPLA forces developed a clean-up operation in the area of Kuito-Kuanavale in the province of Kuando-Kubango, with the objective of avoiding bandit criminal action against the population and of guaranteeing a normal life, with security and tranquillity necessary to the population of this area.

"In the course of the above-mentioned military action, the Angolan armed forces caused heavy human and material losses to the puppet bands, neutralizing a large part of their forces. Major parts of the UNITA armed bands, facing the impetuous FAPLA forces, withdrew in a disorderly flight from the combat areas, taking refuge to the south of the Lomba River, an area where they already could count on the massive and direct intervention of the army of racist South Africa.

"After a brief trip to South Africa, the chief of the armed bands requested that the South Africans, because of their backing, involve themselves directly in the battles against FAPLA, which was immediately accepted.

"It was in this way that direct combat against FAPLA began; aiding the bandits was the 'Buffalo Battalion' also known as 'Bat 32', which found itself in the area together with the other four battalions of the racist army, supported by high-calibre reactive artillery and Kasper AML-60 and AML-90 and Rattel armoured vehicles. At the same time an elevated concentration of South African forces and combat planes was noted in the bases and airfields of Grootfontein and Runtu, in the north of Namibia.

"Among the most important actions, the following ones distinguish themselves.

"*26 August:* A group of South African divers, carrying magnetic mines with them, carried out an action against a bridge over the Kuito River, in the municipality of Kuito-Kuanavale, province of Kuando-Kubango, which resulted in the destruction of the bridge and the death of some members of the group.

"*6 September:* South African forces of the Buffalo Battalion fought against two battalions of FAPLA, resulting in 11 South African dead, 3 destroyed transports and one 14.5 mm weapon recovered.

"*13 September:* Forces of the Buffalo Battalion, supported by AML-60 and AML-90 armoured vehicles, attacked FAPLA, resulting in 21 South African dead—9 of them white—the destruction of four AML-90 and three Kasper vehicles and in the recovery of two 12.7 mm machineguns, two M-79s, two FNs, 88 M-79 grenades, 13 RPG-7s, 12 hand grenades, 4,800 bullets and a case of documents.

"*14 September:* Forces of the Buffalo Battalion and a group of armed bandits attacked a detachment of FAPLA troops with AML-60 and AML-90 vehicles, resulting in the destruction of five AML-90s and one communications vehicle.

"*20 September:* Six Impala planes carrying out reconnaissance flights over FAPLA positions were shot down by the Angolan Air Defence [*DAA*].

"*22 September:* Three Mirage planes flew over FAPLA positions; one was shot down.

"*23 September:* One South African helicopter flying over the area to the east of Kuito-Kuanavale was shot down by Angolan aviation. In the course of the action all the occupants of the helicopter perished.

"*26 September:* Three South African airplanes flying over FAPLA positions were shot down.

"*3 October:* Between the regions of Lomba and Cujamba, three South African Puma helicopters were shot down. Later the same day, on the banks of the Lomba River, violent battles took place between a FAPLA brigade and South African forces in the form of four battalions supported by 8 to 10 combat planes and Valkiri G-5 and G-6 reactive artillery, resulting in considerable losses on the part of our troops in personnel and combat equipment.

"*6 October:* Two South African planes flew over a position of Mongua.

"*9 October:* A small plane that was undertaking a reconnaissance mission on FAPLA units was shot down 6 km south-east of Kuito-Kuanavale. Later that same day at 1155 and 1206 a South African plane flew over the areas to the east and south-east of Kuito-Kuanavale respectively. On the same day at 1718 a South African plane flew over the north of Tombua disappearing to the east of Ruacanah, while South African troops of a non-determined form were detected moving with armoured vehicles in the areas of Ondjiva and Kuanhama at 145°/19 km from Ondjiva.

"*11 October:* 0945 two South African helicopters flew over the areas to the east of Kuito-Kuanavale, disappearing in the south of the same locality. At 1640 South African aircraft of an undetermined nature bombed the sixteenth FAPLA brigade.

"*12 October:* From 0400 to 0600 about 16 planes, in groups of from 2 to 10, flew over all the region of Cunene, and afterwards bombed Namacunde. At 0430 two planes flew over the area of Mulando. At 0515 ten planes flew over the area 65 km to the north-east of Cahama. At 0615 DAA of the second brigade opened fire on two planes.

"Meanwhile, in the face of the evidence of the facts, the racist South Africans came to be obliged to drop their mask when South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan, speaking before the Parliament of that country, recognized publicly the direct involvement of the South African army in military actions against the Angolan armed forces, in the areas of the Lomba River, to the east of Kuito-Kuanavale, province of Kuando-Kubango, stating that 'this action would serve to defend South African interests in the region of South Africa', admitting in addition the material and moral aid to the armed bands of UNITA.

"It should be recalled that the statements of the South African Minister of Defence contradicted the previous declaration of the head of the puppet band, who covered up the truth stating 'it is not known if the South Africans would intervene or not', although according to him 'the South Africans do not advise when they appear'.

"To the contrary of what the racist South Africans and the chief of the armed bandits have propagated, the units of FAPLA are totally directed by Angolans whether in battle against the invading troops of South Africa or against the armed bandits and do not comprise any sort of participation from Angolan allies.

"The racist régime of South Africa, intending to create a false image that Soviet and Cuban forces have been participating in military actions in the areas to the east of Kuito-Kuanavale, are trying to create an atmosphere of tension favourable to the internationalization of the conflict in this region of southern Africa, affecting the good faith of the constructive initiatives of peace from Angola, justifying in this way the aggression that they bring against the People's Republic of Angola.

"During the last days the South African invaders have stepped up their efforts in the area of Angolan territory they occupy and in the bases and airfields located in the interior of Namibia on the Angolan border, and have intensified the violations of Angolan airspace and the bombing of positions of Angolan troops and populations in Cunene and Kuando-Kubango, presaging an increase in South African aggression in the next days.

"Facing this situation, the People's Republic of Angola calls on the aid and solidarity of the international community and denounces once more the increase in permanent aggression of racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

Angola, and alerts international public opinion of the unforeseeable consequences that this could bring on, imputing all responsibility for these consequences to South Africa.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs exhorts the valiant combatants of FAPLA to continue to defend with heroism, determination and bravery the fatherland and the revolution. It also exhorts the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene to continue to pledge its unwavering aid to the glorious FAPLA in their battle without respite against the invaders and their lackeys."

ANNEX II

Summary of the military actions carried out by the defence and security forces of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola in the last two years

For several years South African activity has been inclined towards the consolidation, in our territory, of the UNITA armed groupings with the realization of a series of disembarkations of war *matériel* and special troops deep into Angolan territory, particularly, in the Kwanza-Sul, Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Luanda area, by the attempt of Africanizing the UNITA issue, with the direct support of the United States of America and of some Western countries with the connivance of a few African countries. For example, United States, Zairian and UNITA forces participated in the recent joint manoeuvres carried out on Zairian soil, from the Kamina air base. From last year the racist South Africans carried out more than 900 air violations and more than 40 ground attacks against the positions of our troops and against the defenceless civilian population.

In recent times, the South African army has intensified its activity both inside our territory and along the southern border of Angola with illegally occupied Namibia, concentrating and moving forces and means for another new and big invasion.

In the first six months of this year the South African racists carried out against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola 75 air violations, 33 attacks against our troops and defenceless civilian populations of the Mupa and Mongwa areas, having noticed further actions against the Namibe railway in the Bibala region. In the months of June and July their actions fell at a first stage, 80 km into Tchamutete, Anhanca, Evale, Mupa, Mongwa and Xangongo, culminating these actions with the surrounding of the city of Ondjiva, provincial headquarters of Cunene, against which they carry out daily flarings with artillery of a big calibre.

On the other hand, the South African aviation has been carrying out an intense air reconnaissance in the whole extension of the territory of the Cunene province, machine-gunning and bombing all the convoys that move to and from Ondjiva, which is situated 40 km from the border.

Other not less important violations have been carried out by South African aviation so much in the territories of the provinces of Huila and Namibe more than 25 km deep as in the province of Kuando-Kubango, more precisely in the regions of Mavinga and Cangamba to support missions of disembarkation by parachute of war *matériel* for the puppets, carrying out still aerial photographic reconnaissance of the positions of our troops in those areas.

At the moment there are about eight battalions illegally in our territory, two of which are in the province of Kuando-Kubango in support of the puppets of UNITA, making a total of about 6,800 men supported by more than 200 Kasper, Buffalo vehicles and AML-90 armoured type and by fighter planes and helicopters.

To illustrate the above better, we describe the actions carried out by the South African armed forces against the People's Republic of Angola during July:

1 July: Around 1500 hours South African forces flared with 81 mm mortars our troops stationed at about 190°/7.5 km from Evale; South African forces with about 150 vehicles of different types, with heavy artillery means, accompanied by helicopters concentrated at 180°/12.5 km from Odjiva.

2 July: More concentrations of South African forces and means were traced at 135°/25 km and 145°/10 km from Ondjiva; on this same day, South African troops ambushed the route between Ondjiva and Mongwa.

4 July: At 1224 hours the South African enemy carried out artillery preparation with 105 mm cannons from the 145°/19 km position of Ondjiva against our troops stationed at that place.

7 July: South African forces in 28 vehicles concentrated in the areas surrounding Ondjiva and later attacked our troops at this place; on the same day concentrations of South African troops in 35 vehicles escorted by helicopters in the areas of Evale and Imbale and moved still other forces to the 35°/60 km position of Otchinjau.

8 July: South African troops with about 28 vehicles concentrated in the 308°/72 km area of Ondjiva while others deployed in the area of Tchicuco, 110°/21 km, 144°/19 km, 245°/35 km, 305°/13 km and 306°/33 km from Ondjiva.

9 July: Between 1120 hours and 1245 hours, South African forces stationed at Omupanda, south of Ondjiva, flared with 105 mm artillery against our troops stationed in Ondjiva.

10 July: Between 1030 hours and 1130 hours, South African forces carried artillery preparation against our troops stationed in Ondjiva.

11 July: South African troops settled in the areas of Namacunde and Otchinjau 144°/40.5 km from Ondjiva.

12 July: At 1045 hours, South African troops attacked with 105 mm artillery our troops stationed in Ondjiva.

14 July: At 0800 hours, a South African convoy of armoured vehicles of the AML-90 type moved to the areas of Kafuca 365°/20 km from Ondjiva.

15 July: At 1700 hours, South African troops ambushed our troops on the Mongwa/Ondjiva way 315°/21 km from Ondjiva, having bombed them with two fighter planes; at 2035 hours, four fighter planes flew over and bombed north-east Ondjiva; at 2045 hours, two of the planes of the same type machine-gunned our troops travelling to Xangongo.

16 July: At about 2100 hours, South African troops started from Namacunde intensive long-range artillery, firing against our positions stationed in Ondjiva.

17 July: At about 0800 hours, four South African fighter planes flew over Ondjiva at high altitude while forces of the "101 Battalion" ambushed a supply convoy in the surroundings of Ondjiva; our troops repelled the attacks, having put the enemy is disorder towards the south.

19 July: South African troops ambushed our troops' vehicles 112°/50 km from the Chuilu Mission and 115°/57 km from Cahama.

21 July: At about 1900 hours, violations of our airspace by South African fighter planes that later bombed our positions in Ondjiva.

22 July: South African troops flared from 1700 hours onward our position stationed in Ondjiva using long-range artillery with the support and coverage of its aviation.

From these attacks resulted many losses in human lives and heavy material damages.

DOCUMENT S/19223*

Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*20 October 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 9 October 1987 [*S/19207*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents of violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side.

On 6 October 1987, between 1630 and 1720 hours, the Afghan armed forces fired 21 tank rounds, which

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/671-S/19223.

landed in the Landi Khana area approximately 5 kilometres west of Landi Kotal in the Khyber Agency. As a result, one Pakistan national was killed and five Pakistan nationals and two Afghan refugees were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 13 October, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected the protest made by the Kabul authorities on 4 October 1987, in which it was alleged that on 27/28 August 1987, the Pakistan armed forces fired from Gol Malli Khel (Kurram Agency) on Gogi Afghan Post (Jaji Maidan Uluswali, Paktya province) with artillery. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 13 October.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19224

Letter dated 20 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 October 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 19 October 1987, the naval forces of the United States, illegitimately stationed in the Persian Gulf, attacked two Iranian oil platforms—Resalat and Reshadat—injuring a large number of civilian technical employees and inflicting heavy damages. The platforms were purely economic installations operated and manned by the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This latest act of aggression by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran represents an illegal resort to force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic and once again illustrates the aggressive intent of the presence of the American armada in the Persian Gulf. Such presence —which can only exacerbate tension in the region—can never be justified by the United States Administration in the face of the series of aggressive acts it has carried out in the past month against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including its unwarranted attack and destruction of the unarmed *Iran Ajr*, its aggression against Iranian patrol boats defending Iranian territorial waters and its most recent aggression against Iranian territory. It is clear beyond any doubt that by committing these acts of aggression, the United States is participating actively in the imposed war on the side of its aggressor clients in Iraq. This fact further deprives the United States of any legitimacy in participating in multilateral diplomatic efforts on this issue.

We regret to note than when the United States embarked on its tension-generating policy of dispatching an unprecedented naval fleet to the Persian Gulf, and when it continued to illustrate its true aggressive intentions by attacking Iranian vessels and territory, the international community and particularly the United Nations Security Council remained silent. The American policy of illegal resort to force directly against the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of a State Member of the United Nations has yet to be addressed by the world body. Moreover, the Security Council has failed to address the most serious violation of its resolution 598 (1987) by one of its permanent members. The Islamic Republic of Iran does not wish to believe that the domination of the United States over the international Organization is so intense and overwhelming that these serious and dangerous acts of aggression by the United States receive no attention at the Security Council. The statement of 16 October 1987 by the President of the Security Council, which fails to address its call to non-belligerents as well as belligerents—in contravention of paragraph 5 of the Council's own resolution 598 (1987)—is the most recent indication of this regrettable trend. This indeed is a serious challenge to the credibility, integrity and relevance of the Council and of the United Nations as a whole, which should immediately be remedied.

While reiterating its basic position that the presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf and the ensuing American acts of aggression are the most serious sources of tension and gravest threats to international peace and security, the Islamic Republic of Iran declares that it will continue to take the necessary and effective measures under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to defend its territorial integrity and sovereign rights against the American policy of aggression and intimidation, including their latest illegal armed attack. Clearly, the United States and its clients will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences of a fire they initially set.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/19225

Letter dated 20 October 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 October 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following American attacks against civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 6 October 1987, at approximately 1100 hours (local time), five American warplanes violated the airspace of Chahbahar. This airspace was again violated on 19 October two different times: by five American warplanes at approximately 1700 hours (local time), and by two American warplanes at approximately 1900 hours (local time).

These violations constitute provocations which the United States undertakes in pursuit of its illegal goals and in violation of the rules of international law, of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. By such blatant acts of aggression, the United States has lost legitimacy not only within the Security Council but also in participating in any discussions concerning the issue of the imposed war. The Islamic Republic of Iran hereby requests that you and the international community deploy all efforts to prevent any further United States acts of aggression in the region which may entail grave consequences.

It would he highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19226*

Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[21 October 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note addressed to you by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

NOTE FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 41/31 of 3 November 1986.

Paragraph 1 of the text adopted by the vast majority of the countries members of the United Nations urgently calls for "full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of 'Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua' ", and paragraph 2 requests the Secretary-General "to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation" of the resolution.

It is with deep concern that I must inform you that the Government of the United States not only persists in disobeying the Judgment of the world's highest judicial body, but has stepped up its military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua, in violation of the most elementary norms, principles and values of customary international law and of the Charter of the United Nations. Up to now, the communications which I have sent to the United States Administration with a view to arriving at a bilateral settlement regarding preparation, in accordance with the Judgment, have also gone unheeded.

The application of the Court's Judgment is not without relevance to the fundamental interests of the international community as a whole. On the contrary, its full and immediate implementation is of vital importance to the future of peaceful coexistence among States. This was the understanding in the United Nations when resolution 41/31 was adopted.

When Nicaragua calls for compliance with the Judgment, it does so not only in line with its own legitimate interests, but in an attempt to maintain and strengthen the foundation of legal and moral values on which international peace and security rest.

No one today can doubt the enormous dangers to which mankind would be exposed if a policy of the use and threat of the use of force, intervention and disrespect for the sovereignty of States were allowed to be pursued with impunity. The gap which separates the norms of the Charter from concrete realities must therefore not be allowed to continue to widen.

The illegal policy being pursued against Nicaragua today, expressed in the financing, support and management of mercenary groups; the mercenary practices of mass kidnappings, forced removals, torture, assassinations and recruitment of minors by force; the acts of State terrorism against civilian and economic targets; the violations of the national air space and territorial waters—all these are acts which must be banished forever.

More than 43,176 victims and material damage which surpasses $2,821,000,000 testify to the devastating effects of an illegal war imposed on my country. Nicara-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/675-S/19226.

gua does not want this to be the price that other peoples have to pay to defend their right to self-determination. For those reasons, we will spare no effort, together with the international community, to ensure that the international legal order is reaffirmed and strengthened through the implementation of the Court's historic Judgment.

I request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Miguel D'ESCOTO BROCKMANN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/19227

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[22 October 1987]

Further to our previous correspondence contained in documents S/19107, S/19210 and S/19215 concerning the attacks launched by Iran against Kuwait, and on the instructions of my Government, I wish to inform you of the following.

On Thursday morning, 22 October 1987, Iran fired a Silkworm missile at Kuwaiti territory. The missile hit an oil-loading platform, setting it ablaze and inflicting various injuries on some of its workers.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19228*

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 October 1987]

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a letter dated 22 October 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement of Mr. Kyprianou before the General Assembly on 9 October 1987, at the 32nd plenary meeting of its forty-second session, and to bring to your attention the considered views of the Turkish Cypriot side pertaining to the essence of his statement.

I must point out at the outset that the content of Mr. Kyprianou's statement did not come as new to us. We have heard it all before. It contained nothing new, though in terms of duplicity and audacity it surpassed the previous examples.

It is obvious from the substance of Mr. Kyprianou's statement that there is no change of heart, nor the emergence of a tinge of a positive approach on the part of the Greek Cypriot side as regards the efforts exerted by you towards the settlement of the dispute on an agreed basis. It is becoming difficult, even for me, to preserve my optimism in view of such an ill-conceived, totally intransigent and unrepentant attitude. Moreover, Mr. Kyprianou and the Greek Cypriot side seem to be determined to destroy all the good work and progress which you have so painstakingly helped us achieve through your mission of good offices entrusted to you by Security Council resolution 367 (1975). Still worse, Mr. Kyprianou is plotting to arrive at this tragic end from the rostrum of the General Assembly, part of the membership of which may not be fully aware of his ulterior motives.

I avail myself of this opportunity again to remind Mr. Kyprianou, the leader of the Greek Cypriot side, that the Cyprus dispute, dating back to 1963 and the origins of which are by now well-known and documented in United Nations archives, was never meant to be solved through periodic speeches from the rostrum of the General Assembly. And today, after almost a quarter of a century, this is more true than ever before. We have well passed that stage. Developments in the last quarter of a century must, and do, preclude even the contemplation of such a tactic.

The reasons as to why any further abuse of the General Assembly is ill-intentioned and should not be connived at must be obvious to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/679-S/19228.

any unprejudiced mind. The Secretary-General has a mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council in its resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions. For the past 12 years, the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General has been the most serious and effective procedure in the search for a peaceful settlement in Cyprus. The dispute, being an intercommunal one, needed and was prone to such a suitable approach. The two summit agreements of 1977 and 1979 between the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot leaders [*see S/12323, para. 5, and S/13369, para. 5, respectively*], which established the goal of a federal republic in Cyprus and defined the parameters of a possible federal solution, were achieved with the assistance and the efforts of the Secretary-General within the context of his mission of good offices. The basic principles and concepts embodied in these agreements were again confirmed by the opening statement of the Secretary-General in 1980 [*S/14100, annex*], which stated that both parties had reaffirmed their support for a federal solution of the constitutional aspect and a bi-zonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus dispute. The two sides held negotiations between 1980 and 1983 under the auspices of the Secretary-General. And, since August 1984, you have pursued a new initiative within your mission of good offices, starting with the "Vienna working points" and culminating in the draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*], which, in your words, is "the right framework for negotiating a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem" [*see S/18102, Add.1, para. 18*].

Furthermore, the procedure envisaged by you in the draft framework agreement is an integral part of the document and is designed, again in your words, to "ensure that all outstanding issues will be thoroughly and expeditiously dealt with" as an integrated whole.

The Turkish Cypriot side, trusting your vision, competence and assurances and desirous of a negotiated just solution on an agreed basis, accepted the draft framework agreement in a characteristically forthcoming manner.

The absence, in Mr. Kyprianou's statement before the General Assembly, of any reference to the summit agreements I have mentioned above and to the draft framework agreement, and his reference to the intercommunal negotiations in a negative spirit, are noteworthy and must, at last, reveal something to the ardent believers in his "good intentions".

The draft framework agreement encompasses the detailed parameters for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus, which has involved long and arduous negotiations both at the highest as well as the technical level, and, therefore, despite all the Greek Cypriot attempts at evading it, together with its diversionary tactics, this document will clearly continue to constitute the sole rational basis for any future negotiations between the two sides.

I cannot but hasten to add that the Turkish Cypriot side shall not be a party to any move, however disguised, directed towards changing the above-mentioned existing framework for a solution, which is the outcome of long and detailed negotiations, because of Mr. Kyprianou's lack of political will or his whims.

I should further add that the expectation of the Turkish Cypriot side is that you, in particular, and the General Assembly, in general, will detect and will be quick to point out the side which of late has wilfully been putting pre-conditions and so-called "priority issues" on the negotiating table in full contradiction of your "integrated whole" concept and to the spirit of negotiations.

The aim of the Greek Cypriot side is clear, at least to us. It is that of seeking a conclusion, not on an agreed basis, but on a basis which will reinforce its ill-gotten political superiority on the island *vis-à-vis* the Turkish Cypriot side. We, on our part, are determined to block such an eventuality. It is our earnest hope that the world community also finds the Greek Cypriot aims contradictory to your valuable efforts to re-establish a partnership State between the two peoples of Cyprus.

At this juncture, let me dispel some doubts which may still be lingering in some minds. Varosha is an area within the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the control and jurisdiction of which belongs solely to the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and as such should be regarded as a municipal matter. Having stated that, I would like it to be known that the issue of Varosha has been a topic concerning which the Greek Cypriot side's hypocrisy and duplicity has reached its zenith. In his statement, Mr. Kyprianou dwelled upon Varosha as a separate topic, contradicting his previously established position on the subject, a position which he steadfastly held despite the repeated offers and proposals of the Turkish Cypriot side on the issue of Varosha.

You will remember the various occasions on which the Turkish Cypriot side has made constructive proposals regarding the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices. It will also be recalled that such repeated offers were rejected off-hand by the Greek Cypriot side. Moreover, at certain stages of the process of negotiations, Varosha had become an element in a series of "mini-package" ideas originating from the United Nations Secretariat. It is, however, also on record that the Greek Cypriot side did not show an interest in the settlement of the issue through such approaches.

Since 1981, and with the submission of the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals of that year, the Varosha issue has become, and has been treated as, an integral part of a comprehensive, overall settlement in Cyprus. The fact that, throughout your latest initiative starting in 1984, the Varosha issue has kept its position as an integral part of an overall settlement is added evidence in corroboration of the above-recorded history of the international negotiations pertaining to the issue of Varosha. This is a propitious moment for me to stress once again that, like all the other issues, Varosha too is an integral, inseparable part of a comprehensive package deal, and it is impossible to decouple it from the rest. Dwelling upon the issue of Varosha in isolation not only proves the hypocrisy, but may also prove to be an exercise in self-deception.

In conclusion, let me agree with your evaluation in your latest annual report to the General Assembly, while referring to the need to reactivate negotiations in Cyprus, that "what is at stake is the goal of a federal republic of Cyprus, non-aligned and enjoying sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as defined in the High-level Agreements of 1977 and 1979".[3]

This is the basis, as elaborated in the draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986, to which the Turkish Cypriot side remains committed, and even at this late stage I call upon the Greek Cypriot side to reappraise its negative approach towards this document and towards your mission of good offices, which they are trying to undermine through unacceptable and non-viable novel tactics.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/19229*

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 October 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

According to information from the security authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at 11 p.m. on 27 August 1987 the military forces of Pakistan opened artillery fire on Gogoy frontier post located 2,500 metres from the frontier, from Goy area of Meli Khail Tori tribe located in Korm Agency.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strongest protest with the Gov-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/680-S/19229.

ernment of Pakistan for this aggression of the Pakistani armed forces and demands from the authorities of Pakistan to put an immediate end to such acts, which will result in nothing but further deterioration of the situation in the frontier regions. Otherwise, the grave consequences of such incidents will fall squarely on the shoulders of the Pakistani authorities.

The Government of Pakistan has alleged that the armed forces of Afghanistan opened artillery fire on Fazel Dost village in Bajawol Agency at 0750 hours on 22 September 1987, fired missiles on an area 5 kilometres from Arhowali in Korm Agency at 1700 hours on 16 September and shelled Ghashi area in Korm Agency from 0830 hours to 0935 hours on 22 September.

After a thorough investigation of these allegations, the competent authorities of Afghanistan found them to be baseless and void of any truth whatsoever. The said authorities demand that the Government of Pakistan put an immediate end to such allegations, which will only serve to further aggravate the situation along the border.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19230

Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1987*]

On behalf of the group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Namibia.

(Signed) Blaise RABETAFIKA
Permanent Representative of Madagascar
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19231*

Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*26 October 1987*]

The Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 3 p.m. on 14 October 1987, and the following note of protest was announced to him by the Deputy Director of the First Political Department of the Ministry:

"According to the information from the security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military forces of Pakistan have fired 11 shells of heavy weapons on Shamshad frontier post of the frontier regiment of Nengarhar province on 6 October 1987.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strong protest with the Government of Pakistan for this aggression of the Pakistani armed forces and demands that the Pakistani authorities put an immediate end to such acts of aggression, which will result in nothing but further deterioriation of the situation in the frontier regions. Otherwise, the responsibility for the grave consequences of such acts will squarely fall on the shoulders of the authorities of Pakistan.

"The Government of Pakistan has alleged that the artillery units of Afghanistan have shelled Ghashi area located in Bajawol Agency from 1040 to 1315 on 29 September, at 0515 hours on 30 September and at 0800 on 1 October, as well as on Gardi Bagh at 1145 on 30 September.

"After thorough investigation, the competent authorities of Afghanistan found these allegations to be baseless and void of any truth whatsoever.

"It is demanded that the Pakistani authorities put an immediate end to such baseless allegations, which will only result in creating a grave situation along the border."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/686-S/19231.

DOCUMENT S/19232*

Letter dated 26 October 1987 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[26 October 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I kindly request you to circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdel Halim BADAWI
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to communicate to you herewith the text of the statement concerning the recent Iranian act of aggression against Kuwait issued on 22 October 1987 by the Office of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Ahmed Esmat ABDEL MEGUID
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt

ENCLOSURE

Statement issued on 22 October 1987 by the Office of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

The Arab Republic of Egypt condemns with utmost vigour the act of aggression just committed against the fraternal State of Kuwait. This attack constitutes a serious escalation of the conflict. Moreover, it was directed against a State which is not a party to the conflict and has committed no act of aggression against other States. Any act which endangers the territory and the security of the citizens of Kuwait is therefore a flagrant violation of customary international law.

Egypt believes that this act of aggression compels the Arab nation, more than ever before, to react collectively and with vigour against a policy designed to perpetuate and intensify the war and extend it beyond national and regional borders. This escalation of the conflict is so serious that it can no longer be passed over in silence. Its effects are extremely serious for Arab national security and indeed for the very existence and future of the Arab nation.

Egypt confirms that is is ready to assume its national responsibility towards its Kuwaiti brothers and urges all the Arab countries to assume their responsibility individually and jointly towards this country, which has always stood bravely shoulder to shoulder with its Arab brothers in all situations and trials and has never hesitated to do its national duty.

We also ask the whole international community to take up the challenge by containing the aggression and putting an end to the increasing threats directed against a peace-loving State, thereby strengthening the bases of co-operation and brotherhood among all countries and all peoples.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/687-S/19232.

DOCUMENT S/19234

Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia

[Original: English]
[27 October 1987]

1. On 31 March 1987, I submitted to the Security Council my report on the question of Namibia [*S/18767*]. The present report is intended to provide the Council with an account of developments since then concerning efforts to implement its resolutions 435 (1978) of 20 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 on the same subject.

2. The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2740th meeting, on 6 April 1987, and continued its discussion at its 2741st to 2747th meetings, between 6 and 9 April 1987. A draft resolution on the question [*S/18785*] was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

3. Following the Security Council meeting, I resumed my consultations with Ambassador Leslie Manley of South Africa. I asked him to clarify the position of the Government of South Africa on the future of the Territory in the light of disturbing press reports. I stressed that any deviations from agreements reached between the United Nations and South Africa would be in violation of resolution 435 (1978).

4. Mr. Manley informed me that Mr. P. W. Botha, the State President, had met with members of the "interim Government" at Cape Town on 22 May 1987 to discuss, among other things, constitutional matters. He added that the State President has made clear to members of the "interim Government" that constitutional steps, which might impair the Republic of South Africa's international interests and obligations, were not acceptable to the Republic of South Africa. He also informed me that Foreign Minister Botha, assisted by Defence Minister Magnus Malan, had held follow-up discussions at Windhoek on 19 June on subjects that were raised with the State President in Cape Town. During those discussions, Foreign Minister Botha had explained that any constitutional proposals pertaining to Namibia could at that moment serve only as a basis for further consideration and discussion and that they would not be of such a nature as would compromise South Africa's international undertakings.

5. In conclusion, Mr. Manley informed me that his Government remained committed to resolution 435 (1978), on the understanding that a firm and satisfactory

agreement was reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola prior to implementation. In response, I stated that the linkage pre-condition had been rejected by the Security Council and called for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without further delay.

6. I kept the ambassadors of the front-line States as well as the South West Africa People's Organization [*SWAPO*] informed of these developments and communicated to them the response I had received from South Africa in regard to its position on the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

7. On 21 August the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of members of the Council concerning the question of Namibia [*S/19068*]. In their statement, the members of the Council expressed their grave concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in Namibia resulting from the increasing repression of the Namibian people by South African occupation forces throughout the Territory, including the so-called operational zone in northern Namibia, which had led to the loss of innocent lives, particularly in the preceding few weeks. They condemned all acts of repression of, and brutalities against, the Namibian people, the violation of their human rights and the disregard for their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine independence. They further condemned South Africa's attempts to undermine the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. The members of the Council also condemned particularly the arrest of five SWAPO leaders and the repressive measures against student and labour organizations since 18 and 19 August 1987. They demanded the immediate release of the detainees and called upon South Africa to put an immediate end to the repression of the Namibian people and to all illegal acts against neighbouring States. The members of the Council recalled previous Council resolutions affirming the primary and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia. They called once again upon South Africa to comply fully with resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and to put an end to its illegal occupation and administration of Namibia.

8. At the end of July 1987, I attended the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity [*OAU*] at Addis Ababa, where I held in-depth discussions on the situation in southern Africa with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the current Chairman of the OAU Assembly and Chairman of the Front-line States. I also discussed the situation with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and with Foreign Minister Van Dunem of Angola, who represented President José Eduardo dos Santos at the Assembly. In addition, I also met with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

9. In discussions regarding the question of Namibia with these leaders, I informed them of my intention to ask Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, my Special Representative for Namibia, and Mr. Hisham Omayad, Director, Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, to visit South Africa and the front-line States for consultations. All of them welcomed my decision.

10. The main purpose of the mission was to expedite action for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). To that end, the mission was instructed to impress on all concerned the need to proceed to the implementation of the United Nations plan without further delay.

11. The mission left New York on 15 August for South Africa, where it held discussions at Cape Town on 18 August with Foreign Minister Botha and senior officials of the Government of South Africa.

12. In his talks with Foreign Minister Botha at Cape Town, Mr. Ahtisaari conveyed to the Government of South Africa the concerns expressed by African leaders to the Secretary-General in Addis Ababa about the delays in proceeding to the implementation of the United Nations plan. He emphasized that the Secretary-General fully shared those concerns, particularly since all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan has been resolved in November 1985, when agreement was reached on the choice of the electoral system.

13. Mr. Ahtisaari emphasized that the linkage precondition, which now constituted the only obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia, had been rejected by the Security Council. He stressed to the Government of South Africa the Secretary-General's position that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was a separate matter, to be dealth with by those directly concerned, acting within their sovereign competence. He urged the need for all concerned to consider Namibia as a primary issue in its own right in order to proceed without further delay to finalize arrangements for a cease-fire involving SWAPO and South Africa for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

14. Mr. Ahtisaari conveyed to Foreign Minister Botha the Secretary-General's expectation that he could count on the co-operation and support of the Government of South Africa in finalizing the necessary arrangements for the independence of Namibia as stipulated in the United Nations plan.

15. Mr. Ahtisaari also informed Foreign Minister Botha that in the Secretary-General's discussions with Ambassador Manley of South Africa in New York, the Secretary-General had expressed his concern regarding various constitutional arrangements envisaged in Namibia, which might violate the letter and spirit of South Africa's commitment to an internationally acceptable settlement in accordance with resolution 435 (1978). In that connection, Mr. Ahtisaari stated that the Secretary-General had taken note of assurances by President Botha that constitutional steps by the "interim Government", which might impair South Africa's international interests and obligations, were not acceptable to South Africa. Mr. Ahtisaari observed that it was the Secretary-General's understanding of the statement of the State President that South Africa did not intend to abandon its commitment to resolution 435 (1978) and that it would co-operate with the United Nations to facilitate a settlement.

16. Mr. Ahtisaari also informed Foreign Minister Botha that the Secretary-General's attention had been drawn to the statement of the Administrator-General of the Territory on 30 July 1987, calling for elections for local representative authorities and/or municipalities. In that connection, the Secretary-General urged the Government of South Africa to act only in accordance with its commitments to the international community.

17. In regard to internal developments in the Territory, Mr. Ahtisaari stated that in the Secretary-General's discussions at Addis Ababa, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, had expressed grave concern about "atrocities and massacres perpetrated by the South African security forces in Namibia", and that he had asked the Secretary-General to raise the matter with the Government of South Africa.

18. In reply, Foreign Minister Botha assured Mr. Ahtisaari that the Republic of South Africa recognized its obligations in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He drew the attention of Mr. Ahtisaari to the statement by Mr. P. W. Botha, the State President, in Parliament on 14 August 1987, concerning the question of Namibia. In that statement, President Botha had said, in regard to resolution 435 (1978), that the Government of South Africa would not act in a way that would abrogate the international obligations to which it had committed itself.

19. Referring to the Secretary-General's call to South Africa to proceed with the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without further delay, Foreign Minister Botha stated that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola constituted a serious threat to Namibia, making free and fair elections impossible. He added that South Africa remained prepared to enter into discussions at any time in order to resolve the question of Cuban troop withdrawal. He reiterated once again South Africa's position that a firm and satisfactory agreement must be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola prior to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). Foreign Minister Botha stated that South Africa was still prepared to attend a conference involving all the interested parties which would lead to peace in Angola and Namibia.

20. Foreign Minister Botha also stated that following consultations with the "interim Government" on 22 May and 19 June 1987, the Government of South Africa had decided not to hold national, general elections in Namibia, as that could be interpreted as an abrogation of its commitments. However, the Government of South Africa had requested the "interim Government" to consider holding elections for the recomposition of second-tier authorities, since such elections had last been held in 1980. Foreign Minister Botha commented that the second-tier elections envisaged by South Africa would not violate its commitment to resolution 435 (1978). He rejected the SWAPO allegations concerning atrocities and massacres by the South African security forces in Namibia.

21. On 19 August Mr. Ahtisaari met at Johannesburg with Mr. L. A. Pienaar, the new Administrator-General of Namibia. The Administrator-General elaborated on the decision of the Government of South Africa to opt for second-tier elections in Namibia and restated the position of the Government of South Africa on that issue. In regard to the constitutional evolution of Namibia, Mr. Ahtisaari emphasized to the Administrator-General that resolution 435 (1978) remained the only valid basis for an internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian situation.

22. The mission also visited Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Nigeria from 20 August to 18 September for discussions with their respective Governments. The mission was received on 21 August by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. It met with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on 22 August and held consultations with President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola on 27 August. Mr. Ahtisaari returned to New York from Luanda on 29 August, while Mr. Omayad completed the last leg of the mission to Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Nigeria. The mission was received by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique on 4 September and met with Prime Minister Joseph Warioba of the United Republic of Tanzania on 11 September. It was also received in Nigeria on 18 September by Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Chief of General Staff. In addition, the mission held consultations with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, at Lusaka on 31 August.

23. The mission briefed the Governments of the front-line States and Nigeria, as well as SWAPO, on the outcome of its talks at Cape Town with Foreign Minister Botha. In the discussions, all expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and called for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without further delay. President dos Santos reaffirmed Angola's commitment to its platform of September 1984 [*S/16838*], and the subsequent additions thereto, as a basis for a comprehensive agreement that would ensure independence for Namibia and peace and security in the region. He informed Mr. Ahtisaari that in order to facilitate a settlement, the Government of Angola had updated its platform and had outlined, in co-operation with the Government of Cuba, a revised time-frame and calendar for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from southern Angola. In this connection he asked Mr. Ahtisaari to apprise me of those developments.

24. During the course of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, I have had the opportunity to meet with many concerned African leaders, including President Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Among the issues raised with me, the question of Namibia was paramount. I discussed with them the findings and outcome of Mr. Ahtisaari's mission to South Africa, the front-line States and Nigeria. All agreed that despite the impasse on the implementation of the United Nations plan, the effort must continue to advance the peace process for a final settlement of the Namibian situation. They also assured me of their continued support for my endeavours and stressed the need for further positive action by the international community in order to increase the momentum for the implementation of the United Nations plan.

Concluding remarks

25. The Security Council adopted its resolution 435 (1978) over nine years ago in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, under the supervision and control of the United Nations. Regrettably, successive attempts in recent years to finalize arrangements for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia, in order to commence the implementation of the United Nations plan, have been blocked by South Africa's insistence on the linkage pre-condition. Despite this, I remain convinced that if the question of Namibia is re-examined with realism and sincere concern for the well-being

of the inhabitants of the Territory, it should be possible to open the way for implementation of the United Nations plan. The people of Namibia must be permitted to enjoy the freedom and independence that is their right. The concerted action of the international community is needed to achieve this objective.

DOCUMENT S/19235

Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 October 1987]

I have the honour to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the question of Namibia.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations
and Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau
of Non-Aligned Countries

DOCUMENT S/19236

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 October 1987]

The Secretary-General wishes to inform the Security Council that he has decided to appoint Mr. Oscar Camilión as his Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Camilión will take up his new post towards the end of November 1987.

Mr. Camilión has had a distinguished career in government, journalism and the academic world. From 1965 to 1972 he was the managing editor and chief editorial columnist of *Clarín*, a leading Buenos Aires daily. His governmental functions have included the posts of Argentine Ambassador to Brazil from 1976 to 1981 and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina in 1981. In the latter capacity, he led his country's delegation to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly. He is currently professor of Political Science and International Relations at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires and a contributor to several Argentine dailies.

On this occasion, the Secretary-General would like to express his appreciation and thanks to Mr. James Holger, who as his Acting Special Representative during the past four years has made a distinguished contribution to the cause of peace in Cyprus.

DOCUMENT S/19237*

Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 October 1987]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 16 October 1987.

I request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/696-S/19237.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 16 October 1987

A meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New York on 16 October 1987 in order to hear a statement by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization *[PLO]* to the United Nations, in connection with the PLO mission at the United Nations.

The meeting was apprised of the recent adoption by the United States Senate of Amendment No. 940 to make unlawful the establishment and maintenance of PLO offices in the United States. In

this regard, the meeting recalled that the Movement, at its Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held at Harare in September 1986, had reaffirmed its total support for the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that the PLO alone has the full right to represent the Palestinian people.

Noting that Amendment No. 940 by the United States Senate came at a time when the entire international community was calling for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, the meeting considered the move as constituting a denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to present and defend their cause in international forums, particularly in the United Nations, as well as a clear attempt to obstruct the search for a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The meeting recalled that the PLO Observer Mission to the United Nations was present in the United States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, as well as the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.[3] In this context, the meeting considered Amendment No. 940 a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and the rights of United Nations invitees, such as the PLO and recognized liberation movements.

The meeting found unacceptable and rejected any attempt to deny the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people its recognized right to participate effectively in the work of the United Nations and called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary measures, in consultation with the parties concerned, in order to declare the United Nations position and to secure respect by the host country of the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement. In this regard, the meeting requested the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau to convey the concern of the Movement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the President of the United Nations General Assembly at its current session.

The meeting condemned once again the attempts by ultra-conservative elements within the United States to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO as well as the insidious campaign aimed at distorting the truth about the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and calling into question the policy pursued by the PLO.

DOCUMENT S/19239

Letter dated 28 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[29 October 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's assiduous pursuit of its series of criminal acts against our citizens through savage bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods inside Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime have carried out the following acts of aggression:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
2330	Basra	1 child wounded
1115 to 1230	Sulaymaniyah: Qurrat Jawlan complex, Chwartah district	2 women killed; 5 citizens wounded

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19240

Letter dated 29 October 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 October 1987]

I have the honour to attach the text of a letter dated 29 October 1987 addressed to you by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, in response to recent allegations levelled by the Angolan authorities against South Africa.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Leslie MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Security Council document S/19222 of 21 October 1987 contains allegations by the Angolan authorities of what is termed "permanent aggression" by South Africa against the "sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola".

These allegations mask the fact that Luanda is incapable of resolving an escalating civil war situation

which has ravaged Angola since the MPLA [*Movimiento Popular de Libertação de Angola*] régime imposed its rule against the wishes of the people of Angola and in flagrant contravention of the Alvor Agreement.[6] It sustains its increasingly precarious control in Luanda only through the presence of an extra-territorial force of more than 40,000 Cuban troops and Soviet personnel.

It is a fact that free elections have not been held in Angola since the present régime usurped power. As long as the MPLA régime is bolstered militarily by Cuban and other foreign troops and advisers, a peaceful resolution to the internal situation in Angola will be frustrated.

The situation in Angola and the region is aggravated by the refuge, aid and training given to ANC [*African National Congress*] and SWAPO [*South West Africa People's Organization*] terrorists by the MPLA régime. These organizations have acknowledged that their intent is to perpetrate terrorist atrocities in Namibia/South West Africa and South Africa.

States Members of the United Nations should take note of the serious consequences of foreign intervention in Angola and the deteriorating security situation brought about by the intransigence of the MPLA régime in the face of popular rejection of such intervention. Among the consequences of the presence of such a large foreign force in Angola and the militarist policies of the MPLA régime is that social life of a major proportion of the Angolan populace is seriously disrupted. Retrogression in all spheres of national life has reached crisis proportions. Famine and disease are rampant throughout the country largely because agriculture, the distribution of basic foodstuffs and the availability of potable water have become totally inadequate to the needs of the people. Medical facilities are also unavailable to the vast majority of the Angolan people who bear the burden of the lack of compassion and concern of the MPLA régime for its welfare.

The Security Council should urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola, which has become the playground of the super-Powers with tragic consequences for the Angolan populace.

South Africa is not at war with Angola, nor is it at war with any of the parties of Namibia/South West Africa. The South African Government has the duty to protect the inhabitants of Namibia/South West Africa against terrorist incursion and accordingly acts in a protective capacity in the Territory.

Should SWAPO cease to commit acts of terrorism against the population of Namibia/South West Africa, there would be no need for counter-action by the South Africa Defence Force and South West African Territorial Force.

You are aware that South Africa stands ready to participate in a conference involving all the interested parties in the region which might lead to peace in Angola and a resolution of the Namibia/South West Africa issue. I again call on those who have the interest of the southern African sub-continent and its peoples at heart to come together to establish conditions which will advance the cause of peace and development.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/19241

Letter dated 29 October 1987 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 October 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 25 October 1987 following the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council. As the United Arab Emirates is presiding over the present session of the Co-operation Council, I have the honour on behalf of the members of the Council to request you to distribute the text of the communiqué as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 25 October 1987 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

Following its own meeting and its joint meeting with the Committee on Financial and Economic Co-operation on 2 and 3 Rabi al-awwal 1408 of the Hegira (Saturday and Sunday, 24 and 25 October 1987), the Ministerial Council of the States Members of the Gulf Co-operation Council met at its headquarters at Riyad under the presidency of Rashid bin Abdulla Al Nuaimi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, with all members present.

The Council considered the situation in the region and the serious escalation of the conflict represented by the Iranian acts of aggression against the State of Kuwait, which is not a party to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and the extent of this escalation and the serious threats which it poses not only to the region but also to world security and peace. Ever since its foundation the Council has endeavoured to maintain peace and security in the region, keep it free from the danger of conflict, reduce tension and find peaceful solutions to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 598 (1987) which the Security Council recently adopted.

The Council notes that for some time Iran has not been conducting itself in accordance with the requirements of security and stability in the region. It therefore condemns that country's acts of aggression and its behaviour and affirms that any act of aggression against a member State will be considered as an act of aggression against all the States of the Council.

The Ministerial Council also considered the question of Arab-Iranian relations in the light of the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States of 25 August 1987. In this connection, the Council recalls the decision it adopted at its twenty-fourth session, and it is impatient to have this question considered at the next extraordinary Arab summit conference, so that the nature of these relations may be determined. It expresses the hope that the next summit will be able to discharge its reponsibilities with respect to the continued acts of aggression against this important part of the Arab nation.

DOCUMENT S/19243*

Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[30 October 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The Israeli occupation forces are persisting in their inhumane practices against innocent citizens and towns and villages in the south and in the western Bekaa bordering on the so-called "security zone" established by Israel in the south following its latest military invasion in 1982 and its occupation of a part of Lebanese territory, in defiance of the will of the Security Council and of the international community's repeated calls for Israel's immediate and complete withdrawal from Lebanon and the implementation of the international resolutions on this matter, and in flagrant violation of the provisions of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the International Bill of Human Rights.

These arbitrary practices include acts of random shooting and bombardment, resulting in the killing and wounding of many citizens and large-scale damage to their homes and property. They also include the burning and destruction of agricultural crops with phosphorus bombs and the obstruction of villagers' attempts to cultivate their land and harvest the crops. This is depriving Lebanese citizens in the south and in the western Bekaa of their basic means of livelihood.

In order to give a clearer picture, we may mention, by way of example only, the township of Kfar-Roummane in Nabatiye province, which has a population of 16,900 and whose economy is totally dependent on agriculture. Its produce comprises tobacco, citrus fruit, cereals and vegetables, sown over an area of 27,000 dunums, of which the irrigated portion is located in Sahl-Elmaidane, which has extremely fertile land watered by three natural springs. For these years, the inhabitants of Kfar-Roummane have been prevented from using their agricultural land, which is their sole source of livelihood, because of random shooting and bombardment from the Israeli military positions overlooking that area, particularly the Ali Taher, Jabal Toura and Es Souaida positions. Those practices have resulted in the killing of 60 civilian citizens of Kfar-Roummane and the blocking of the Kfar-Roummane/Sahl-Elmaidane/Mazraat el Jarmaq/Aaichiye road and the Kfar-Roummane/Sahl-Elmaidane/Aaraib Salim/Jbaa'/Jezzine road. The result is that the citizens of Kfar-Roummane and the surrounding townships have been denied access to their land and means of livelihood and prevented from meeting and associating with their fellow citizens in the neighbouring villages and towns.

The town of Nabatiye has a population of approximately 80,000 and, in addition to being the provincial capital, constitutes the administrative, social, commercial, economic and cultural centre for all the surrounding villages. The suffering of its people testifies day after day to Israel's policy aimed at demolishing all potential for growth and prosperity, paralysing the commercial and agricultural sectors and depriving the people of the substance of their livelihood, their ambitions and their hopes.

The picture of the situation in the town of Nabatiye and the township of Kfar-Roummane applies also to other towns, villages and townships in the south and in the western Bekaa, including the following: Kfar Milki, Kfar Hatta, Kfar Fila, Kfar Tibnit, Jbaa', Ain Qana, Ain Bousoir, Jarjouaa, Aarab Salim, Houmine el Faoqua, Mimis, Mazraat Ain Fjour, Yater, Kabrikha, Beit Yahoun, Froun, El Ghandouriyeh, Nabatiye el Faouqa, Arnoun, El Qantara, Chama', Tayr Harfa, Zawtar el Charqiye, Zawtar el Gharbiye, Yohmor, Qilya, El Dillafe, Lucy, Maidoun, Ain el Tineh, Baraachit and El Loueizeh. The inhabitants of these villages live not only in the shadow of psychological terrorism and the threat of being killed and having their homes and property destroyed at any moment but are also deprived of their basic means of livelihood from which they support their wives, children and old people.

In placing before you a picture of the tragedy being suffered by a large number of our citizens as a result of the Israeli practices that are repeated daily against the land of the south, my Government requests you to give consideration to practical means and measures to put a halt to those practices, including the policy of deliberate starvation, and renews its call for the implementation of the international resolutions demanding the complete, comprehensive and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, inasmuch as the continuation of the Israeli occupation constitutes an obstacle to a definitive political, economic and social solution to the Lebanese crisis.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes* circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/702-S/19243.

DOCUMENT S/19244

Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 October 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 30 October 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 30 OCTOBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that today, at 1 a.m. (local time), the criminal régime of Iran launched a ground-to-ground missile at one of the residential quarters of the city of Baghdad, causing deaths and injuries among the civilian population and destroying or damaging a number of dwellings belonging to civilians.

I am taking this opportunity to remind you of the contents of the numerous letters that I have sent you on the subject of the continuing crimes committed by the Iranian régime against Iraqi civilians. The most recent letter, dated 13 October 1987 [*S/19205*], concerned the crime that the above-mentioned régime perpetrated in launching a missile at Balat al-Shuhada School.

At the precise time when the international community is preparing to enforce Security Council resolution 598 (1987), according to the appropriate procedures, so that peace may be achieved, we see that the Iranian régime persists in its aggression and crimes against Iraqi civilians in an effort to reopen the war of the cities, spread confusion and hold the international community hostage. At the same time, this régime persists in its aggression against the countries of the region, as could be seen recently when it launched a missile against Kuwaiti civilian installations.

We urge you to condemn this execrable aggressor régime, and we call upon the international community to impose sanctions in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in order to punish that régime for its refusal to implement Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and its persistent aggression and violation of human rights and international law.

Ignoring the exercrable actions of this régime, its abominable crimes and its violations of the rules governing the conduct of States, instead of taking the necessary drastic measures against it can only encourage it to continue its criminal policy, odious behaviour and aggression, and its threats to the peace and security of the region. Iraq will not let these crimes go unpunished and, at the appropriate moment, will inflict on Iran an exemplary punishment.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19245

Letter dated 2 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*2 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the following acts of aggression on 27, 28 and 29 October 1987:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1550 to 1655	Basra: Al-Jubaylah, Al-Tahsiniyah, Al-Zahra quarter, Al-Najibiyah, Zubayr district, Al-Harithah subdistrict	2 women killed and 6 citizens wounded; damage to 1 civilian vehicle
1730 to 0600	Basra: Zubayr district, Al-Harithah subdistrict, Abu Sukhayr area	Damage to 4 civilian vehicles, 1 house and 1 garage
0620 to 1614	Basra: Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Burayhah, Al-Jaza'ir, Al-Dakir, Al-Buwadi'iyah, Al-Sa'i, Al-Tahsiniyah, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Shuhada quarter, the wharfs, Al-Asma'i,	7 citizens killed, including 6 children, and 46 wounded, including 16 children and 9 women; damage to 9 houses, fires in 3 other

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
	Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Jumhuriyah, Al-Muwaffaqiyah, Al-Muftiyah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Hadi, Al-Ash-shar, Al-Jam'iyat quarter, Al-Kuwaz, Al-Khandaq, Al-Harithah, Al-Dayr subdistrict, Zubayr, Shu'aybah	houses, and damage to 8 vehicles
1700 to 0715	Basra: Al-Qarnah district	1 citizen killed and 5 wounded, including 1 child; damage to 1 vehicle

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19246*

Letter dated 2 November 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military air force, which took place on 27 October 1987 as follows:

At 1030 hours, one Turkish F-4 jet fighter flew around Yialousa village towards the village of Boghaz and the triangle Chatos-Knodhara-Vitsadha and flew off from the area of the Akanthou village at 1044 hours.

At 1030 hours, one Turkish F-4 jet fighter flew over Cape Apostolos Andreas towards Boghaz, across the Pentadhaktylos range until the southern part of Cape Kormakitis, from where it departed at 1043 hours.

At 1113 hours, two F-4 jet fighters flew over Aghios Ambrosios, the area of the triangle Ayios Ermolaos, Skylloura and Kondemenos and departed from the area east of Kyrenia at 1122 hours.

At 0945 hours, two F or RF-4 Turkish jet fighters flew across the Pendadhaktylos range and south of Kyrenia.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government these new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish air force, I wish to point out that such aggressive actions continue to violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and a host of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/706-S/19246.

DOCUMENT S/19247*

Letter dated 30 october 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 19 October 1987 [*S/19223*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 19 and 22 October 1987.

On 19 October, between 1125 and 1200 hours, Afghan armed forces fired 8 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Teri Mangal area in the Kurram Agency. As a result, three Afghan refugees were injured.

On 22 October, between 1300 and 1420 hours, Afghan armed forces fired 10 rounds of mortar and approximately 300 rounds of anti-aircraft machine-gun, which landed in the Arandu area in the Chitral District. As a result, one civilian, a Pakistani national, was injured.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/707-S/19247.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the mornings of 25 and 28 October and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19248*

Letter dated 29 October 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1987*]

Upon the instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter of the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic dated 15 October 1987 to you [*S/19212*], I have the honour to transmit to you the unofficial translation of the press release dated 4 September 1987 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand concerning the incidents at the Thai-Lao border in June 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release dated 4 September 1987

According to the Deputy Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, who made a factual statement concerning the incidents along the Thai-Lao border in the vicinity of Loei and Phitsanulok provinces of Thailand on 21 August 1987, Laotian soldiers had intruded into Thai territory and captured Thai nationals in Thai territory in the early part of June 1987. In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand wishes to state further as follows.

BACKGROUND

1. On 31 May 1987 at 1000 hours, 15 Laotian soldiers intruded into Thai territory at Amphoe Chat Trakan, Phitsanulok province, and fired at and damaged three tractors owned by a Thai private company. This resulted in the death of a Thai labourer, with another unaccounted for.

2. On 1 June at 1100 hours, four Laotian soldiers intruded into Thai territory and captured seven Thai nationals engaged in farming at Amphoe Na Haeo, Loei province. The Laotian soldiers brought the seven Thais to and detained them at Ban Na Kok, Bo Tan (Chaiyaburi province in Laos). A captured Thai, Mr. Kamla Chantakun, tried to escape and was shot dead. Another, Mr. Snith Thongsai, was able to escape and reported to the Thai authorities and requested them to assist the remaining five Thai detainees in the hands of the Laotian authorities.

SUBSEQUENT EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE MATTER

3. Concerning this problem, the Thai side sought peaceful solution by contacting and consulting with the Laotian side both at provincial and national levels, both in Bangkok and in Vientiane. This is in accordance with the agreement between the delegations of Thailand and Laos during their meetings from 27 to 29 November 1986 in Vientiane, providing that the authorities of boths sides cooperate closely in order to avoid misunderstandings and clashes along the border. The Thai side has never resorted to any propagandistic attack against the Laotian side and has consistently upheld the agreement that both sides refrain from engaging in polemics against each other. Finally, the five Thai detainees were able to return to their homes in Loei province on 1 September 1987.

ISSUE CONCERNING THE BORDER

4. Since the above-mentioned incidents led to some confusion concerning the Thai-Lao boundary in the area, it is important to state the following facts:

4.1 The Thai-Lao boundary line on the right side of the upper Mekong River (boundary line at Leoi, Phitsanulok and Uttaradit provinces of Thailand) is in conformity with the treaties of 1904 and 1907 between France, which was governing Indochina, on the one hand, and Thailand, which was then called Siam, on the other. Accordingly, the Siamese-French Joint Committee was established, whose mandate was to survey and demarcate the boundary line along the entire length of the border, as well as to draw up a set of maps as a corroborative evidence.

4.2 The verification of the exact boundary line can be undertaken by taking into account the provisions of the treaties concerned and the maps relevant to them, together with other facts. Since the provisions of the treaties were broad in nature and the maps were only proximations lacking in accurate details, it is, therefore, necessary to consider other facts. For instance, in the case of the three villages, which the treaty broadly provides the watershed as the boundary line and the maps do not provide sufficient details, consideration of other relevant facts becomes necessary in order to determine where the exact watershed is, which can be easily ascertained by modern technology.

As far as the Thai-Lao boundary line at the conjuncture of Loei and Phitsanulok provinces is concerned, it should not create any confusion. The boundary line had been demarcated along Nam Huong (Nam Heung), which is the geographical fact that could not be distorted. According to the provisions of the Protocol annexed to the Treaty of 1907, the boundary line is established from south of the Mekong River at Pak Nam Huong (Pak Nam Heung) through the Nam Huong (Nam Heung) up to its source, namely Phu-Khao-Mieng. The relevant map also indicates clearly the boundary line along Nam Huong (Nam Heung) and Nam Huong Nga (Nam Heung Nga) up to its source at Phu-Khao-Mieng, as correctly comprehended by the Thai side.

4.3 Moreover, the new map drawn up by the Lao side also indicates the same boundary line along the Nam Huong (Nam Heung) and the Nam Huong Nga (Nam Heung Nga). Thus, since historical evidence has corroborated the maps of both Thailand and Laos, there should be no further confusion concerning the borderline in that particular area.

CONCLUSION

5. At present, the fact has clearly emerged that the understandings of both sides on the Thai-Lao boundary line in this area are similar. Furthermore, the Thai detainees have already returned to Thailand. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, therefore, considers that the incident along the Thai-Lao border in the vicinity of Leoi and Phitsanulok Provinces has come to a close.

In this connection, the Royal Thai Government has instructed the Thai authorities concerned, including military, police and civilian, stationed along the border to cooperate closely with the Lao side, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or conflict. This, in turn, should offer both sides a good opportunity to further develop and improve their relations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/709-S/19248.

DOCUMENT S/19249*

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 November 1987]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/162 A of 4 December 1986. In that resolution, the Assembly dealt with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. It should be pointed out, however, that this report does not address the conflict between Iran and Iraq. It is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents, to which references are made whenever appropriate.

II. UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

2. The activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area up to the end of October 1986 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General [*S/18427, paras. 2-12*]. There continue to be three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force [*UNDOF*] and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [*UNIFIL*], and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [*UNTSO*].

A. *United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

3. UNDOF, with some 1,300 troops provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, is deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974 [*S/11302/Add.1, annex I*]. A group of UNTSO observers is detailed to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks. The main functions of the Force are to supervise the cease-fire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and to man the area of separation established by the disengagement agreement. The mandate of UNDOF has been extended twice by the Security Council during the reporting period, the last time on 29 May 1987 for a further period of six months until 30 November 1987 (resolution 596 (1987)).

4. The activities of the Force since October 1986 are described in two reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 12 November 1986 and 18 May 1987 [*S/18453 and S/18868*]. As reported by the Secretary-General, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet; UNDOF has continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties, and there have been no serious incidents.

B. *United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon*

5. UNIFIL, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, following the first Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its terms of reference were—and still are—to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as called for by the Security Council, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area (resolution 425 (1978)).

6. The mandate of the Force has since been extended as necessary, the last time on 31 July 1987 for a further period of six months until 31 January 1988 (resolution 599 (1987)). UNIFIL has currently some 5,660 troops, provided by Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden. A group of UNTSO observers assists the Force in the performance of its tasks.

7. The activities of UNIFIL and the situation in its area of operation in southern Lebanon from October 1986 until July 1987 are described in two reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 12 January 1987 [*S/18581 and Add.1*] and 24 July 1987 [*S/18990*]. In addition, on 5 October 1987, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a special report on two grave incidents that had resulted in the deaths of two members of the Nepalese contingent of UNIFIL [*S/19175*].

C. *United Nations Truce Supervision Organization*

8. As indicated in the preceding sections, observers of UNTSO have continued to assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group in Beirut and the Observer Group in Egypt.

9. The Observer Group in Beirut was set up by the Security Council in August 1982 following the occupation of West Beirut by Israeli troops. Since the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Beirut area in September 1983, the activities of the Group have been reduced and its total strength now stands at 18 observers.

10. The Observer Group in Egypt, which was established when the second United Nations Emergency

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/714-S/19249.

Force was withdrawn in July 1979, has a total strength of about 50 observers. It maintains, in addition to liaison offices at Cairo and Ismailia, six observation posts in the Sinai.

11. Since the forty-first session, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, were from Ghana [*S/18645*], Israel [*S/18560 and S/18621*] and Lebanon [*S/18559, S/18584, S/18654, S/18831, S/18843, S/18848, S/18854, S/18886, S/18934, S/19001, S/19032, S/19111, S/19195 and S/19243*].

III. Situation in the occupied territories

12. The action taken by the United Nations prior to October 1986 on the situation in the occupied territories was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General [*S/18427, paras. 13-19*].

13. The General Assembly, at its forty-first session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/41/680), which is composed of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, adopted resolutions 41/63 A to G of 3 December 1986. By these resolutions, the General Assembly called upon Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories and demanded that the Government of Israel rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately (resolution 41/63 A); reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with its provisions (resolution 41/63 B); demanded that the Government of Israel desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied territories (resolution 41/63 C); demanded that Israel desist forthwith from certain policies and practices mentioned in the resolution and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 41/63 D); demanded that the Government of Israel rescind the expulsion of the Mayor of Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that of other Palestinian leaders expelled in 1985 and 1986, and that it facilitate their immediate return (resolution 41/63 E); determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a violation of international law (resolution 41/63 F); condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories and demanded that Israel rescind all actions and measures taken against those institutions, ensure their freedom and refrain from hindering their effective operation (resolution 41/63 G).

14. On 8 December 1986, the Security Council adopted resolution 592 (1986) following some grave incidents in the occupied territories during which a number of civilians were killed and wounded. The resolution reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; strongly deplored the opening of fire by the Israeli army resulting in the death and the wounding of defenceless students; called upon Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the above-mentioned Convention; further called upon Israel to release any person or persons detained as a result of events at Bir Zeit University in violation of the Convention; and also called on all concerned parties to exercise maximum restraint, to avoid violent acts and to contribute towards the establishment of peace. The report requested of the Secretary-General in that resolution has been distributed as document S/18532.

15. On 19 February 1987, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1987/1, by which it declared once more that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without legal validity. On the same date, the Commission adopted resolution 1987/2 A and B, entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine" and resolution 1987/4, entitled "Situation in occupied Palestine". Those resolutions, in which the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, were brought to the attention of all Governments by a note verbale dated 2 July 1987.

16. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories held periodic meetings in pursuance of resolution 41/63 D. During the period between the meetings, the Special Committee was kept informed of developments taking place in the occupied territories, which information was gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimony and written communications. The Special Committee reviewed this information and assessed the human rights situation in the occupied territories with a view to deciding whether any action was required. The report of the Special Committee under resolution 41/63 D has been circulated as document A/42/650.

17. During its forty-first session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 41/181 of 8 December 1986 concerning assistance to the Palestinian people. The report requested of the Secretary-General in that resolution has been circulated as document A/42/289-E/1987/86 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1. The Secretary-General has also submitted a report (A/42/183-E/1987/53) on the seminar on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories organized in pursuance of resolution 40/201.

18. Since the forty-first session, a number of communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation in the occupied territories. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, were sent by Denmark [*S/19139*], Israel [*S/18771*], Jordan [*S/18776, S/18815, S/18951, S/18968, S/19009, S/19013 and S/19118*], the Syrian Arab Republic [*A/42/159, A/42/173 and S/18782*] and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People [*S/18874, S/18893, S/19150 and S/19203*]. Com-

munications were also received from the Palestine Liberation Organization and circulated at the request of Tunisia [*S/18795 and S/18812*] and the Sudan [*S/18914*].

IV. Palestine refugee problem

19. The Palestine refugee problem and the efforts of the United Nations to assist the refugees up to October 1986 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General [*S/18427, paras. 20-23*].

20. Following its consideration, at its forty-first session, of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [*UNRWA*] for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[8] the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on this subject on 3 December 1986. In resolution 41/69 A, the Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of UNRWA, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 September 1987; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover current essential requirements; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency.

21. The other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealt with the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 41/69 B), assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 41/69 C), offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (resolution 41/69 D), Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip (resolution 41/69 E), resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees (resolution 41/69 F), population and refugees displaced since 1967 (resolution 41/69 G), revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties (resolution 41/69 H), protection of Palestine refugees (resolution 41/69 I), Palestine refugees in the West Bank (resolution 41/69 J) and the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (resolution 41/69 K).

22. The situation of the Palestine refugees and the activities of UNRWA since the adoption of these resolutions are described in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987.[9] The reports of the Secretary-General under resolutions 41/69 D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K have been circulated as documents A/42/445, A/42/507, A/42/446, A/42/480, A/42/505, A/42/481, A/42/482 and A/42/309, respectively. The report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine under resolution 41/69 A and report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA under resolution 41/69 B have been circulated as documents A/42/515 and A/42/633, respectively.

V. Question of Palestine

23. The action taken by the United Nations on the question of Palestine up to October 1986 was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General [*S/18427, paras. 24-27*].

24. At its forty-first session, on 2 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the agenda item entitled "Question of Palestine". In resolution 41/43 A, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights;[10] and authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. In resolution 41/43 B, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights continued to discharge the tasks detailed in previous resolutions. In resolution 41/43 C, the Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1986-1987. In resolution 41/43 D, the Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/58 C; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of its permanent members, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference.

25. The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 41/43 D concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East was circulated as document A/42/277-S/18849. Since the publication of his report, the Secretary-General has continued and intensified his contacts with the parties to the conflict, and for this purpose he sent a mission to the area in June. The mission held talks with leaders in Israel, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Egypt and with the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia. In July, when at Geneva, the Secretary-General met personally with the President of Egypt and with the Foreign Minister of Israel. His discussions on this subject have continued during the current session of the General Assembly, when he has met, among others, with the President of Lebanon, the Crown Prince of Jordan, the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and with the Head of

Delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Consultations have also been pursued with the Security Council, in particular with its five permanent members. The discussions with the parties and the Council reconfirmed what had been reported by the Secretary-General in his report, namely, that sufficient agreement does not exist to permit the convening of the international conference as called for in resolution 41/43 D. There was no apparent change in the positions of those of the parties and the members of the Security Council who do not regard the guidelines contained in resolution 38/58 C as an acceptable basis for the convening of a conference. These consultations also, however, confirmed that there is very wide, though not yet unanimous, support for the proposition that an international conference, under United Nations auspices, is the best way of negotiating a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, on terms acceptable to all concerned, and that there is an urgent need for such a conference to be convened as soon as possible.

26. The report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People appears in document A/42/35.[11]

27. Since the forty-first session, a number of communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the question of Palestine and have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Those communications were sent by Japan [*S/18699*], Lebanon [*S/18653*], Yemen [*S/18720*] and Zimbabwe [*S/18569*]. Communications were also sent by the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People [*S/18682, S/18713, S/18751, S/18850 and S/19122*]. In addition, communications were received from the Palestine Liberation Organization and circulated at the request of Kuwait [*S/19120*] and the United Arab Emirates [*S/18752*].

VI. Situation in the Middle East

28. The action taken by the United Nations on the situation in the Middle East up to October 1986 was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General [*S/18427*].

29. At its forty-first session, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East. In resolution 41/162 A, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization; declared that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under the auspices of the United Nations; considered the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez [*see S/15510, annex*], and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference, held at Casablanca [*see A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex*] as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements that violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories; strongly condemned Israel's annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel of 30 November 1981 and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices, had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and posed a threat to the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the collaboration between Israel and South Africa; reaffirmed its call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as specified in the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and endorsed by the General Assembly; and endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee to take the necessary action to convene the Conference. The other parts of resolution 41/162 deal with Israeli policies in the Syrian Golan Heights and the other occupied territories (resolution 41/162 B) and the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem (resolution 41/162 C).

30. The above resolutions have been brought to the attention of Member States, and a report of the Secretary-General including the relevant comments received from Member States has been circulated as document A/42/465 and Add.1.

31. Since the Secretary-General's last comprehensive report on this item was circulated on 29 October 1986 [*S/18427*], a number of communications have been addressed to him on various aspects of the situation in the Middle East, including, in particular, the convening of an international peace conference. In addition to those referred to in the preceding sections of this report (see paras. 11, 18 and 27), communications were received from the Permanent Representative of Belgium [*S/18718*] and the Chargé d'affaires of Denmark [*S/18978*] transmitting declarations adopted on 23 February and 13 July 1987 respectively by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community concerning the Middle East. By a letter dated 3 March, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait transmitted to the Secretary-General

the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987 [*S/18753*]. On 19 October, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait also transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the communiqué issued on that day by the meeting of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [*A/42/666*]. Excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June, were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Thailand in a letter dated 13 August [*S/19048*]. On 5 May the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe transmitted to the Secretary-General the final document adopted at the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine, held at Harare on 14 and 15 April [*S/18856*]. The text of the communiqué adopted by the Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 16 October, was also transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe on 27 October [*S/19237*]. In addition, communications were received from Israel [*S/18660, S/18709 and S/18921*], Romania [*S/18919*] and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [*S/18567*]. A communication was also received from the Palestine Liberation Organization and circulated at the request of Tunisia [*S/18841*].

VII. Observations

32 Since I reported to the General Assembly last year, I have undertaken a special effort to promote the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. I have done so in light of the widespread agreement on the part of the international community that the convening of such a conference, under United Nations auspices, offers the best chance of successfully negotiating a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict. Moreover, my decision to make a special effort this year was endorsed by leaders of all parties to the conflict. These two factors—international backing and the support of the parties—have provided an important basis for the several rounds of consultations that have been held thus far and will undoubtedly be crucial to future progress.

33. Nevertheless, the gaps between the parties remain wide. Some of those gaps reflect well-known differences about the procedural aspects of a conference. Although these procedural differences are difficult to resolve, I do not regard them as insurmountable, for they are differences between parties who accept the principle that an international conference is the only practical way of reaching a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. One may reasonably hope that, with the principle accepted, the gaps on procedure can be bridged through patient diplomacy. The major obstacle at present, however, is one of a different kind, namely, the inability of the Government of Israel as a whole to agree on the principle of an international conference under United Nations auspices. Until the Israeli Government accepts that such a conference is the best way to negotiate a peace settlement, the way forward will remain difficult.

34. Having said this, I am encouraged by the fact that the past year has seen favourable developments in the political environment, both in terms of the level and frequency of the contacts between the permanent members of the Security Council and between them and the parties. I am also encouraged by the fact that the idea of an international conference under United Nations auspices has been given high priority among the Arab parties to the conflict and has been the subject of lively debate within Israel. These positive trends, combined with the growing international consensus in favour of the early convening of a conference, demand of us that we consolidate and build on the foundation that has so far been established.

35. Not to do so would cause increasing frustration and tension and would further aggravate a situation that it already volatile. Israel's occupation of Arab territory for over 20 years has been and continues to be deeply resented by the inhabitants. The occupation has given rise to much unrest and violence, with the result that many innocent lives have been lost. It was in the wake of such unrest that the Security Council adopted resolution 592 (1986) on 8 December 1986. Since then there have been more violent incidents, and more lives have been lost. As I have stated repeatedly, the situation will remain unstable as long as a settlement is not reached. Meanwhile the start of a negotiating process, under United Nations auspices and acceptable to all, would create a spirit of dialogue and would be a significant step in the direction of peace and stability.

36. Forty years have passed since the General Assembly adopted its initial resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict. Yet despite this long-standing United Nations involvement, and despite the numerous resolutions adopted since 1947 by both the Security Council and the General Assembly, the people of the area have been subjected to endless suffering and to five major wars. Tens of thousands of lives have been lost, and the conflict continues to be explosive, with ramifications not only for the region but for the entire international community. And at the core of this conflict lies the plight of the Palestinian people, most of whom now live under occupation or in exile.

37. We must seize the present opportunity to promote actively the search for a comprehensive settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and taking fully into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination. This will require determination, wisdom and patience. For my part, I will maintain my special effort and continue to explore with the parties ways of advancing the process. In this endeavour I will continue to rely on the support of the Security Council, particularly that of the permanent members. As I stated in my report on the work of the Organization, the right road is the one that will lead to fruitful negotiations under United Nations auspices, and our central priority should be the achievement of a just and lasting peace, which will meet the aspirations of all the people in the region.

DOCUMENT S/19250*

Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 November 1987]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Turkey dated 22 October 1987 [*S/19228*], attaching letters from persons alleging to represent the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", an entity put up by Turkey in the occupied areas of Cyprus in order to serve its own expansionist aims and which was condemned by Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).

Resolution 541 (1983) considered the unilateral declaration of this purported "State", as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Resolution 550 (1984), reaffirmed resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementation; it condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the puppet entity, declared them illegal and invalid, and called for their immediate withdrawal. It also reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State set up by secessionist acts, nor to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity.

It should therefore be a matter of great concern to the General Assembly and to the Security Council that those who violate provisions of United Nations resolutions and decisions, of the Charter and of international law in general dare to address themselves to the very same United Nations organs which adopted the above condemnatory and mandatory resolutions and decisions, using at the same time purported titles condemned by these United Nations organs.

Turkey, by circulating such letters, is not only abusing its rights, but disregards also solemn provisions of the United Nations resolutions. Ankara, the culprit and the one responsible for the tragic situation in Cyprus, is presented by its puppet as the supporter of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices.

Not a word is added in the letter of United Nations resolutions, which form the basis of the Secretary-General's good offices and upon which a solution of the Cyprus problem is sought by him. The letter hypocritically rehashes old Turkish propaganda, capitalizing on the latter's "acceptance" of "ideas and suggestions" of the Secretary-General and the alleged "negative approach" by the Greek Cypriot side in the Secretary-General's overall efforts within his mission of good offices.

For the sake of truth and for the record, this is how the Secretary-General's report of 29 May 1987 refers to the Greek Cypriot reply: "The Greek Cypriot side said that before it would express its views on the contents of that document there must first be agreement on what it described as the basic issues of the Cyprus problem." [*See S/18880, para. 65.*]

The Secretary-General further states in his report of 2 December 1986 that

> "as a person entrusted with a mission of good offices, my function was to produce ideas and suggestions to help the two sides find a solution, but that I could not impose anything on either side. Progress could be made only when both sides were in agreement. It followed that, as long as the Security Council maintained my mandate, I could not allow my mission of good offices to be frozen either because one side found a particular suggestion unacceptable, or because the other side, having accepted a suggestion, insisted that my effort could not proceed until the other side had done the same." [*See S/18491, para. 54.*]

Furthermore, the Turkish side fails to mention that they rejected the very last, repeat, the very last, suggestion of the Secretary-General of January 1987. They conveniently also forgot to mention their rejection of the April 1985 document of the Secretary-General for an overall solution of the problem of Cyprus.

But the Turkish side is not only burdened by repeated refusals even to discuss fundamental issues and by a number of rejections, they are burdened also by insolent and arrogant behaviour towards the representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus.

The members of the General Assembly recall the patient efforts of the Secretary-General to convene a high-level meeting in November 1983 and our full acceptance of his effort. I am sure also that they recall that, while the representative of the Secretary-General was visiting Mr. Denktaş on the issue of a high-level meeting and to receive the Turkish reply as previously arranged, the Turkish duplicity was expressed by the purported unilateral declaration of independence, not only undermining thus the Secretary-General's efforts, but also glaringly revealing that they were all along misrepresenting to his representative their positions, having fraudulently assured him that they were in full agreement with the idea.

As to the status of the town of Varosha, it has been clearly defined, and no misinformation of whatever content can change the position of the United Nations. I need only quote from the report of the Secretary-General of 29 May 1987 which clearly states that "the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the *status quo* in the fenced area of Varosha" [*see S/18880, para. 28*]. Furthermore, Security Council resolution 550 (1984) clearly calls "for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations".

Finally, the purported declaration of unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot leadership in the occupied areas, with the connivance and direction of Ankara, contrary to provisions of the high-level agreements [*see S/12323, para. 5, and S/13369, para. 51*], makes statements of adherence to them hypocritical to say the least, and outright fraudulent

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/713-S/19250.

DOCUMENT S/19253

Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 November 1987]

I have the honour to forward the attached communication from my President, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council under the question of the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and its illegal occupation of parts of southern Angola since 1981.

(Signed) Elísio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is following with deep concern the worsening in the last few days of the situation prevailing in southern Africa. Despite all the initiatives aimed at lessening tensions in this subregion, the Government of racist South Africa seeks by all means to sabotage these efforts by intensifying the acts of destabilization against neighbouring countries, particularly against Angola.

Just in the first two weeks of October, the South African army carried out several aerial and terrestrial bombardments, as its aviation advanced 500 kilometres into the province of Huila. Furthermore, reconnaissance air flights and bombings have taken place in the provinces of Kuando-Kubango, Kunene and Namibe as well as stepped-up concentration of military aircraft and war material at the airports of Runtu, Grootfontein and Mpacha, northern Namibia.

In the same period, South African aviation violated Angolan airspace 41 times, using around 70 airplanes and helicopters, which bombed Angolan army positions and defenceless villages at least 8 times.

Over the last few days, the South African army has been carrying out large-scale armed incursions in Kuando-Kubango province, in south-east Angola, and is preparing to introduce heavy military machinery in the province of Kunene.

On the one hand racist South Africa trains, monitors and guarantees the subsistence of the UNITA [*União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola*] puppet group, whose forces are infiltrated into the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola to spread death and destruction. On the other hand, South African regular forces are intervening directly to rescue the puppet group from total defeat at the hands of the Angolan army.

The Angolan Government has clear indications that one of the most important South African military units, the eighth tank division, with all equipment, is advancing in combat order towards Kunene province under heavy air cover. The theatre of military operations may reach 350 kilometres into the province of Huila, where it is foreseen that this aggression may be unleashed on two fronts. The aim would be to enlarge the territory illegally occupied in Kubango on the one hand and to seize strategic cities and villages in the provinces of Kunene and Huila on the other.

The Angolan people and its armed forces are facing with courage and stoicism the unprovoked attacks by the army of the expansionist and racist régime of South Africa and will not abdicate its right to self-defence in order to safeguard its national independence and sovereignty.

I appeal to you to take all the necessary measures to put an end to these actions, which are a flagrant, disrespectful challenge to the Charter of the United Nations and to the most basic norms of international law, carried out by a Member State, the Republic of South Africa, against another Member state, the People's Republic of Angola. The continued aggravation of the tension in this southern region of Africa may have unpredictable consequences, as it constitutes a serious threat to peace and international security.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola reiterates its willingness to contribute to the search for a just and negotiated solution to the problem in southern Africa based on the relevant deliberations of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. But Angola will not remain indifferent to this ignoble aggression by the Pretoria régime and the Angolan armed bands in its hire and therefore will not cease to mobilize all available means in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Considering the gravity of the situation which has been created, I finally request you to circulate this letter as a document.

(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the People's Republic of Angola

DOCUMENT S/19254*

Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[6 November 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you a message addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mr. Jean

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/719-S/19254.

Bemananjara, following the attack on southern Angola by South African armed forces on 31 October 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this message circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Blaise RABETAFIKA
Permanent Representative of Madagascar
to the United Nations

MESSAGE DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MADAGASCAR ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have learned with consternation that destabilizing raids by South Africa into southern Angola have killed some 150 South West Africa People's Organization [*SWAPO*] members. These barbaric acts, perpetrated only days after the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and at the very moment when the question of Namibia is being discussed by the General Assembly, are further proof of the neo-colonialist attitude of the *apartheid* régime. In this connection, the Madagascan Government reaffirms that only respect for the rights of peoples to independence, self-determination and the sovereignty which is vested in the people can lead to peace and justice. We continue to take the view that genuine, meaningful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is the best way to restore the fundamental rights of the Namibian people. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar will always support peoples struggling for liberation, and it is with especial emotion that it assures its sister people of Namibia, and SWAPO, of its total support and militant solidarity.

DOCUMENT S/19255

Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*6 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the following acts of aggression on 2 November 1987:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1330 to 1400	Basra: Annakhilat area of Al-Qarnah district	1 civilian killed and 1 vehicle damaged

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19256*

Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1987*]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 6 November 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/721-S/19256.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 November 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a telegram addressed to you by Mr. Hakki Atun, President of the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, transmitting the text of the joint resolution unanimously adopted on 30 October 1987 by the Legislative Assembly.

I should be grateful if the attached telegram together with its enclosure were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Telegram dated 6 November 1987 from Mr. Hakki Atun to the Secretary-General

I am sending herewith for your information the joint resolution unanimously adopted on 30 October 1987 by the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

ATTACHMENT

Joint resolution

1. The Republic of Cyprus was established in 1960 as a State based on the partnership of the Turkish Cypriot people and the Greek Cypriot people. This partnership State was destroyed as a result of the oppression, terror and armed attacks against the Turkish Cypriot people perpetrated by the Greek Cypriot side, who did not wish to share the sovereignty with the Turkish Cypriot people and who were aiming at bringing the Turkish Cypriots under their domination and, by putting an end to the independence of the Republic of Cyprus, materializing the annexation of Cyprus to Greece (*enosis*).

2. The *coup d'état* of 15 July 1974, directed from Greece, was staged with the aim of annexing the island to Greece. Indeed, even Makarios, in the speech he had made at the United Nations Security Council on 19 July 1974, accused Greece of being an invader.

3. The peace operation undertaken by Turkey on 20 July 1974, in exercise of her rights and responsibilities emanating from international treaties, was the inevitable result of the *coup d'état* of 15 July. This operation of the Turkish armed forces blocked the way to *enosis*, stopped the bloodshed in the island, prevented the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot people, provided the Turkish Cypriots with security of life and brought peace and tranquillity to the island.

4. It is because of the bitter experiences of the past that the effective guarantee of Turkey is a *sine qua non*.

5. The Turkish Cypriot people have always approached the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to find a negotiated solution to the Cyprus question, within the framework of his mission of good offices, in a constructive spirit and in good will. In line with this positive attitude, the Turkish Cypriot side has reiterated, at every opportunity, its support for a solution on the basis of an independent, non-aligned, bi-national, bi-zonal federal republic based on the equal political status of the two peoples, as envisaged in the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979 [*see S/12323, para. 5, and S/13369, para. 51, respectively*], and has accepted the Secretary-General's draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*], which foresees such a solution.

6. As also envisaged in the document of the Secretary-General, the Cyprus question is an integrated whole, the different aspects of which cannot be taken up in isolation from one another.

7. In order to find a just and lasting solution to the question, we call on the Greek Cypriot side to accept the document of 29 March 1986 without further delay.

8. We hereby declare that an administration elected solely by the Greek Cypriots and to which only Greek Cypriots can be elected, whose legislative, executive and judiciary organs as well as administrative structure and security forces are composed solely of Greek Cypriots, does not have the authority to represent, or speak on behalf of, the Turkish Cypriot people.

9. We would like to stress that one-sided and unjust resolutions adopted in forums in which the Turkish Cypriot side does not have an equal say and right of representation will not make a positive contribution to the solution of the question but, on the contrary, will render the solution of the question more difficult and that such resolutions, in any event, will not be binding on the Turkish Cypriot people.

10. As the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, we call upon the Member States of the United Nations not to give any credence to the Greek side's efforts to use the United Nations as a medium for their propaganda, and to reject these efforts which will prevent or undermine the Secretary-General's mission of good offices.

DOCUMENT S/19257

Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the following acts of aggression on 5 November 1987:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
0710 to 1118	Basra: Zubayr district, Kuwayt area, Mahallat Al-Arab, Al-Jumhuriyah	2 citizens killed and 8 wounded, including 4 children and 4 women; damage to 4 houses and destruction of 5 others; and damage to 3 civilian vehicles
1000 to 1230	Sulaymaniyah: Sirwan subdistrict and Zamqi complex	1 citizen killed and 1 wounded; damage to 1 civilian vehicle

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19258

Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[9 November 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 November 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the commission by the aggressor Iranian régime of a new crime in launching another missile against residential neighbourhoods in Baghdad.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 9 NOVEMBER 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the numerous letters I have addressed to you, the most recent of which was that dated 30 October 1987 [*S/19244*], I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian régime launched at 1810 local time yesterday a ground-to-ground missile against crowded residential neighbourhoods in Baghdad. This abominable crime caused the deaths of 6 children and 4 women and the wounding of 106 civilians, including 41 women and 48 children. Ten houses were destroyed and 20 others damaged; 8 civilian vehicles were destroyed or damaged; and damage was caused to a number of shops. The diplomatic corps in Baghdad and representatives of international and regional organizations visited the scene of the crime this morning.

This heinous crime, which is indicative of the aggressive and criminal character of the Iranian régime, comes at a time when international and inter-Arab efforts are being made to establish peace. The persistence of the aggressive, expansionist Iranian régime in the commission of such crimes only illustrates its moral degeneracy and the depth of its malice and hatred towards Iraq and Iraq's aspirations for peace, progress and stability.

The persistence of the Iranian régime in its crimes against the civilian population of Iraq, which has now reached a point where it confirms the complete bankruptcy of the aggressive, expansionist Iranian design, requires from you and from the international community the strongest condemnation and the resolute application of all effective measures before matters reach such alarming proportions that they can no longer be controlled.

The crimes of the cowardly Iranian régime shall not intimidate Iraq and shall only increase the determination of the Iraqi people to persist in their defence of the sovereignty and security of the fatherland. The rulers of Iran shall pay a heavy price for their crimes at the appropriate moment.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/19259*

Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 November 1987]

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a press release, issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa on 7 November 1987 regarding South West Africa/Namibia.

I should be grateful if this letter, together with its annex, could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Leslie MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release dated 7 November 1987 issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

Asked to comment on the resolution adopted by the General Assembly to the effect that South Africa's presence in South West Africa was illegal and that South Africa had to remove its administration from the Territory, as well as that SWAPO was the sole representative of the people of the Territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs rejected the resolution. The Minister said that the resolution of the General Assembly conflicted directly with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). In Council resolution 435 (1978), specific functions and responsibilities are entrusted to the South African Government should the resolution be implemented.

How the General Assembly's resolution regarding South Africa's alleged illegalities in the Territory can be reconciled with the above is beyond comprehension. Secondly, the understanding between the South African Government and the Western Five, reached during the negotiations that led to the adoption of resolution 435 (1978), was that the whole question regarding the legality of South Africa's administration of the Territory should be set aside.

In the light of the General Assembly's resolution, the Minister pointed out that the South African Government denied emphatically that there was any legal basis upon which it could be argued that South Africa's administration of the Territory was illegal. For instance, there was no binding International Court of Justice Judgment to support this point of view. Also the General Assembly of the United Nations does not have the competence to rule in this regard.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/722-S/19259.

Thirdly, the Minister said, it would be interesting to learn from members of the Security Council how they view the categorical favouritism and support of SWAPO expressed in the resolution of the General Assembly and whether this could be reconciled with the assurances given that resolution 435 (1978) envisaged equal treatment of all the parties in South West Africa.

DOCUMENT S/19260

Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 November 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jadalla Azzouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the announcement by the United States Department of State and Department of Defense of the American decision to supply N'Djamena with Stinger missiles for use in its war against Libya.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter annexed hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Abdussalam TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Officials of the United States Department of State and Department of Defense have announced the American decision to supply N'Djamena with Stinger missiles for use in its war against Libya.

The American decision will be a direct threat to the security of the great Jamahiriya, will constitute active and direct participation by the American Administration in the war against Libya and will, at the same time, publicly open the doors of the conflict in Chad.

America has not ceased to provide financial support for weapons, experts, technicians and troops to take part in the battle against Libya and the aggression against the inviolability of Libyan territory. The American Administration is engaging in this direct intervention publicly, thereby defying the will of Africa and its determination to contain the conflict within its regional boundaries and to seek a solution on the basis of the will of Africa alone.

The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sees in the attitude to which the American Department of State and Department of Defense have given expression an act that is liable to jeopardize the opportunities for peace, that undermines the efforts made by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and that hinders in a more threatening manner the positive action being taken by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Chad/Libya border dispute in accordance with the Lusaka resolutions.

The great Jamahiriya, reaffirming its positions of principle with regard to its concern to create opportunities for peace, declares that it cannot permit unlimited American support for N'Djamena to become a factor threatening its security, since the aggression against its southern borders on 8 August 1987 in the village of Aozou and on 5 September 1987 at the Sarah civilian airport took place with American and French support, weapons and expertise.

Accordingly, the great Jamahiriya calls upon the President of the Security Council to exercise his responsibilities on the grounds that the conduct of the American Administration represents a grave act threatening peace and stability in the region.

(Signed) Jadalla Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/19261

Letter dated 10 November 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*10 November 1987*]

In his letter dated 9 November 1987 [*S/19260*], the representative of the Tripoli régime informs the Security Council of his Government's concern about the United States decision to supply Stinger missiles to the Government of the Republic of Chad.

According to the representative of Qaddafi, the United States Government's decision would constitute a threat to Libya's security and participation in military operations and an obstacle to the peace efforts being made by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

The sole purpose of this attempt to spread confusion is to divert the debate taking place in the United Nations General Assembly on the problem. Actually, the delivery of defensive weapons to Chad by the United States falls within the scope of the military co-operation

between the two countries and is in conformity with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. These supplies of armaments, which really fall within the category of defensive weapons, in no way constitute a threat to Libya's security. Chad, the victim of aggression and occupation, is thus only exercising its right of self-defence and is not motivated by any territorial ambition or claim because, as is common knowledge, it is Libya which, dreaming of *Lebensraum*, has been carrying out aggression against Chad and occupying it since 1973. The ultra-modern armaments destroyed and salvaged from Libyan troops in Chadian territory at Fada, Ouadi Doum, Faya, Zouar, Ounianga, Bardai, Wour and Aozou, including 51 fighter, combat and transport aircraft as well as 806 tanks, armoured vehicles, shell-launchers and missile batteries, valued at $1 billion—efficient equipment serving the ends of a diabolical intent to destroy—are ample proof of Libyan aggression.

The Chad-Libyan conflict between two States thus constitutes a conflict of international dimensions. The regional limits referred to in the Libyan régime's note have long since been overstepped by Libya itself, which not only is acquiring sophisticated weaponry from known purveyors and recruiting mercenaries of all nationalities, but is also seeking help from Syrians, Lebanese, Palestinians, Yemenis and experts from East Europe. The construction of airstrips and the concentration of Libyan troops in adjacent countries are manifestations of this deliberate intention to maintain the conflict at an international level, thus seriously compromising the chances for peace in the region.

Quite obviously, it is the Tripoli régime's reckless initiatives and actions which are hampering the efforts of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and sabotaging the efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Chad/Libya border dispute, especially the recommendations of the Lusaka summit. In that connection, the *Ad Hoc* Committee has constantly benefited in its work from Chad's full collaboration; that has not been so in the case of Libya, which until recently, firmly reiterating its previous reservations, has frequently raised what it calls a political problem in order to justify its refusal to co-operate with the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Libya, which has created insecurity in the region, must now suffer the full consequences of its actions. The occupation of Aozou in 1973 confers on Libya no right to this part of Chad's national territory. The operations carried out by Chadian national armed forces to recover it fall within the category of self-defence. This locality, situated 90 kilometres inside internationally recognized boundaries, is Chadian, as all historical documents bear out.

In view of the foregoing, Chad appeals to the Security Council to assume its responsibilities in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would publish this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahamet Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19263

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 18 May to 13 November 1987

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

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ANNEX

Map. UNDOF deployment as of November 1987 (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force [*UNDOF*] for the period 18 May to 13 November 1987. Its purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and extended by subsequent resolutions, most recently by resolution 596 (1987) of 29 May 1987.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. *Composition and command*

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 5 November 1987 was as follows:

Austria	531

Canada	227
Finland	410
Poland	155
	1 323
United Nations military observers (detailed from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization)	7
	1 330

3. In addition to the above, observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [*UNTSO*] assigned to the Israeli-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission assist UNDOF as the occasion requires.

4. Command of the Force continues to be exercised by Major-General Gustaf Welin.

B. *Deployment*

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within and close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic units located nearby; UNDOF headquarters is located at Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as of November 1987 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 28 patrols daily at irregular intervals on predetermined routes in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion mans 16 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 27 patrols daily at irregular intervals in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road. In the area of separation or in its close vicinity, 11 observation posts are manned by UNTSO military observers under the operational control of UNDOF.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near Wadi Faouar, 8 kilometres east of the area of separation. The Finnish battalion base camp is located near the village of Ziouani, west of the area of separation. The Austrian battalion continues to share its base camp with the Polish logistic unit, and the Finnish battalion shares Camp Ziouani with the Canadian logistic company. The Canadian signal unit has detachments at Camps Ziouani and Faouar as well as at Damascus and Quneitra. Military police detachments are located at Damascus, Tiberias and Camp Ziouani.

C. *Rotation*

8. The Austrian contingent carried out partial rotations on 2 and 11 June and on 3 and 10 September. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 19 August. The Polish logistic unit rotated on 1 and 10 June. The Canadian logistic unit rotated partially on 15 and 22 June and on 15 and 22 September.

D. *Discipline*

9. The discipline, steadfastness and understanding of all members of the Force have been of a high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders as well as on the countries contributing contingents to the Force.

II. Logistics

10. Second- and third-line logistic support continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units. The Damascus international airport continues to serve as the UNDOF airhead for rotation. The ports of Latakia and Tartous are used for sea shipments. An air movement control organization operates at Damascus, and sea shipments are handled by local agents. In-theatre air support is provided by UNTSO on special request.

III. Activities of the Force

A. *Functions and guidelines*

11. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF as well as its tasks remain as outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 27 November 1974 [*S/11563, paras. 8-10*].

12. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

B. *Freedom of movement*

13. The Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974 [*S/11302/Add.1*] provides for all contingents to operate with the freedom of movement that is necessary for their mission; however, the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement still exists. The Secretary-General will continue to exert all possible efforts to correct this situation.

C. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

14. UNDOF continues to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The cease-fire has been maintained and there have been no serious incidents during the period under review.

D. *Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation*

15. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This is carried out by means of static positions and observation posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes by day and night. In addition, temporary outposts are established and patrols are conducted from time to time to perform specific tasks. Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities, civilians have continued to return to the area of separation. UNDOF has adjusted its operations accordingly so as to carry out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

16. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement on Disengagement, UNDOF continues to conduct fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation. These inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties, who accompany the inspection teams. UNDOF also lends its assistance and good offices on request from the parties. In carrying out its tasks, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restrictions on movement and inspection are placed on its

teams in certain areas by both sides. UNDOF continues to seek the lifting of these restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

17. The safety of Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to and west of the A-line (see map) continues to be of concern to UNDOF. The intensified patrolling of new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, the establishment of standing patrols in these areas have helped to prevent incidents. The grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation has continued to be effective in reducing the number of incidents. New patrol paths along the A-line are under construction in the area of separation.

E. *Mines*

18. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the growing population in the area of separation. The Force is continuing its efforts, in consultation with the parties, to make the area of operation safe from mines. During the period under review, four Polish mine-clearing teams cleared a total area of 39,325 square metres. They found and destroyed 11 anti-tank mines, 4 anti-personnel mines, 18 artillery shells, 10 hand-grenades, 78 mortar rounds and 2 anti-tank rounds, as well as large quantities of small-arms ammunition and fuses. Another 6,250 square metres of patrol tracks were rechecked.

F. *Humanitarian activities*

19. During the reporting period, UNDOF assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for handing over parcels and mail and for the passage of persons and personal effects across the area of separation.

IV. Financial aspects

20. As indicated in paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly of 13 October 1987 [*A/42/642*], the costs of UNDOF beyond 30 November 1987 are estimated at $2,944,000 gross ($2,893,000 net) per month, should the Security Council renew its mandate beyond that date and assuming continuance of its existing strength and responsibilities.

V. Implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973)

21. In deciding, in its resolution 596 (1987), to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973), and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

22. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement resolution 338 (1973) have been dealt with in the Secretary-General's report on the situation in the Middle East [*S/19249*], submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/162 A of 4 December 1986. The Secretary-General has continued to maintain contacts on the matter with the parties and interested Governments.

VI. Observations

23. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained quiet and there have been no serious incidents.

24. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I continue to hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

25. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1988. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

26. In concluding the present report, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those which provide UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Major-General Gustaf Welin, Commander of the Force, to the officers and men of the Force, to its civilian staff and to the UNTSO military observers assigned to UNDOF. They have performed with exemplary efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[*Map: UNDOF deployment as of November 1987. See end of volume.*]

DOCUMENT S/19264*

Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 November 1987]

Further to my letter dated 30 October 1987 [*S/19247*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side.

On 28 October 1987, between 1655 and 1945 hours, Afghan armed forces fired seven rounds of artillery, which landed in the Teri Mangal area in the Kurram Agency. As a result, one Afghan refugee was killed and a house was destroyed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 10 November, and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/735-S/19264.

DOCUMENT S/19265*

Letter dated 12 November 1987 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 November 1987]

The Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations has had documents concerning my country distributed under the symbols A/42/348 and A/42/662.

I must point out that the General Assembly of the United Nations and, certainly, the Sixth Committee have no authority whatsoever to interfere in the abovementioned matters which the Permanent Mission of Bolivia is trying to introduce.

Actually Bolivia is trying to pronounce on matters, such as Chile's territorial integrity, which fall exclusively within the purview of Chilean sovereignty. The General Assembly is not authorized and, indeed, is forbidden to do anything that affects the territorial integrity of Member States.

It should be noted that there is no territorial or boundary problem pending between Bolivia and Chile, because the boundary between the two countries was set in 1904 under an international treaty, adopted by the Bolivian Congress, a treaty which has been in force for over 80 years and which, in addition to defining the boundaries between the two countries, provides for certain obligations, which Chile has scrupulously honoured, and for advantages in favour of Bolivia which that country has enjoyed over all those years and continues to enjoy.

For the sole purpose of supplying the missions accredited to the United Nations with accurate information, I attach hereto an annex containing a truthful and updated report on the relations between Chile and Bolivia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed in the same way as documents A/42/348 and A/42/662.

(Signed) Pedro DAZA
Permanent Representative of Chile
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Chile and Bolivia's claim to access to the sea

In the annexes to documents A/42/348 and A/42/662, Bolivia seeks to link its claim to access to the sea with the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States and co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States [*OAS*].

So far as the peaceful settlement of disputes between States is concerned, it must be pointed out that there is no dispute between the two countries. Actually there is no territorial or boundary problem pending between Chile and Bolivia, because the boundary between the two countries was definitively set under an international treaty signed in 1904, i.e., almost one quarter of a century after the end of the hostilities between the two States in the second half of the nineteenth century. The treaty establishes, in article 2, with reference to the territories specified therein, that "the absolute dominion in perpetuity of Chile over the territories is recognized". Moreover, the negotiations which led to the conclusion of that treaty, which laid many heavy obligations on Chile—obligations which Chile has fulfilled, fully, consistently and to the letter—were based precisely

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/736-S/19265.

on a proposal by Bolivia, introduced by the diplomat Félix Avelino Aramayo as official representative of that country. That proposal included the waiver, by Bolivia, of any claim to a port on the Pacific and the granting, by Chile, among other benefits, of the most-favoured-nation clause in trade and the payment of a sum of money in annual instalments for the construction of railways for providing Bolivian products with easy access to the Pacific.

Bolivia elevated to the Office of the President of the Republic the main Bolivian negotiators of that treaty, which was adopted by large majorities in the Congress of Bolivia and freely ratified by that country. The report submitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia, Claudio Pinilla, to the Congress in 1905 should be remembered. Referring to the 1904 treaty, he spoke as follows:

"After the long and calm discussion which preceded the approval of the treaty by the National Congress, a discussion in which we representatives of the executive branch expounded at great length on the reasons for each article of the treaty, clarifying the doubts and queries expressed and explaining the scope and spirit of all its provisions . . .".

As regards the atmosphere of freedom in which the treaty was negotiated and the support it received from the Bolivian citizens, the following words of the distinguished Bolivian historian and diplomat Alberto Gutiérrez are worth quoting:

"When apprised of this openly presented Government Plan, the Bolivian communities responded through the ballot-boxes in May 1904, casting a majority of votes that was unprecedented in the history of our free voting system. The Government Plan formulated by the presidential candidate, which included the agreement with Chile on the basis of compensation which was not deceptive, like that of 1895, but was commensurate with Chile's actual potential and with the demonstrable needs of our country, received the support of 38,000 Bolivian voters, a figure which is virtually equivalent to unanimity in terms of our electoral statistics."

In referring to the Government Plan of the presidential candidate who won in the elections of May 1904, the Bolivian historian is alluding to the programme championed by General Ismael Montes, elected President of Bolivia by the greatest majority in the country's history. In 1913, General Montes was re-elected President of Bolivia, and Eleodoro Villazón, Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time of the treaty, became President of Bolivia in 1910. In view of the foregoing, there is no escaping the conclusion that the Bolivian people demonstrated and reiterated its confidence in those men who negotiated and concluded the treaty with Chile.

With regard to the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, it should be borne in mind that Chile extends its support and collaboration on a continuing basis to Bolivia, which enjoys the most comprehensive, exceptional and privileged freedom of transit in the world granted to a land-locked country, thanks to the facilities provided to it by Chile under the 1904 treaty. These facilities, in addition to being fully in force, have also been continuously improved through the introduction of régimes, processes and arrangements agreed upon by both countries.

As for co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, it should be noted that that item refers to relations between the two organizations in respect of institutional co-operation and has no connection with the agendas or items that either organization takes up in its respective field of competence.

Accordingly, it must be concluded that the arguments set forth in documents A/42/348 and A/42/662 are irrelevant, to which it may be added that their annexes contain not only misinterpretations of history but also misrepresentations of the facts.

Bolivia maintains that it had its own coast and ports before the war of 1879 which it lost against Chile, and it has stated in various international forums that the lack of access to the sea is the reason for the Bolivian economy's underdevelopment. It asserts that the 1904 treaty, which establishes the boundary with Chile and grants to Bolivia facilities which it has enjoyed for more than 80 years, is flawed because Bolivia's assent was wrung from it by alleged coercion on the part of Chile, an assertion which is disproved in the preceding paragraphs. Bolivia also alleges that international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States, exert pressure on Chile in order to make it yield part of its coast and one port. With this in mind, Bolivia is trying to assert its claim as an international dispute susceptible of settlement through the peaceful processes provided for in the respective charters of the aforesaid organizations, a claim that is likewise disproved by the preceding pages. In the annex to document A/42/348, concerning the suspension of negotiations between the two Governments, Bolivia makes an insulting allusion to Chile's reply to its proposal.

Chile wishes to point out that, during the colonial era, under Spain, Bolivia had no access to the sea and that, after independence and through the unilateral action of its Government, it gained such access for a certain time, which led to a frontier dispute with Chile, giving rise to the treaties of 1866 and 1874 signed between the two countries. Bolivia's failure to comply with those international instruments and its violation of their provisions led to the war of 1879.

The presence and rights of Chile from the twenty-third parallel, and with regard to the area encompassing the inlet of Cobija, situated at latitude 22°33' which Bolivia used temporarily, date back to an era long before the emergence of Chile as an independent republic. The sovereignty of Chile over these territories is expressly recognized in the first constitutions of Chile; indeed, under the Fundamental Charters of 1822, 1823, 1828 and 1833, the territory of Chile extends from the Atacama desert in the north to Cape Horn in the south, and Chile's jurisdiction over these territories has been manifested in countless proceedings formalized in the intervening years. Neither these constitutional instruments nor the 1833 Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation between Chile and Bolivia recognize in any way, as Bolivia claims in its annex to document A/42/662, Bolivian rights over Atacama, an area which is not even mentioned in the Treaty.

Chile was dragged into a war which it had not sought and which it tried by all means in its power to avoid, and it repeatedly proposed arbitration, which Bolivia rejected.

In that connection, mention should be made of the circular issued by the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs explaining the scope of the Act of 14 February 1878, cited by Mr. Cornelio Ríos in his book *Bolivia en el Primer Centenario de su Independencia* (Buenos Aires, 1925, pp. 370-371), which refers to the international arbitration "proposed and demanded" by the Government of Chile. The Bolivian statesman Mariano Baptista made the following observation on that point:

"Chile's demand was a just one. Daza considered it, then suspended enforcement of the Act for seven months and gave an assurance, although it was toned down by the head of his Foreign Ministry. When Bolivia changed its mind, Chile requested arbitration. Bolivia refused, both during the litigation with the Company and afterwards when it rescinded its contracts. Consequently, Bolivia, refusing arbitration, resorted to armed force. The sentence of the war was against it". (*Obras completas. Documentos de Política Externa e Interna*, vol. V, p. 187.)

By the treaty of 1904, which, as mentioned above, was signed nearly a quarter century after the end of the war between the two countries, Chile assumed obligations so numerous and so heavy that they, together with the time-lapse between the end of the conflict and the signing of the treaty, the categorical and unequivocal Bolivian approval of the treaty, and the elevation of the Bolivian negotiators to the office of the President of their country, preclude the assertion that Bolivia signed the treaty under duress. Furthermore, the basis of the negotiations which led to the signing of the treaty was, as noted above, Bolivia's proposal, presented by the diplomat Félix Avelino Aramayo as official representative of Bolivia.

The 1904 treaty, so often mentioned, made Bolivia once again a land-locked State but awarded to it in return many important and varied compensatory benefits. Chile granted to Bolivia, in perpetuity, the fullest freedom of transit for its trade through Chile's Pacific territory and ports. Chile built international railways and roads, at great cost, which connect Bolivia with the ports, and it helped build Bolivia's internal railway system. Chile provides warehouses, berths and a complete infrastructure in order to facilitate Bolivia's international trade to the fullest extent. This system is, as mentioned above, the most favourable one in the world granted to any land-locked country. It is so favourable that Bolivia has not ratified the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, adopted in New York on 8 July 1965, which was the culmination of a United Nations conference and which included principles and procedures which the international community considered adequate for solving the transit problems of those countries. Bolivia did not ratify it because the facilities provided under the multilateral Convention were much less favourable than those granted by Chile, which are available for all types of cargo at any time, without exception.

The facilities granted to Bolivia by Chile, together with those granted by its other neighbours, afford Bolivia easy and effective access to both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Consequently,

attributing its underdevelopment to the lack of access to the sea is a fallacy which does not stand up to serious examination. By the same token, mention should be made of the statement by the present President of Bolivia, Víctor Paz Esstensoro, in his letter of 25 September 1950, to another outstanding Bolivian statesman, former President Hernán Siles Suazo, published in *La Nación* of La Paz on 19 June 1964:

> "In our view, the port problem is not one of the most pressing ones confronting Bolivia. The frequent assertion that our underdevelopment results mainly from the lack of access to the ocean is not only childish but also tendentious, because it seeks to divert public attention from the real causes of Bolivia's stagnation. A more urgent and useful course, from the point of view of the national interest, would be to channel all our capabilities, energies and resources towards developing Bolivia's great economic and human potentials . . . Paradoxically, it would not be in our interest for the issue of the port to be settled immediately; it would be better to postpone it for the future."

On another matter, it should be noted that, besides the use which it can make of all ports on the Chilean coast, Bolivia participates, under the treaty of 1904, in the customs control of its trade through agencies which it may establish in any Chilean port of its choosing; moreover, Chile has also assumed other commitments, including the payment of obligations recognized by Bolivia in respect of loans and compensation in favour of individuals and juridical persons.

Bolivia's claim for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean can be asserted only bilaterally with Chile, which has been prepared to consider it on several occasions. However, the proposed solutions have proved elusive and extremely difficult to apply. Indeed, the negotiations in 1950 on the issue failed as soon as the public of either country became aware of them; the people of Bolivia categorically rejected Chile's use of its waters, and the Chilean people was opposed to ceding any of the national territory. The negotiations from 1975 to 1978, which envisaged an exchange of territories—a concept accepted by the Bolivian Government—failed mainly because the Bolivian Government changed its position on the exchange owing to public pressure against the idea of territorial compensation for Chile in exchange for the proposed corridor. Bolivia unilaterally withdrew from the negotiations and broke off diplomatic relations with Chile, a situation which still continues today.

Recently, talks between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries resulted in the establishment of a joint committee to discuss various matters of bilateral interest. The idea was to re-establish an atmosphere of understanding and good will between the two countries. The purpose was to initiate a stage of *rapprochement*. Bolivia quickly made a proposal which was clearly unacceptable to the Government and people of Chile, because it did not provide for any territorial compensation for the cession of enclaves or of a corridor through Chilean territory. The Bolivian proposal, by way of compensation, made only vague offers of water and natural gas resources, subject to various conditions and without specifying quantities or giving assurances with regard to the supply of such resources: these resources were not to form part of Chile's national assets and had to be used for mutually beneficial projects. The new Bolivian proposal lacked the "fresh approach" promised by the President of Bolivia, and the immediate and overwhelming public rejection of the proposal in Chile led its Government to tell Bolivia that it was unacceptable. This sovereign act of foreign policy was considered hostile, which presumably means that what Bolivia offered was not a proposal but a kind of ultimatum, which was, of course, unacceptable.

The fact that there is a permanent and self-sacrificing presence of Chilean citizens in the territories in question has been and still is as important as the acts of the Chilean Government and stands in obvious contrast to the negligible or non-existent Bolivian presence in the area. In that regard, it should be noted that Bolivia recognized, 40 years before the beginning of the conflict between the two countries and on the occasion of its denunciation of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom, that it did not have a presence on the coast and that, according to Bolivian sources, the population of the city of Antofagasta in 1874 consisted of 93 per cent Chileans, 5 per cent Europeans, North Americans, South Americans and Asians and 2 per cent Bolivians. Now, the enclaves and corridor which Bolivia had in mind in its proposal are inhabited and developed by Chilean nationals, who are fully integrated with the Chilean nation and State.

No person, no country, no group and no organization can expect Chile to cede territories or displace populations. Chile does not accept outside intervention in matters pertaining to the exercise of its sovereignty which fall legitimately, solely and exclusively within its jurisdiction.

DOCUMENT S/19267

Letter dated 12 November 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 November 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to violations of international law by the United States forces in the Persian Gulf which consist of threats to the safety of navigation for civil airliners over the international air corridor, interference with Iranian patrol aircraft over Iranian territorial waters and interception of the Iranian patrol aircraft by United States war-planes. The list of these violations is annexed to this letter.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

United States violations of international law in the Persian Gulf

1. CIVIL AVIATION

On 26 May 1987, Iran Air flight No. 635, *en route* from Shiraz to Doha via route 59, at 160 miles to Doha was contacted by Bahrain Air Traffic Control and was requested to contact frequency 121.5, on which the United States naval forces warned the captain of the Iran Air flight to divert his aircraft from the standard international civil aviation route. For the safety of the passengers and the aircraft, the captain of the Iran Air flight, with the help of Bahrain Air Traffic Control, managed to divert the airliner from that area and landed in Doha. The same aircraft, on its return flight, had to choose route V.300 and A.58 via Sharjah for safety reasons and as a result arrived in Shiraz with a delay of 2.30 hours.

2. IRANIAN PATROL AIRCRAFT

A. *Warnings to Iranian patrol aircraft by United States naval vessels*

(i) On 1 August 1987, at 1412 hours, American ship No. 42 at the position of 25°12′ N and 56°51′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°04′ N and 57°01′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

(ii) On 2 August, at 0929 hours, an American ship at the position of 26°32′ N and 56°34′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°57′ N and 56°29′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

(iii) On 3 August, at 0959 hours, an American ship at the position of 24°57′ N and 57°04′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°57′ N and 57°04′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

(iv) On 4 August, at 1355 hours, American ship No. 37 at the position of 25°03′ N and 56°42′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°47′ N and 57°03′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

(v) On 4 August, at 1402 hours, two American ships at the position of 24°40′ N and 57°45′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft not to fly closer to the ships.

(vi) On 8 August, at 0923 hours, an American ship at the position of 26°16′ N and 56°35′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°16′ N and 56°59′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

(vii) On 16 August, at 0950 hours, American ship No. 53 at the position of 26°20′ N and 56°15′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°45′ N and 56°32′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

(viii) On 24 August, at 1200 hours, American warships and helicopters repeatedly warned an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft not to fly over international waters in the Persian Gulf and attempted to redirect the aircraft to fly over land.

B. *Interceptions of Iranian sea-patrol aircraft by American aircraft*

On 1 July 1987, at 0928 hours, an American F-18 aircraft intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position of 23°37′ N and 59°30′ E for the duration of 52 minutes.

DOCUMENT S/19268

Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the acts of aggression set forth below on 8, 9 and 10 November 1987.

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
8 November		
0540 to 0550	Basra: Al-Jarrahi area	Damage to 2 houses and 3 civilian vehicles
9-10 November		
1020 to 1550	Sulaymaniyah: Sirwan subdistrict, Sarjanar district	1 citizen killed and 8 wounded, including 2 children; and damage to 2 civilian vehicles and 1 building
0900 to 1400	Sulaymaniyah: Sirwan subdistrict, Zamqi complex	2 citizens wounded, including 1 woman
1140 to 1630	Sulaymaniyah: Zarayin complex	1 female child killed and 7 citizens wounded; and 6 houses damaged and 4 burnt
1600 to 1700	Sulaymaniyah: Khurmal subdistrict	1 citizen killed and 1 child wounded

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19269*

Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/767-S/19269.

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan

According to the Pakistani press, the Government of Pakistan has arrested a number of Afghans on various charges and, contrary to accepted international norms, has delivered them to counter-revolutionary extremist groups in order to sentence them to inhuman punishment.

How can Pakistan, which considers itself an independent and sovereign State, permit a number of extremist terrorists to set up prisons on its territory and to execute arbitrarily the citizens of an independent country?

This method of action is indisputably matchless in the world and is another black page in the acts of pressure which are applied by the ruling circles of Islamabad against the Afghans residing in that country. These impermissible actions aggravate the atmosphere of terror, the lack of confidence and the strangulation which exists and thus block the return of refugees to their country.

These Pakistani actions are inhuman reactions *vis-à-vis* the growing inclinations on the part of Afghan refugees, strengthened day by day with the announcement of the policy of national reconciliation, to return to their homeland.

On the other hand, the Pakistani Government, which has long striven to attribute all the unrests in Pakistan to these persons, is afraid of even trying them in its autocratic tribunals. It is afraid of doing so because the facts would reveal that these persons are innocent and the real cause of unrest lies in the anti-people policies of the Government of Pakistan.

In addition, with the establishment of the centres of extremist groups in that country and by inciting terrorist actions against Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan provides the ground for unrest in that country.

It should be stressed that no pretext could allow Pakistan to continue committing such inhuman actions which are contrary to accepted international norms, especially the covenants on human rights, the Geneva covenant and the covenant on the position of refugees.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cannot remain indifferent to the destiny of its citizens, regardless of the causes and motives for which they are temporarily living far from their country. The inhuman actions of the Government of Pakistan against the Afghan citizens take place in a background in which, whenever the Government of Afghanistan has seized Pakistani citizens for perpetrating various crimes inside the territory of Afghanistan, it has delivered them to the diplomatic representations of that country in Afghanistan.

We draw the attention of all concerned international organs, especially the Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and all of righteous mankind to these actions, which are conducted against all the norms of justice and internationally accepted norms.

We are demanding that the Government of Pakistan act as a civilized country and refrain from any actions that would hurt the conscience of mankind.

DOCUMENT S/19270*

Letter dated 13 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*13 November 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the grave incidents which have recently taken place in the occupied Palestinian territories and caused the death and injury of several Palestinians.

In the Gaza Strip, a 16-year-old Palestinian girl was shot and killed on 10 November 1987 when, according to UPI, Israeli settlers fired on students demonstrating in the town of Deir el-Balah.

According to *The New York Times* of 12 November, an Israeli driver shot and wounded, on 11 November, two 14-year-old Palestinian schoolgirls in Gaza City when he fired a pistol to ward off protesters who surrounded his car and showered it with stones. One of them is reported to be in critical condition.

Reuters reported on 28 October that Israeli troops shot in the head a Palestinian student at Bethlehem University during a demonstration. The student, identified as Ishaq Abu Srur, 22, later died of his wounds.

On 18 October *The Jerusalem Post* reported that four Gaza residents had been shot and wounded by Israeli soldiers on 17 October after rushing an army road-block between the town of Deir el-Balah and the Bureij refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. The shooting occurred near the site of a similar incident reported to you in my letter of 13 October 1987 [*S/19203*]. The four wounded said that the army position was not marked with a "stop" sign and that they were on their way to work. According to that report, Palestinians in the occupied territories have complained recently that army patrols have been too quick to shoot at vehicles whose drivers may not have heard the order to stop in crowded urban traffic or at road-blocks.

In a related matter, *The New York Times* reported on 12 November that Israel's Attorney General had ordered an investigation into the death of a 23-year-old Palestinian after he had been arrested by the Shin Beth internal security service, on 19 July, in the village of Kafr Ruman in the occupied West Bank and taken to Jenin prison. In an internal report that was published last week, it was said that Shin Beth agents had routinely subjected Palestinian detainees to physical abuse and that such abuse had been covered up in the courts.

The Committee wishes once again to express its utmost concern at these policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and to bring them forcefully to the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as they clearly violate the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949[4] and have serious repercussions not only on the exercise by the Palestinians of their inalienable rights, but also on peace and security in the region and on international efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the question

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/768-S/19270.

of Palestine, the core of the Middle East conflict. The Committee appeals to you to do all in your power to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/19271

Letter dated 13 November 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

In his letter dated 9 November 1987 [*S/19260*], the Foreign Minister of Libya alleged that the United States' decision to supply the armed forces of Chad with Stinger air defence missiles is tantamount to "active and direct participation by the American Administration in the war against Libya".

The United States categorically rejects this unfounded and malicious allegation. The United States has in no way entered the war between Chad and Libya. It does view with great concern, however, the Libyan aggression against Chad and the continuing occupation of Chadian territory by Libyan forces. Chad's resistance to invasion by Libya represents a legitimate act of self-defence—a right enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In response to a request from the Government of Chad, the United States has supplied certain weapons, including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, to that country. The United States wishes to emphasize that these missiles are defensive in nature. They constitute a defensive system and have been supplied with the intention of strengthening Chad's ability to protect its territory and personnel from repeated Libyan air bombardment.

The United States' decision to furnish these weapons is fully in accord with international law and flows from the co-operative relationship between the two countries. These weapons pose no threat to the security of other States in the region.

The United States also wishes to emphasize that it fully supports the efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity to reach an amicable resolution of the Chad/Libya dispute. However, long-standing Libyan occupation of Chadian territory and continuing aggression against the Chadian people are the principal obstacles to such a settlement.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19272*

Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

The attached letter, dated 17 November 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the letter of 5 November 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

LETTER DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I present my high compliments to you and send this letter to you in connection with the twelfth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 3390 B (XXX) on the Korean question at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.

As you know well, the Assembly, at its 2409th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1975, adopted by 54 votes to 43 the draft resolution of 43 countries on the Korean question.

The resolution clarifies the questions on dissolving the "United Nations Command", withdrawing all the foreign troops from south Korea, replacing the Armistice Agreement [*S/3079, appendix A*] with a peace agreement and removing the military confrontation between the north and the south and thus maintaining the durable peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

This resolution embodies the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the requirement of the world peace-loving people towards peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

* Incorporating document S/19272/Corr.1 of 23 November 1987.

Notwithstanding, this just resolution remains unrealized even now after the passage of 12 years, and heavy obstacles and stumbling-blocks still lie in the way of the Korean reunification. It is entirely attributable to the policies of division and confrontation on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities to freeze the division and create "two Koreas".

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made every sincere effort to convert the armistice into a durable peace and relax tension in Korea and thus create favourable conditions for accelerating the independent peaceful reunification of Korea as required by the just resolution adopted by the General Assembly.

In recent years, the Government of our Republic, which holds three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as the fundamental principle of the national reunification, has advanced varied rational proposals—establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, tripartite talks, north-south high-level political and military talks, premiers' talks, north-south parliamentary talks, cessation of the large-scale military exercises, conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, etc.—and has done its utmost for their implementation. We have already transferred huge armed forces of the people's army, 150,000 strong, to the peaceful construction. It is patent evidence of the sincere efforts of the Government of our Republic for peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification.

These are not the only endeavours the Government of our Republic has ever made.

As you know, the Government of our Republic put forward a five-five-point proposal on the massive phased arms reduction in July last [*see S/19017, annex*] and subsequently declared the unilateral reduction of military forces, 100,000 strong, by the end of this year in order to make a breach of substantial arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and is now translating it into practice.

With a view to discussing the matters of arms reduction and détente on the Korean peninsula, we repeatedly proposed that the United States and the south Korean authorities hold the foreign ministers' talks of north and south Korea with the participation of the United States Secretary of State and hold, for its successful proceeding, the multilateral or bilateral vice-minister-level preliminary talks.

Our massive military reduction proposal accords with the content of General Assembly resolution 3390 B (XXX), and accordingly the implementation of the proposal will be tantamount to carrying out that resolution.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, are bearing up to division, confrontation and exacerbated tension instead of responding favourably to our reasonable proposal. They are increasingly reinforcing nuclear weapons and other latest weapons and military equipment and successively staging large-scale military drills in south Korea in violation of the General Assembly resolution and the Korean Armistice Agreement while misusing of late the 1988 Olympics for extensively manning the military forces in south Korea and its vicinity under the pretext of the "safe hosting" of the Olympics.

As seen above, the United States and the south Korean authorities refuse not only to implement the just resolution of the General Assembly but also to accept the numerous reasonable proposals of the Government of our Republic. This proves that they talk about "détente" and "reunification" but actually seek only tension and division.

Today the south Korean authorities advocate the simultaneous United Nations membership of the north and the south of Korea as a divided country, clamouring about the "universality of the United Nations", which is another show-up of the real splittists. As you know, the Government of our Republic has consistently maintained the position that the north and the south of Korea should not enter the United Nations before the reunification of Korea and that, if it does, it should enter it as a single Korea after the establishment of a unified confederal government at least. If the north and the south of Korea enter the United Nations separately, we shall commit before the nation the historic crimes of freezing the *status quo* of division by law and perpetuating the division into two of our nation and country which had been a single nation and a single State.

The division of and tension in the Korean peninsula should last no longer and the General Assembly resolution on accelerating Korea's reunification should be implemented.

I am grateful to you for your deep concern about the fair solution of the Korean question and hope that you will strive as ever for the realization of our arms reduction proposal and other reasonable proposals in the future too. I express my expectation that you will take appropriate steps for the earlier implementation of the fair resolution of the General Assembly on converting the Korean armistice into a durable peace and creating favourable conditions for the hastening of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

In conclusion, I wish for the fresh success in your responsible work as well as for your personal good health and the happiness of your family.

KIM Yong Nam
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DOCUMENT S/19273

Letter dated 16 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters, I have the honour to inform you that, on 12 and 13 November, the forces of the aggressive Iranian régime carried out the following acts of aggression against residential neighbourhoods in Iraq:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1315 to 1600	Sulaymaniyah: Sanjar district	1 citizen wounded
1600 to 1645	Sulaymaniyah: Sanjar district	1 child wounded
1200 to 1215	Basra: Mawzah area	Damage to 1 civilian vehicle

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19275*

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[18 November 1987]

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the communiqué which was made public today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain.

I request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAR
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain

In view of the open involvement of the South African armed forces in the military confrontations which are taking place in the south-east of Angola, the Government of Spain condemns in the strongest terms this new manifestation of the policy of destabilization and aggression which South Africa is practising towards its neighbours.

The military aggression perpetrated by the Republic of South Africa against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, besides being a grave breach of international law which endangers peace and regional security, currently represents a grave obstacle to the hopeful prospects created by the efforts to promote dialogue for the solution of regional problems.

Accordingly, the Government of Spain deplores the loss of human life resulting from the South African military incursion, calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities, the total withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and the cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and once again expresses its support for Angola and the other front-line countries which are victims of the destabilization policy pursued by the Republic of South Africa in the region.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/782-S/19275.

DOCUMENT S/19277

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 November 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 4 November 1987, at 1400 hours (local time), Iraqi war-planes bombarded a civilian area in the province of Khuzistan, which led to the martyrdom of one civilian and the injury of another. On 15 November, at 1720 hours (local time), Iraqi war-planes bombarded the Iranian village of Sarabad in the province of Bakhtaran. This attack resulted in the martyrdom of a child and injury to four other civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19278

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connection with the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19280

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the bombardment by the Iranian régime of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime have perpetrated against the civilian population the acts of aggression listed in the annex to this letter.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Time	*Place*	*Casualties and damage*
1840 to 2125 hours	Basra: Al-Jubaylah, Al-Khandaq, Al-Jumhuriyah, Old Basra, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Tawisah, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Mawfiqiyah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Dir region	4 civilians, including 1 woman, killed and 8 wounded; 1 restaurant burnt down; 1 house, 3 stores and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
1530 to 1700 hours	Sulaymaniyah: Darband Khan district, Shahrazur region	3 civilians, including 1 child wounded and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
1745 to 1800 hours	Diyala: Khanaqin district	1 child wounded and 1 house damaged
16 November		
0655 to 1035 hours	Basra: Al-Ashshar, Al-Dakir, Al-Tawisah, Barihah, Al-Kazarah, Al-Jaza'ir, Old Basra, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Sailu, Al-Qiblah, Al-Abbasiyah, Manawi Basha, Al-Khurah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Hakimiyah, Sahah Sa'd, Al-Jam'iyat quarter, Al-Junaynah	6 civilians, including 1 woman, killed and 24, including 3 women and 2 children, wounded; 25 houses and 43 vehicles damaged; 2 other vehicles set on fire
1115 to 1300 hours	Sulaymaniyah: Said Sadiq region and surrounding area	3 civilians, including 1 woman, killed and 5 wounded; 5 houses damaged

DOCUMENT S/19281*

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 19 November 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/784-S/19281.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made to the press by Mr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, at United Nations Headquarters on 18 November 1987.

I should be grateful if this letter and its enclosure were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Statement by Mr. Kenan Atakol, delivered to the press at United Nations Headquarters on 18 November 1987

The origin and evolution of the Cyprus problem over the years are only too well known, and I have no intention today of evoking or discussing documented events of the 27 years that elapsed since the creation of the binational Republic of Cyprus. Neither do I wish to elaborate on the events of the 24 years that passed since the destruction of that partnership State—premeditatedly and by force of arms—by its Greek Cypriot wing, to ensure ultimately the annexation of the island by Greece, i.e. *enosis*.

Suffice it to stress that the Greek Cypriot Administration that tries to pass itself off as the "legitimate Government of the Republic of Cyprus" represents no more than the Greek Cypriot people. The other people of the island, the Turkish Cypriots, are represented by their own, duly elected representatives. There is no other State over the head of the Turkish Cypriot people but the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

My delegation arrived in New York two weeks ago, to contact as many delegations as possible so as to explain to them the Turkish Cypriot position and to alert them to the motives behind the Greek Cypriot request to have the question of Cyprus debated in the General Assembly after an interval of four years, taking advantage of the fact that we—the Turkish Cypriot side—are inconceivably deprived of the right to participate in the debate on an equal footing with the Greek Cypriot side.

Clearly, the objective of the Greek Cypriot Administration in coming once again to the General Assembly was to rid itself of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices emanating from Security Council resolution 367 (1975) and, more specifically, of its concrete outcome that the draft framework agreement on Cyprus [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*] constitutes. In other words, the hope of the Greek Cypriot side was obviously to obtain the support of the membership of the United Nations for their ethnocentric quest to do away with the Secretary-General's document [*ibid.*], which foresees the creation of a partnership State on the island, closes the door to Greek and Greek Cypriot dreams of *enosis* and dashes effectively all Greek Cypriot hopes of supremacy over the Turkish Cypriots, the other co-founding partner of the bi-communal and bi-zonal federal Republic to be established in Cyprus.

But the developments of the last few weeks have demonstrated that the Greek Cypriots had overlooked three important facts while planning their last campaign:

1. You cannot fool all the people all the time.

2. The members of the United Nations know full well that the Organization was not founded to be used in one people's struggle to subjugate another.

3. The members of the United Nations also know full well that the Organization was not founded to serve Greek irredentism. Of course, I am referring to *enosis*.

At this point, I must express our heartfelt gratitude for the genuine sympathy and understanding with which our distinguished interlocutors from a number of countries reacted during our most useful and encouraging meetings.

The Greek Cypriot recourse to the General Assembly has once again highlighted that the Cyprus issue has only two possible paths along which it can realistically evolve in the future:

1. The present state of affairs on the island—namely, the existence of two States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction over its respective territory—can continue, to be inevitably further consolidated with the passage of time; or

2. A partnership State can be established on the island, a genuine federation based on the equal political status of its two components, the Turkish Cypriot people and the Greek Cypriot people, as envisaged in the draft framework agreement on Cyprus prepared by the Secretary-General and presented on 29 March 1986 to the leaders of the two sides as—in the words of the Secretary-General—"it has emerged from our joint efforts". It will be recalled that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted this document.

It has been gratifying to note that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Nations—by withholding their support from the Greek Cypriot side's manoeuvres aimed at undermining the Secretary-General's efforts and thereby burying their concrete and comprehensive outcome—have also expressed their full support for the search for a negotiated settlement in Cyprus on the basis provided by the Secretary-General after intensive consultations with both sides on the island. Hence the reported decision of the Greek Cypriot side not to follow up its request to have the issue debated at the General Assembly.

We hope that this clear and constructive message of the international community will not be lost on the Greek Cypriot side. We also hope that the Greek Cypriot side will finally grasp that the problem of Cyprus does not need debate in or another resolution of the General Assembly, but a just and lasting settlement, which can be arrived at only through meaningful negotiations to be conducted in good faith between the two peoples on the island, within the right framework that the Secretary-General's document provides.

We believe Cyprus does not have to be an island of squandered opportunities. And, in this constructive spirit, let me reaffirm, as I conclude, our readiness to sit and negotiate with the Greek Cypriot side after they declare their acceptance of the draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986, which is still on the table, as the Secretary-General reconfirmed during our last meeting with him on 13 November.

DOCUMENT S/19282

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, because of the utterly criminal nature of their souls, the leaders of the aggressive and expansionist Iranian régime are not even sparing hospitals and the sick people in them.

On 18 November 1987, at 1507 hours local time, the criminal Iranian régime sent one of its aircraft to bomb the hospital of the town of Dohuk. Nine civilians, including six women and one small girl, who were in the hospital at the time, were killed, and 64 other civilian patients, including 10 children and 41 women, were wounded, as was reported today by representatives of the entire international press. The office of the International Committee of the Red Cross was also requested to send a team to the scene of this crime.

The Iranian régime has thus added an ignoble crime to the long list of its criminal activities, which are in complete contradiction to the fundamental principles of humanitarian international law. It is well known, furthermore, that the international community long ago

decided that hospitals and other medical centres were objectives against which any military activity whatsoever was prohibited.

The Government of Iraq requests you, and all the competent organs of the United Nations, to condemn this Iranian crime, an act which proves once again that the time has come to punish the Iranian régime appropriately for its rejection of all the principles and values that govern international relations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19283

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is following with deep concern the worsening over the past days of the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Despite all the initiatives aimed at lessening tension in this subregion, the racist Government of South Africa seeks by all means to sabotage these efforts by intensifying the acts of destabilization against neighbouring countries, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola.

In the first two weeks of October alone, the South African army carried out several aerial and terrestrial bombardments, as its aviation advanced 500 km inside Angola, in the province of Moxico, and 325 km in the province of Huila.

Furthermore, reconnaissance flights and bombardments have taken place in the provinces of Kuando-Kubango, Cunene and Namibe, and the concentration of military aircraft and war *matériel* at the airports of Runtu, Grootfontein and Mpacha in northern Namibia has been stepped up.

In the same period, South African aviation violated Angolan airspace 41 times, using around 70 airplanes and helicopters, which bombed Angolan army positions and defenceless villages at least eight times.

Over the last few days the South African army has been carrying out large-scale armed incursions in Kuando-Kubango province, in south-east Angola, and is preparing to introduce heavy military equipment into the provinces of Cunene and Huila in the south-west. While on one hand racist South Africa trains, monitors and guarantees the subsistence of the UNITA puppet group, whose forces are infiltrated into the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola to spread death and destruction, on the other hand, South African regular forces are intervening directly to rescue the puppet group from total defeat at the hands of the Angolan army.

The Angolan Government has clear indications that one of the most important South African military units, the Eighth Tank Division, with all equipment, is advancing in combat order towards Cunene province under heavy air cover.

The theatre of military operations may reach 350 km into the province of Huila, where it is foreseen that this aggression may be unleashed on two fronts: the aim would be to enlarge the territory illegally occupied in Kuando-Kubango, and to seize strategic cities and villages in the provinces of Cunene and Huila.

The Angolan people and its armed forces are facing with courage and stoicism the unprovoked attacks by the army of the expansionist and racist régime of South Africa and will not abdicate its right to self-defence in order to safeguard its national independence and sovereignty.

I appeal to you to take all necessary measures to put an end to these actions, which are a flagrant, disrespectful challenge to the Charter of the United Nations and the most basic norms of international law, carried out by a Member State, the Republic of South Africa, against another Member State, the People's Republic of Angola. The continuing aggravation of the tension in this southern region of Africa may have unpredictable consequences, as it constitutes a serious threat to peace and international security.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola reiterates its willingness to contribute to the search for a just and negotiated solution to the problem in southern Africa based on the relevant deliberations of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, but Angola will not remain indifferent to this ignoble aggression by the Pretoria régime and the Angolan armed bands in its hire and, therefore, will not cease to mobilize all available means in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Considering the gravity of the situation which has been created, finally, I request you to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the People's Republic of Angola

DOCUMENT S/19284

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[20 November 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of an address made by Khamenei, President of the Iranian régime, on 17 November 1987. The address constitutes a very clear indication of the attitude of Iran towards Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and of the determination of that régime to persist in its aggression. It is an epitome of Iran's attitude on what has come to be known as exporting its revolution and an example of its open interference in the internal affairs of the other States of the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Address given by Mr. Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 17 November 1987

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Praise be to God, the Lord of the Universe, and may His blessings and salvation be upon our Master and Prophet, Abu al-Qasim Muhammad, and upon the worthy, chaste and select members of his House, the true guides and the truly guided. The response of the people of Hamadan to the request of those responsible for the government of the country and the ten-point declaration issued by the Supreme Council of the Military Staff stems from your love and devotion to our great Imam and the interest of the revolution. It comes as a result of your liberation and of your concern for present issues affecting the revolution and the country. With the inauguration of this new phase, which began with the request from the Supreme Council of the Military Staff to our venerable Imam and his response to that request followed by the issuance of the ten-point declaration, we see today the first mobilization exercise in the city and Governorate of Hamadan. This comes as no surprise, since you, the people of this Governorate, have always boldly stood the test in previous matters and at previous stages, and you have shown your involvement in the best possible way. This arises from your faith, your piety and your passionate devotion to the revolution and to Islam. I feel proud and honoured to be present among you, even though my eloquence and that of others like me falls short of being able to embody your sentiments and heartfelt feelings.

Before addressing the substance of the matter, I should like to make one point to you, brothers and sisters, of all classes, of the city and Governorate of Hamadan, and that is that the secret of this people's victory lies in the fact that such feelings and sentiments exist and that there is such perception and awareness of issues affecting them and of international issues. If a people possesses such perception and awareness, such courage, self-sacrifice and willingness, then it must be said that that people will be victorious wherever it sets foot and wherever it turns, whether on the military battlefield, in the domain of reconstruction or in the international political arena. I therefore invoke a blessing upon you, the noble people of Hamadan, for such morale. Be assured that I shall transmit in detail what I see at this crowded assembly and what I see of the sentiments that you harbour for our venerable Imam and our great leader.

The matter on which I wish to speak is this. Developments have taken place in the world over the last four or five months, and there have been events the like of which we have not seen throughout the time of the war imposed upon us. There have been international incidents, political events and a multitude of actions and reactions in which one can see the element of international arrogance and the hand of the United States. Several months before the present stage was reached, there were intimations that an American presence in the (Persian) Gulf would be secured. At the outset, it was a matter of rumour, report and requests and then became a fact. There have been a number of years of clashes in the (Persian) Gulf and a number of years have elapsed in which commercial shipping and oil tankers have come under fire there. A number of years have passed in which reactionaries in the region and Governments such as those of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have felt a lack of security and a lack of certainty in their standing and in their survival on the thrones of Croesus. During those years, there was no thought that the United States would enter the scene or that it would set foot in the (Persian) Gulf. The United States presence in the (Persian) Gulf region has been there in the past, since the United States has a military base in Bahrain and owns dozens of enterprises in the various (Persian) Gulf countries, and United States vessels have frequently visited the area. But what the Americans have proposed, what they have spoken of, what they have prepared the way for and what they have achieved through the agency of the ignorant and negligent Sheikhs in Kuwait was not a presence whose purpose it was to fill an empty space. Rather, many in the world have noticed with surprise that dozens of United States warships have entered the waters of the (Persian) Gulf one after another under a variety of names, in such a manner as to cause alarm to the countries of the region. The responsible authorities in the southern (Persian) Gulf countries have frequently declared that the American presence does not please them and that they are uncomfortable with such a large presence which includes so many warships. What is the reason for this? What is the issue that the United States is fabricating in the region? That is the question that comes to mind.

Alongside this development, we have witnessed other matters and other events in the Arab world and in the Middle East and North Africa. Such events, from the point of view of their recent occurrence, are to be considered no less important than the presence of the United States fleet in the (Persian) Gulf. There have been exchanges of visits, ceremonies, conferences, meetings and secret dealings among the Arab Sheikhs, wealthy Arabs and certain isolated and insecurely established leaders such as those of the régimes in Egypt and Jordan. It was these events and others that recently resulted in the Amman Conference, at which the reactionaries took their seats. That Conference was compromised by the manner in which the hand of international arrogance and that of the United States could clearly be seen, so that the situation was perceived and understood even by the world's non-revolutionaries. In actual fact, the reactionary Arab leaders disgraced themselves in the eyes of the Arab peoples. Many other events have taken place in the world over these same months. After more tumult and clamour, the Security Council adopted a resolution. That resolution was made to contain a number of unjust provisions running counter to the desires of the Iranian people and according with the interests of the Iraqi régime. In order to seal our mouths and win our hearts, allusions were made in the resolution to the aggressor and the initiator of the war, in the knowledge that we, for diplomatic reasons and in order not to block the way, had not rejected that resolution. We said: let us take that course in order to know how genuine and serious their claims are and how much they want to bring this issue to a just conclusion. They have, however, not yet done so and there is very faint hope that this will ever come to pass.

Those, in sum, are the events that have taken place over the past few months. The events, as we have said, can be considered as unprecedented throughout the eight years of the war. The question that now arises is that of what has happened, or what is in the course of happening, in the region, when the agencies of international arrogance and those who, as we know, are mobilizing all their forces against Islam and the revolution, visiting each other, spending money and hurling abuse at the international level in order to prevent its occurrence and contain the damage it might cause. Such matters are of interest to us. We have investigated the question, and it is one that can be summed up in a single sentence: the Iraqi Baathist régime and the clique that runs that régime today has lost

its power and its capacities in such a manner that it despairs of being able to resist for long the powerful blows inflicted by the Iranian people.

Here I should like to give an example of the statements made in the outside world and issuing from well-informed circles. I tell it to you, brothers and sisters, so that you may take note of it. It is that the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, which predicts political and military events in the world—and the views of whose experts receive world-wide attention—recently announced that the Iranian régime had, in the course of the past year alone, lost 300,000 members of its armed forces between the ages of 18 and 30. The human losses inflicted on the Iraqi régime . . . r the past year amounted to 300,000 people in the armed forces between the ages of 18 and 30. The world has begun to sense that the Iraqi régime is losing the necessary manpower and the determined leadership essential to resist the crushing blows inflicted by the heroes of Islam. So much for manpower. From the financial point of view, this régime at the ouset of the war obtained tens of billions of dollars through those in the (Persian) Gulf region rich as Croesus. The latter have, however, gradually begun to distance themselves. Despite the fact that they do not wish to admit that openly, the factual evidence indicates that it is so. The Iraqi régime has begun to suffer under the growing pressure of its loans and of increasing expenditures on the war. These loans have begun to break its back. Events inside Iraq, and within the city of Baghdad itself, indicate that popular stirrings are on the rise. On the day designated by the Iraqi régime as census day and on which the inhabitants were prohibited from leaving their homes in the city of Baghdad, many persons organized meetings and gathered in the street despite the orders of the régime. They demonstrated, shouted slogans against Saddam and confronted the forces of the régime. Before and after these incidents, sectarian, popular and even military disturbances occurred in Baghdad directed against the Iraqi régime. This is to say that Saddam and his Government have become too weak to control the internal situation and to ensure security within their own country. This is what is happening in Baghdad. In other cities scattered here and there, particularly in the Kurdish areas and some of the Arab cities in the southern region, there are many disturbances. This, then is the internal situation.

It is from this point of view that we consider our situation in the country, a situation which has astonished both the Iraqis and world public opinion. In seven years of war, we have not taken a single dollar from any foreign country, nor have we received military assistance from any foreign country, and no major country or arms-exporting State has given us sophisticated weapons in an official or recognized manner. They have continually concealed sophisticated weapons from us and kept them out of our reach, while here popular momentum and strength has increased both on and behind the battlefronts. This has become quite clear. As for the astonishment of the world, they see it . . . they see [*interference*] and they even refuse to supply us with spare parts for our aircraft, despite the fact that contracts to purchase them were concluded before the revolution, that the American Government has received payment for them from Iran and that the equipment is stored in American warehouses. The world sees that the Italian Government refuses to give us the helicopters for which it was paid a number of years ago. The world sees that Britain refuses to give us the tanks for which it was paid before the revolution. The world sees that France refuses to repay us the loans which it obtained from Iran before the revolution. Despite all these wicked deeds and this lack of co-operation with us, they see that our position with respect to equipment is progressing and developing as each day passes. Formerly we did not have missiles, but now we do have missiles. In the past we had only limited strength in the area of air defences, but now we are stronger in that area. We now see greater zeal and enthusiasm even among our combatants in the air force and the heroic pilots of our aircraft and helicopters. Although we are not provided with any support and assistance, our performance in the air, our airborne patrols and airborne attacks have been successful. Although no one in the world has expressed a readiness to sell sophisticated and modern armour to us, we now possess sophisticated and modern armour for the war [*acclaim and applause*]. Although the world refuses to give us anything, we now have everything and more.

Although seven years of war have passed and many have been martyred for the sake of the revolution and for the sake of victory, today millions of people in the country are all declaring their willingness bravely to sacrifice themselves in fighting the war and filling the trenches. One example is provided by the great movement which we see in this arena. In all the rest of our cities and provinces we see similar examples of such morale. The world sees this. The world is worried by it. That is the point. When the revolution was victorious in Iran, the forces of arrogance were very frightened and terror entered into the hearts of the region's reactionaries: the thrones of kings and sultans were shaken. However, they found solace in the belief that the revolution would remain enclosed within the four walls of this country and that Iran would not be able to export these sentiments, this culture and this morale. They concentrated their endeavours on that objective, namely preventing Iran from taking action which would result in the other Islamic countries being converted, like the Iranian people, into a mighty and invincible force against world arrogance. That was what they had hoped to be able to achieve.

The forces of world arrogance, revisionists in the region, tyrannical, murderous kings and leaders and rulers hostile to Islam and to peoples now feel that what they feared is about to come true. They know that if Iran and the Islamic Republic are victorious in this war on which they have spent so much, Islam will raise its banner aloft all over the world. They know that, if Islam is victorious in this war, they will have to defend themselves in every part of the world and that the forces of arrogance will not be left with any strength with which to attack Islam. They are well aware of that. That is the reason for America's presence.

America did not come to the (Persian) Gulf because of its concern for Kuwaiti oil tankers. The escorting of a number of Kuwaiti oil tankers every few days by five or six American warships is not sufficient reason for America to intervene in the (Persian) Gulf and to burden itself with all these problems. America entered the (Persian) Gulf for a different reason. Reagan lost the unfounded prestige and popularity he had enjoyed with American society after he came to the (Persian) Gulf, so that he was forced to withdraw step by step. They are now retreating and will retreat yet further in the future. They have lost face in this affair after spending so much money and have stirred up American public opinion against them. They have been forced to dismiss major figures from the Government. What is the purpose of that? Is it for the sake of defending a few Kuwaiti tankers? Or is it for the sake of defending Kuwait's oil? That was not the reason: it was much more. It was not the intention of the American Government to protect Kuwait but to prevent the victory of Islam and the Islamic Republic in Iraq. America is anxious about Iraq's future. They are worried that Islam and our heroes will be victorious and that an Islamic Government will be established in Iraq. Now they are worried that the strength of this great force confronting them will be multiplied following its victory in the war. That force will then become invincible. They are worried by that, and it is for that reason that we see the hands and arms of arrogance hastening to provide aid from Europe and Asia in the Middle East and in Arab countries. They all share the same interests in this region. They all want to prevent the victory of Islam. Events in the region, the fabricated media clamour and the political currents stirred up among the Arab countries are all their doing. The Americans have turned this region into a base of their own, or the equivalent of a repair shop which they enter and leave as and when they wish. They do all this because they feel that this great Islamic force will inevitably triumph in the face of Iraq's weakness. And so they are worried about this. This is the state of affairs in our region.

How are we supposed to turn this state of affairs to our advantage and to the advantage of Islam? This is more important than the first question. Sometimes opportunities are afforded to peoples but they are not able to take advantage of them and the opportunities are lost. A tradition of the Prophet says: "God provides you with favours during your lifetime; do not reject them." We today have an exceptional opportunity, and this exceptional opportunity lies in the fact that we have human resources available in our country. Our great God-given wealth consists of millions of believers, combatants and men of valour. On the other side, facing us, stands a bankrupt and economically and politically derelict régime, kept on its feet by funds which are given to it. This is an opportunity for us. So how can we take advantage of this opportunity? If we do not demonstrate this strength on the field of battle, the opportunity will be lost. If we do not direct successive and continuous blows against the enemy, the opportunity will be wasted.

In order for us to take advantage of this God-given opportunity, the Supreme Council of the Military Staff has reached the conclusion that operations should henceforth be maintained in a consistent and continuous manner until such time as the objective is achieved. This great popular movement is not directed towards just one set of operations. The mass gathering which you have organized and the

other gatherings which will be organized all over the country during the next one or two weeks are not directed towards the execution of just one set of operations but are designed to ensure the continuation of those operations and the launching of successive attacks. No quarter must be given to the enemy. We are here confronted by a major historic choice: the Iranian people has to define its historic duty. This great force has been assembled for that purpose, and the future history of mankind will depend upon Islam and that which is right. Peoples will draw their inspiration and rebel, and the banner of Islam will be raised in their countries. If we do not take advantage of such strength, this God-given revolution will be lost to us and to the Iranian people, and the bitter experience of this people will leave other peoples in the cold. This is a vital and very major opportunity. The world has come to recognize that Iran is a historic and crucial force. That, moreover, is the truth. We are a historic and crucial force. It is not a force of individuals but the force of religion, the force of faith, the force of the people and the force of you yourselves. Whoever has the capacity to equip any force fighting for God's cause must take steps to do so, and those who are able to play a part on the battlefields must reinforce the front and take part in those battles. There are many who are prepared to be positioned on the front lines. There are also many who choose the rear lines: those too are fields of battle. There are many—in houses, offices, schools and universities—who wish to fill the rear lines. Women in their houses are also soldiers fighting for the cause of Islam. Old men in the cities are soldiers struggling on behalf of Islam. Young people are able to demonstrate this God-given strength on all fronts by means of their spirit, and those who are unable to do so can demonstrate it with money. That is the objective of this great popular movement.

Dear brothers, God is my witness that if we give the opportunity to the attacking Baathist enemy, nothing will be left of this country, of this people or of Islam in this country. If we give them the opportunity, the enemy and the forces of world arrogance will be yet further emboldened. If we give the opportunity to the enemy, not only shall we be annihilated but the Iraqi people and Iraqi Muslims too. If we give the opportunity to the enemy, the combatants will be annihilated in Eygpt, Tunisia, Morrocco and the other Islamic countries where they are now being terrorized and subjected to imprisonment and torture. Our movement today is of crucial importance for the Islamic world and also for history.

We stand ready as officials of this country, and I for my part have donned the uniform of the basij (mobilization corps). I am proud of that and I am proud to be accepted by God Almighty as a member of the basij. If God Almighty grants me strength and if I am able, I am prepared to stand in the front lines of battle and to fight with my gun until I am martyred in the cause of God. Unfortunately, I have not had that opportunity on the fields of glory, but we are ready to devote our spirit and all the strength we possess in any place and to shoulder any responsibility. The other officials are also prepared to do so. At the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Military Staff our colleagues and dear brother officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran express their readiness to place their lives at risk and to enter the battlefields. In truth, O people, we derive our morale from you.

The sight of this great popular movement raises our morale and dispels our fatigue. See how excellent is this demonstration of zeal, eagerness and enthusiasm by the people. The city of Hamadan is organizing 50,000 believers into five army corps and 16 divisions to carry out an exercise, and that is no small matter. Fifty thousand troops require support from hundreds of thousands of citizens. That has been achieved, as was stated by our dear brothers here, and such support must be maintained with all strength and power. Those who are financially able to do so and have wealth and possibilities must enter the arena and must make use of what they possess in the service of God. Those who have financial capacities must not be content to provide the same level of support as is provided to the war effort by people with average incomes or by the poor. They must take more serious action in this regard. The country's national honour and the Islamic dignity of this country are today dependent on the great popular movement, and so the movement must be equipped. The Government and the people must join hands and move in this direction. We have no doubt that the rightly guided Imam regards you with kindness and concern. This faith, devotion, worship, self-sacrifice and self-denial is the true face of our society. These are the requests of the country's officials and our words to you, O people. We face exceptional circumstances at this point in time, a time when we are at the peak of our strength and power in terms of capabilities, human resources and equipment, while the enemy is weak in all those areas. We must therefore take advantage of this opportunity, and to take advantage of this opportunity means to direct successive blows on the fields of battle. Our fighting forces, our army and our Guards are ready and in position. Our popular basij forces must enter the arena, and our people must be in position on the battlefield as they are in all other fields. By the grace of God, we shall derive the maximum advantage from this readiness and it is my hope that you will be able, with God's help, to direct successive, decisive, sudden and rapid blows against the enemy in such a manner that they are prevented from recovering their breath [*acclaim and applause*].

You know, O God, that the purpose of this people is sincere, and You know that the purpose of those in authority is sincere. You know, O God, what is in the heart of the Imam and the leader of this people, Your worthy servant. You know how sincere he is in his actions and his conduct. You know, O God, that this people wishes to exalt your religion, and to raise on high the banner of Islam. We ask God to help us and assist us in all matters.

I tell you, noble people, peremptorily, that victory and divine assistance shall be ours in our future actions, that success will be your lot, that these blows shall not be directed solely against the Iraq régime but against arrogance and the policies of arrogance and that they shall bury the hegemony of international arrogance, particularly that of the great Satan, extirpating its satanic power from the region.

I ask God Almighty to grant you reward and well-being. I thank you all, dear brothers and sisters, as I thank the individuals involved in the mobilization process and those involved in organizing this mobilization, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, the Government agencies, the departments heads who have carried out their duties each in accordance with his terms of reference for the present exercise. I also convey my appreciation to the men of religion, particularly the representative of the Imam in the Governorate of Hamadan, who have made possible every effort. I also thank all the members of the armed forces who, with the blows they have struck, have gladdened the hearts of this people. I thank all the people of Hamadan, both men and women, for welcoming these noble people and giving them assistance. These troops will, God willing, be sent to the fronts when, in the next few days or over the next two or three weeks, the guards have established a timetable for their deployment, being now in the process of registering their names. The Guards must do their duty in that respect.

Peace be with you.

DOCUMENT S/19285

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw attention to the fact that, at the same time as you are striving for consultation between the Iraqi and Iranian Governments concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) with a view to the achievement of peace, the leaders of the Iranian régime are constantly issuing statements about more war, bloodshed and destruction.

In the Friday sermon delivery by Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, broadcast by Tehran radio in the Persian language at 1930

hours (local time) on 13 November 1987, parts of which were also transmitted by Reuters on the same day, he made the following statements:

"We are entering on an entirely new phase. A new phase begins as of today".

The new programme is a long step that would intensify the war on the frontier with Iraq and take into consideration the gravity of the possibility of a clash with the United States in the (Persian) Gulf. We shall begin this step with the announcements prepared, a portion of which we shall disseminate after obtaining permission from the leadership. This is not at the moment general mobilization. We have not reached the stage where we need general mobilization. Furthermore, this is not the time for the Imam to issue a *fatwa* for general jihad to all the forces. This is merely an indication that we are to confront this war earnestly in all its dimensions with all our available capabilities and that what we wish to do will be done in this manner. The whole scenario—the boycott, the blockage, the propaganda, the conferences, the vessels and the resolutions—has but one goal, which is to diminish the splendour and glory of Islam before the eyes of international arrogance in the war with the Iraqi Baath Party. This is what they want now. A spearhead must therefore be pointed at the battle fronts, and we must also pay attention to other battle fronts. This action will be effected through the presence of the fighting people and increased support for the war areas. This matter has two fundamental pillars. We identify these two pillars as financial and human jihad. The communiqué broadcast by the Committee for Support of the War, which consisted of 10 paragraphs, announced that the Committee has prepared all the essentials for this movement and that human *jihad* will be engaged in by persons having the physical and fighting capability at the battle fronts, it being their duty to regain the positions in question. Their names will be registered so that they may be sent in under long-term programmes, because we do not want the Iraqis to enjoy a long respite and our enemies to have an opportunity to plan for the future. We want many continuing Kerbala operations. With regard to the financial aspect, in our previous budgets we planned for a regular war. Because of this important step, we are calling for more financial support from the people."

At 1330 hours (local time) on 14 November, Tehran radio broadcast the statement by Mir Hussein Moussavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, referring to the "new phase", which was also transmitted by Agence France Presse on the same date. This statement contained the following:

"Moves such as the adoption of the Security Council resolution and the putting of pressures on the Islamic Republic of Iran to agree to it, the presence of American fleets and those of other NATO members in the (Persian) Gulf, the killing of pilgrims in the peaceful House of God and the convening of the Arab Summit Conference to support America and Saddam, confront the Islamic revolution and its victorious movement and prepare the climate for the establishment of a global peace with Israel—all this has been done in order to stand in the way of the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In such circumstances, our best reply to such conspiracies is for there to be a strong, global military action, with the mobilization of the country's capabilities."

At 1415 hours (local time) on 14 November, Tehran radio broadcast a political commentary entitled "The new phase of support for the war", which contained, *inter alia*, the following:

"After consulting the Imam of the nation's Supreme Council for Support for the War and following the Imam's agreement that the Supreme Council and specialists in war matters should act in accordance with the dictates of the situation, the Council yesterday issued a plan of action in 10 paragraphs, in which it addressed all segments of the society. The plan emphasized the sincere faith of the people and the divine victory achieved so far by this believing people. It drew attention to the open and extensive support of international arrogance for the Iraqi Baathist régime and described the need for large-scale mobilization to strike continuing and final blows with a view to the achievement of final victory for the Iranian people, which is an inevitable reality. It indicated that it had the express approval of the Imam of the Nation. It laid down the primary duty of all segments of the society in connection with this large-scale mobilization. It was stated in one of the paragraphs of the plan that individuals capable of participating at the fighting fronts should declare their readiness to the competent authorities. It also laid down the duties of women and sick persons who cannot participate at the fronts as being financial jihad and the provision of not less than the expenses of one fighting man.

"The plan declared that intellectual jihad to promote the war culturally among all segments of the people and ensure the use of scientific resources to meet war needs and needs at the front is an essential duty for the society's specialists and thinkers, and it imposed on all government organs, particularly the judiciary, the duty of meeting the needs of fighters at the front and elsewhere in the war, as a primary duty of such organs."

On 16 November, a report was transmitted from Paris by Agence France Presse and confirmed by an Associated Press correspondent on the same date from Nicosia that Ahmad Khomeini had transmitted the following statement of Khomeini on Tehran radio: "Because I cannot accompany our mighty fighters to the front, I am assuming the costs of 50 fighters for three months."

Again, according to Agence France Presse, Tehran radio broadcast a statement by President Khamenei that students must fight and that one fifth of the State employees would also be conscripted.

The purport of these official statements demonstrates to an extent greater than at any time in the past that the officials of the Iranian régime are warmongers of the worst kind ever known in human history. The time has come for all those who have been deluded by the lies and trickery of the Iranian régime feigning a desire for peace to rid themselves of their delusions and acknowledge the truth regarding the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Iranian régime.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19286

Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 November 1987]

I have the honour to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the renewed acts of aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19287

Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 November 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note sent by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Sweden, Interest Section of the United Kingdom, in Tehran, concerning the violation of the tertorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran by British naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Sweden, Interest Section of the United Kingdom, in Tehran

According to an announcement by the pertinent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 1007 hours on 10 October 1987, a British naval unit at the position of 25°17′ N and 56°48′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position of 25°57′ N and 57°05′ E.

The British naval unit warned the Iranian sea-patrol aircraft flying over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran in contravention of the rules and principles of international law. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in light of the foregoing, strongly protests against this unjustified action of the British naval unit, which constituted a breach of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for an end to such behaviour.

Needless to point out that the responsibility for the consequences of the recurrence of such acts rests with the Government of the United Kingdom.

DOCUMENT S/19288*

Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 November 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the text of a message dated 19 November 1987 from R. Amrollahi, President of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/789-S/19288.

Since 17 November 1987, the Iraqi régime has twice resorted to military attacks against the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, which carries fissionable material. The persistence of the Iraqi régime and the intensity of the attacks show that the criminal rulers in Baghdad have found yet another way of violating the most common norms of international conduct, thereby escalating the scope of the conflict and posing a grave threat to the region, which can face a nuclear disaster if the Iraqi acts of lawlessness are not brought to a halt. It is expected that the pertinent organs of the United Nations as well as other relevant international forums will immediately investigate the extent of this latest Iraqi crime and take effective measures to prevent its recurrence. The Security Council bears a particular burden in this regard.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the President of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency

I profoundly regret to declare that the International Atomic Energy Agency has never, in spite of our numerous past grievances, taken any appropriate measures regarding the persistent military attacks of the aggressive régime of Iraq on the Bushehr Nuclear Plant. As a consequence of the Agency's indifference to this serious matter, once again, on 19 November 1987, at 1015 hours, the Bushehr plant was attacked by the Zionist régime of Iraq.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the international community, the International Atomic Energy Agency in particular, fully responsible for the recent attacks and for any further attacks as the result of which radioactive material would most probably be released into the atmosphere.

Your immediate response with respect to our previous request, which appeared in my telex No. 16018 dated 17 November 1987 [*see S/19306, annex*], namely, the assignment of a mission of safeguard inspectors as well as nuclear safety and radiation protection experts to the site of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, is appreciated in advance.

DOCUMENT S/19290

Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1987*]

I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 11 November 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization [*SWAPO*], transmitting a communication dated 11 November 1987 from Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

I hereby request that this letter and its enclosure be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. D. ZUZE
Permanent Representative of Zambia
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1987 FROM THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed communication dated 11 November 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

(Signed) Theo-Ben GURIRAB
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
of the South West Africa People's Organization

ENCLOSURE

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1987 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to communicate to you the position of SWAPO in connection with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987, by which the Council decided to authorize you "to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization in order to undertake administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group".

In this context, I would like to reassure you of the fullest cooperation of SWAPO in respect of the mandate entrusted to you and to reiterate our readiness to proceed immediately to sign and observe a cease-fire with the South African régime in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations plan, as endorsed in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

To this end, I, on behalf of the Central Committee and, indeed, in the name of the struggling Namibian people, declare once again the willingness of SWAPO to co-operate fully with you in order to set an exact date for the proclamation of a cease-fire between the two warring parties, SWAPO and South Africa, in Namibia. This would mean that a way could, at last, be opened for our people to be able to exercise their long-usurped right to self-determination, freedom and

national independence, on the basis of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in Namibia.

In keeping with the well-known and firm commitment of SWAPO to support your efforts aimed at speeding up the implementation process, our movement will continue to oppose all manoeuvres and obfuscations by the South African occupationist régime to obstruct or circumvent the provisions of the United Nations plan concerning a cease-fire and the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia.

You will, no dout, agree with us that there is no justification whatsoever for further procrastination and prevarication on this burning issue by the Botha régime, since all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) have now been resolved, as reflected in the Council's latest resolution, 601 (1987).

As we commend you for your untiring efforts in favour of freedom for our oppressed people, may I also express our fervent hope that, through your continuing initiatives, the international community will finally take a decisive action in meeting its responsibilities towards our embattled Namibia and hasten her liberation, on the basis of the expeditious implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

(Signed) Sam NUJOMA
President of
the South West Africa People's Organization

DOCUMENT S/19292*

Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*23 November 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jadalla Azzuz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, regarding the concern of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at events in the Arabian Gulf region and at the turn the situation has taken in recent days.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Abdussalam TREIKI
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 19 NOVEMBER 1987 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is following events in the Arabian Gulf region with extreme interest and deep concern, particularly the turn the situation has taken in recent days. In that connection, we should like to call the attention of the international community to the following facts.

1. Navigation in the Arabian Gulf has come under threat from the stepped-up military presence of the fleets of the United States of America and its European allies to the extent that civilian vessels and even fishing boats are no longer secure from damage by the missiles and guns of those fleets.

2. The pretext offered by the United States, to the effect that it introduced its fleets into the region in order to protect freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf, has been demonstrated by events to be false. That is most cogently proved by the fact that a fishing boat has come under fire from a United States warship and one fisherman has been killed. The presence of the fleets in question has thus increased tension in the region and, instead of safeguarding navigation, has placed it in danger.

3. We find ourselves unable to interpret the claim of the United States that it is endeavouring to halt the Gulf war other than as a kind of hypocrisy. If it were true, then that would necessarily have been its policy from the outset and not after almost eight years have elapsed since the outbreak of the war. It has, on the contrary, encouraged the continuation of the war to the extent that it has supplied one of the parties to the conflict with weapons and military equipment.

4. The enthusiam shown by the United States for the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) is surprising. It has not been known for its adherence to or its concern for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, and its attitude towards resolutions relating to the cause of the Palestinian people and that of the people of Namibia and South Africa can easily be brought to mind. The question then arises of who has appointed the United States as proxy for the Security Council in accepting or rejecting interpretations or in assessing the positions adopted by States towards Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

5. The safety and freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf will not be guaranteed by the fleets of the United States and its allies. That can only be ensured by the definitive withdrawal of those fleets from the Gulf and by opening the door to dialogue with a view to serious action for peace in this vital region of the world, a peace inconsistent with the presence of United States warships and the guns of its allies, which sow fear, intimidation and menace on the pretext of protecting shipping and ensuring the freedom of navigation.

(Signed) Jadalla Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/793-S/19292.

DOCUMENT S/19294*

Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 November 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the announced visit of the Turkish President, General Kenan Evren, to the areas of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish armed forces since 1974. The said announcement was made by the Turkish State Minister in Charge of Cypriot Affairs, Mr. Abdullah Tenekeci, while visiting the pseudo-State.

The United Nations has taken an unequivocal position with regard to the purported secession of the areas of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkey. Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984) condemned the declaration of the purported secession, as well as subsequent secessionist actions, considering them legally invalid, and called for their withdrawal. They also reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported pseudo-State and called upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the secessionist entity.

Moreover, the international community has since 1974 categorically condemned the Turkish aggression and continuing occupation of Cyprus territory. The General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted numerous resolutions on the Cyprus question, which remain unimplemented because of Turkey's arrogant flouting and violation of their provisions.

The announced visit of President Kenan Evren to the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus constitutes yet another crude provocation and violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and an affront to the United Nations as well. General Evren's decision strikes a heavy blow, in particular, at the very authority of the Security Council, whose decisions are of mandatory nature and which the Members of the United Nations have an obligation to carry out.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government this new Turkish provocation, I trust that you will undertake all appropriate actions to ensure that Turkey fully complies with the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/794-S/19294.

DOCUMENT S/19295*

Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 November 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration on South Africa's intervention in Angola by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President, which was issued at Brussels on 23 November 1987.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community issued at Brussels on 23 November 1987

The Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European Community discussed developments in southern Angola. They noted with deep concern South Africa's armed incursions and, in connection therewith, visits to the South African troops inside Angola by President Botha and other prominent South African Government figures. Such provocative action can only aggravate the situation in southern Africa and impede the development of a regional dialogue.

In addition to seriously violating international law and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, South Africa's armed incursions violate the specific commitment to non-intervention that South Africa made at Lusaka in February 1984.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/795-S/19295.

The Twelve vigorously condemn South African military activities in Angola and repeat their previous demands that the South African Government do its utmost to establish peace and security in the region. The Twelve appeal to the South African Government to cease hostilities immediately and to withdraw all its troops from Angola.

DOCUMENT S/19297

Letter dated 23 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[24 November 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to state that on 18 November 1987 Agence France Presse published a report broadcast by Radio Tehran to the effect that, after the weekly meeting of the Iranian Cabinet, Mir Hossein Moussavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, replying to a question concerning the dispatch of an Iranian representative to the United Nations to discuss the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), said: "We will never negotiate on a cease-fire." He went on to say that the representative of Tehran would have talks with the Secretary-General "on the basis of the principles of the Islamic Republic".

In this connection, we can only state once more that the unequivocal nature of the attitude of the aggressive, expansionist Iranian régime, which rejects peace and persists in pursuing the course of warfare, slaughter, bloodshed and destruction, is not open to doubt. The Security Council, in particular, must carry out the responsibility incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations to deter aggression and thus bring peace and security to the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19298*

Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 November 1987]

I have to honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration on Central America by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President, which was issued at Brussels on 23 November 1987.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community issued at Brussels on 23 November 1987

The Twelve, in the light of their declaration of 13 August [*S/19039, annex*] welcoming the peace plan adopted by the Presidents of Central American States in Guatemala on 7 August 1987 [*S/19085, annex*], and wishing to see the plan implemented as soon as possible, are following closely the efforts made to that end by the countries of the region supported by the Contadora and Support Groups.

The Twelve consider that, three months after the adoption of the Guatemala peace plan, there are grounds for some optimism. Despite the difficulties and obstacles that remain to be overcome, the Twelve welcome and have been encouraged by the measures taken so far in fulfilment of the agreement and urge the Central American countries to pursue their efforts to carry the peace process forward.

The Twelve express their firm support and encouragement to the International Verification and Follow-up Commission.

They call upon all the parties in the region to contribute positively to the fulfilment of the aspirations of the Central American peoples for peace, democracy, independence, self-determination and social and economic development, as well as respect for human rights. They condemn all acts of violence, which put the peace process in jeopardy.

The Twelve urge the international community, and in particular those countries with links to and interests in Central America, to contribute to the region's efforts to achieve peace, democracy, and economic development.

They hope that their next ministerial meeting with the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group, scheduled for February 1988 at Hamburg, will take place against a background of peace and democracy in Central America. This will allow the dialogue to better address the urgently needed economic development of Central America.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/799-S/19298.

DOCUMENT S/19299*

Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[24 November 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter and that of the Permanent Representative of Thailand, dated 15 and 29 October 1987 [*S/19212 and S/19248, respectively*], I have the honour to draw your attention to the following additional information.

1. With regard to the three Lao villages in Sayaboury province, it is well known that on 6 June 1984, the extreme right-wing Thai military authorities sent their troops to attack and occupy the three Lao villages which come under that Province. Under strong pressure exercised by both Thai public opinion and the international community and out of fear of losing votes in the election for non-permanent members of the Security Council, the Government of Thailand had to withdraw its troops from the three villages. However, it ordered them to occupy deliberately important positions in the areas surrounding the three villages inside Lao territory, and what is worse, to this day it persists in its refusal to recognize Lao sovereignty over those three villages.

In the press release dated 4 September 1987 from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, circulated as an official United Nations document [*S/19248, annex*] at the request of its Permanent Representative to the Organization, the Thai Government vainly sought to deceive both Thai and world public opinion by alleging that the treaties of 1904 and 1907 between France and Thailand, then called Siam, stipulated in general terms that the watershed was the boundary line and that, in the case of the three villages, the maps drawn up by the Siamese-French Joint Boundary Committee did not provide sufficient details. Assuming the right to interpret international law as it wished and unashamedly to violate its obligations in that connection, the Thai side, in the negotiations with the Lao side, went so far as to praise excessively the validity of its own map established by means of its so-called modern techniques. The real state of affairs is completely different. It is undeniable that the Franco-Siamese treaties of 1904 and 1907 stipulate that the watershed serves as a boundary and it is equally indisputable that, according to the maps drawn up by the Siamese-French Joint Boundary Committee, the three villages lie well inside Lao territory. It is therefore clear that the Thai arguments are completely false and have nothing but propaganda value. Such a contention, based on a legal misinterpretation, is very clear proof of the Thai Government's desire to flout the universally recognized principle of international law, in accordance with which the boundaries inherited from the colonial era are inviolable.

2. With regard to the Lao-Thai frontier incidents around the district of Botène in the Lao province of Sayaboury last August, the Thai military authorities sent their troops clandestinely into Lao territory in the neighbourhood of the district of Botène to protect a Thai private company engaged in the illegal felling of Lao timber. Armed clashes subsequently occurred between Thai and Lao troops. Taking advantage of such incidents, the Thai military authorities sent several battalions of their troops as reinforcements to occupy the area of Phou Kong Deun inside Lao territory. In order to create favourable conditions for future military activities in other parts of the region and deceive Thai public opinion, the Thai military authorities, making use of their press, compiled all sorts of stories intended to discredit the Lao People's Democratic Republic. For example, they claimed that Lao soldiers had entered Thai territory and engaged in provocative acts, that the Lao side was wrongly interpreting the demarcation of the frontier line in this region or, even more strangely, that Lao soldiers had occupied the Thai village of Bane Lom Kao, etc.

The current situation in this region remains tense. Thai troops have subjected the following points in Lao territory to bombardment by their heavy artillery. On 3 November last, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., Thai troops fired more than a hundred shells at hill 1428 to the west of the district of Botène. At 11 a.m. on the following day, the Thai soldiery launched a fresh attack on this hill. Exercising their right to self-defence in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, Lao soldiers repelled the unprovoked Thai attack. On 5 November, Thai troops again fired more than 100 shells at hill 1428, in the neighbourhood of Phou Kong Deum and Phou Vieng Lay.

It is clear that such border incidents in this region of the Botène district are the result of Thailand's contempt for the principle in accordance with which the boundaries inherited from the colonial era are inviolable. My Government affirms with strong conviction that the boundary line in this region can in no case be the subject of controversy. The provisions of the protocol annexed to the treaty of 1907 which lay down in black and white that the borderline on the Luangprabang coast leaves Mekong in the south at the mouth of the Nam Huong and follows the thalweg of this river to its source at Phou Khao Mieng. The protocol speaks of Nam Huong (not Nam Huong Nga) which it considers as part of the borderline. Thus the Government of Thailand, hoping to distort the truth, uses the hypocritical and tendentious argument alleging that the borderline lies along Nam Huong and Nam Huong Nga. Such efforts will not deceive anyone and indeed will only reveal the true expansionist aims of their authors.

In view of this indisputable fact, my Government cannot admit that the two problems which have arisen in this same region for the same motives can be considered as closed. They must be resolved by negotiations between the two parties, Laos and Thailand, in accordance with the recognized principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the spirit and letter of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiqués. In the sincere desire to restore

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/800-S/19299.

good-neighbourly relations with Thailand, the Government of Laos renews the appeal made by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Phoun Sipaseuth, at the 21st meeting of the forty-second session of the General Assembly that the Government of Thailand should decide as soon as possible to resume negotiations with the Lao side, as we had proposed.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of
the Lao People's Democratic Republic

DOCUMENT S/19302

Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*25 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the acts of aggression set forth below on 15 November 1987.

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
0700 to 1720	Basra: Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Tuwaysah, Al-Ashshar, Shuhada' quarter, Al-Ma'qil, Al-Junaynah, Al-Muftiyah, Hamdan industrial zone, Zubayr district, Al-Shu'aybah, Al-Harithah subdistrict, and Al-Dayr subdistrict	7 citizens killed, and 11 wounded, including 2 women; destruction of 1 house and damage to 26 others; and damage to 18 civilian vehicles, a school and 7 commercial establishments
1200 to 1700	Sulaymaniyah: Shahrizur subdistrict and its environs, and Sirwan subdistrict	7 civilians killed, including 1 child; and 9 wounded, including 5 women and 1 child

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19303

Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose for your information the text of a statement dated 25 November 1987 by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, regarding Security Council resolution 602 (1987) on South African participation in the conflict against Russian- and Cuban-supported forces in Angola.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annexure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. L. MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding Security Council resolution 602 (1987)

It is significant that the majority of the countries who participated in the debate in the Security Council did not even attempt to reply to the argument that the current civil war in Angola is the direct result of violation by the MPLA [*Movimiento Popular de Libertação de Angola*] of the Alvor Agreement of 15 January 1975.[6] Nothing that the Security Council can decide can change this fact.

Up to the time of, and even during, the 1974/75 collapse and subsequent withdrawal of the Portuguese from Angola, one sees UNITA as initially the only movement led in action by a leadership that based itself inside Angola.

The Portuguese included UNITA [*União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola*] in the Alvor Agreement, which was hammered out and signed in the Portuguese Algarve over a period of five days ending on 15 January 1975. It followed a trilateral accord signed earlier that month by Neto, Roberto and Savimbi, under pressure from the Organization of African Unity. The signatories to the accord had pledged themselves to the principle of Angolan territorial integrity, to work in co-operation and to join in peaceful reconstruction. The actual Alvor Agreement named the three major nationalist movements as the legitimate heirs to Angola and apportioned responsibilities in a coalition government, with a mandate to produce a provisional constitution and to hold elections prior to independence itself, set for 11 November 1975. Provision was also made for a national army, to be formed by 8,000 men from each movement, to be matched by 24,000 men from the Portuguese army.

With the ink barely dry on the Agreement, clashes began between FNLA [*Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola*] and MPLA, which eventually led to Soviet and Cuban interference in Angola, resulting in MPLA being put into power by the Soviet Union and Cuban forces. UNITA refused to accept this situation and ever since a civil war has raged in Angola.

The South African Government is not a party to this war, but it cannot sit back and simply allow the Soviet- and Cuban-supported forces to endanger our legitimate security interests in the region of southern Africa.

It is known that the Luanda Government is propped up by more than 40,000 Cuban troops and a large number of Soviet and Eastern bloc and other advisers and experts.

MPLA violated the Alvor Agreement. The people of Angola have never had the opportunity to choose a Government of their own. The civil war that is raging in Angola is the direct result of illegal actions of MPLA supported by Cuban, Soviet and other Communist forces. South Africa is not a party to this war but has obvious interests as the most important Power in the region as well as a direct interest in the security of the region as a whole and must take its own security into consideration. In the event of the occupation of the entire southern Angolan region by Cuban- and Soviet-supported forces, the entire southern border would be activated and Botswana and Zambia would be sucked into the conflict, with incalculable results for the whole of southern Africa.

It cannot be expected of South Africa to stand by with folded arms and allow this threat to take its course. South Africa's present involvement is limited. Twenty-five thousand UNITA soldiers as well as 25,000 MPLA and Soviet/Cuban forces are involved in current hostilities. South African participation is limited and constitutes less than 5 per cent of personnel, consisting mainly of artillery protection for UNITA, which is simply not able to resist the sophisticated and deadly weaponry that has been pumped in by the Soviets on the side of MPLA.

For example, the following weaponry is being used against UNITA, mostly under the direction of Soviet and Cuban instructors: MIG23 and SU-22 fighter aircraft and helicopters, T54 and T55 tanks, D30 artillery pieces, B21 multiple rocket launchers, a variety of armoured vehicles and a variety of anti-aircraft systems in the SAM series, etc.

MPLA/Soviet/Cuban losses are deliberately being minimized by Luanda. Casualties on their side in battles since the middle of September stand at more than 4,000 dead. The wounded would raise the figure much higher. The value of equipment destroyed or captured by UNITA is estimated at $1 billion.

Luanda is deliberately trying to give a distorted view of the course of the battle. Basically, the fight is between UNITA and MPLA, which is being supported extensively by the Soviets and Cubans directly.

The following facts give an indication of MPLA losses: FAPLA Brigade 59 is 70 per cent destroyed, Brigade 66 is 60 per cent destroyed, Brigade 25 is 60 per cent destroyed, Brigade 21 is 70 per cent destroyed, Brigade 26 is 70 per cent destroyed, Brigade 47 is 80 per cent destroyed and thirty per cent of Brigade 13 has been withdrawn and deployed elsewhere. A FAPLA brigade consists of between 1,100 and 1,600 men, and tank, armoured car, anti-aircraft, artillery and missile units.

The FAPLA goal was to cross the Lomba River in the south in September to capture Mavinga, where there is an airstrip. From there they were planning to seize UNITA headquarters at Jamba. This fierce attack was stopped at the Lomba River and FAPLA units and brigades were driven back to north of the Chambinga River, approximately 60 kilometres north-west of the Lomba River. It is thus clear that FAPLA has already suffered dramatic losses and setbacks. This is precisely why Luanda is trying to conceal the UNITA role.

The impression has also been created that the only area where battles have occurred was within the Lomba/Cuito Cuanavale theatre. This is incorrect. UNITA has successfully countered FAPLA offences on a number of other important fronts in the rest of Angola.

Against this background it is nonsensical to accuse South Africa of aggression against Angola. The actual aggressor is the MPLA régime in Luanda. That Government usurped power in Angola with Soviet-supported armed aggression and that Government allows ANC [*African National Congress*] and SWAPO terrorists to be trained to commit acts of violence in South West Africa and in the Republic of South Africa.

The South African Government rejects the decision of the Security Council. The South African Government itself will decide when South African troops will be withdrawn from the present conflict area. It will be done as soon as all foreign troops and military advisers are withdrawn from Angola or as soon as South Africa's security interests are no longer directly threatened by the present Soviet/Cuban-supported campaign.

If and when the South African troops are withdrawn from the present battle zone, South Africa reserves the right at any time when it again becomes necessary to take the necessary steps to ensure that South Africa's security interests are not endangered.

As far as the role of the Secretary-General is concerned in the present circumstances, the South African Government would welcome a visit by the Secretary-General to the area, so that he may ascertain for himself the extent of Soviet and Cuban involvement in the MPLA military actions.

The only positive element of the debate in the Security Council is the positions of certain countries' representatives that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Angola and that the conflict in Angola should be solved by way of negotiation between the parties. The South African Government agrees with these points of view and trusts that growing support for them will come from responsible nations in the future.

DOCUMENTS S/19304 AND ADD.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 1 June to 30 November 1987

DOCUMENT S/19304

[Original: English]
[30 November 1987]

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ANNEX

Map. Deployment of UNFICYP as of November 1987 (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1987 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus [*UNFICYP*] pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 3 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council concerning Cyprus, including, most recently, resolution 597 (1987) of 12 June 1987.

2. In the last-mentioned resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1987.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF UNFICYP

3. The function of UNIFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities and between the Cyprus Government National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 597 (1987). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire.

4. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1987:

Military personnel

Austria		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Infantry battalion, UNAB	390	
Military police company	6	401
Canada		
HQ UNFICYP	7	
HQ CANCON	5	
5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada	538	
Signal squadron	14	
Military police company	11	575
Denmark		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Infantry battalion, DANCON 47	323	
Military police company	13	341
Finland		
HQ UNFICYP	6	
Military police company	4	10
Ireland		
HQ UNFICYP	6	
Military police company	2	8
Sweden		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Military police company	6	11
United Kingdom		
HQ UNFICYP	23	
HQ BRITCON	5	
Force scout car squadron, A Squadron, 9/12 Royal Lancers	109	
1st Battalion, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment	320	
HQ UNFICYP support regiment	44	
Engineer detachment	8	
Signal squadron	55	
Army aviation flight	18	
Transport squadron	103	
Medical centre	5	
Ordnance detachment	12	
Workshops	30	
Military police company	9	741
TOTAL		2 087

Civilian police

Australia	20	
Sweden	15	35
TOTAL UNFICYP		2 122

5. During the period covered by the present report, the Government of Sweden carried out its decision to withdraw its infantry battalion from UNFICYP (see S/18880/Add.1, para. 4). As a result of this withdrawal, a major adjustment in the deployment of the Force has taken place. The sector of the United Nations buffer zone that was vacated by the Swedish troops has been incorporated into the sectors covered by the Austrian and Canadian contingents whose authorities, in order to cover this additional area, have agreed to augment their units by 100 and 60 persons respectively. The new deployment is indicated on the map attached to the present report. These changes resulted in a net reduction of 206 in the establishment of UNFICYP. This has not affected the Force's ability to carry out the operational tasks entrusted to it because the closing of the Swedish base camp permitted a substantial reduction in the need for support personnel.

6. The Force Commander has also instituted a reorganization of the United Nations Civilian Police [*UNCIVPOL*] which, when completed in mid-January 1988, will bring the Australian and Swedish Civilian Police element under a unified command structure. UNCIVPOL headquarters, located at UNFICYP headquarters in the United Nations Protected Area, will command and co-ordinate the activities of the five UNCIVPOL stations deployed in or near the United Nations buffer zone. In addition to ensuring a more efficient use of the civilian police staff, this reorganiza-

tion will enhance the police support given to the civilian population.

7. The Force did not suffer any fatalities during the period under review. The total number of fatal casualties since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964 remains 141. One emergency medical evacuation of an UNFICYP member from the United Nations buffer zone was carried out in a timely and professional manner by a helicopter of 84 Squadron, Royal Air Force (see S/18491, para. 5).

8. The Force remains under the command of Major-General Günther G. Greindl.

II. Relations with the parties

9. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have in general met with positive responses from both sides.

10. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for military restricted areas. In the northern part of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 (see S/15812, para. 14), and subsequently improved, continue to work satisfactorily.

III. Funtions of UNFICYP

A. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

11. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land in Cyprus.

12. The United Nations buffer zone is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 143 observation posts, 56 of which are permanently manned at the present time. The number of manned posts has been reduced by 6 since the last report as a result of the redeployment described in paragraph 5 above. Additional mobile and standing patrols are employed to provide increased presence in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and high-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

13. The UNFICYP patrol and communications track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is used to monitor the cease-fire lines and to resupply observation posts, and it enables the Force to react promptly to any incident. British Army engineer units continue to maintain the track in operational condition.

14. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level.

15. There were few shooting incidents and none between opposing forces. On three occasions Turkish forces fired warning shots at fishing boats from the south which had crossed the maritime security line established by UNFICYP as a practical arrangement for security purposes (see S/17657, para. 19). Both the shootings and the crossings were protested by UNFICYP to those concerned. On 21 September 1987 an UNFICYP foot patrol from sector 2, investigating movements in the United Nations buffer zone at night, was shot at by Turkish Forces. There were no casualties and it was established that the incident was of a totally accidental nature.

16. The number of temporary moves forward decreased, while the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications and to improve existing positions continued to increase. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the *status quo*. New civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia continued to be of concern to the respective sides. UNFICYP monitors these projects and uses its good offices to confirm the civilian nature of the construction and thus alleviate the two sides' concern.

17. In Nicosia, nevertheless, the troops of both sides continue to be in dangerous proximity to each other. UNFICYP remains greatly concerned by this situation since a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents have occurred in that area. UNFICYP continues its efforts to reduce tension at the most dangerous points in Nicosia.

18. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued. Fourteen incidents were attributed to civilian aircraft from the northern part of the island while aircraft of the Turkish Forces accounted for four occurrences. There were five overflights by civilian aircraft coming from the southern part of the island. All overflights were protested.

19. During the period under review, a Greek Cypriot women's organization, "Women March Home", twice staged political demonstrations which obliged UNFICYP to take steps to maintain the integrity of the United Nations buffer zone. These two demonstrations differed from the others, which are frequently staged close to the zone because the demonstrator's declared purpose was to cross the buffer zone and penetrate the Turkish cease-fire line. While the buffer zone is not maintained by UNFICYP to divide the communities in Cyprus, it is an element in the cease-fire arrangements accepted by both sides. As the action planned by the demonstrators would breach those arrangements, UNFICYP sought the co-operation of the Government of Cyprus in ensuring that the integrity of the buffer zone was respected. On both occasions, however, some of the demonstrators succeeded in penetrating the zone and UNFICYP was obliged to take the necessary action to restrain their further movement. The first of these demonstrations occurred on 14 June 1987 south-east of Nicosia. Some 300 women entered the buffer zone but were peacefully prevented from reaching the Turkish cease-fire line. On the second occasion, on 22 November 1987, some 400 demonstrators entered the zone west of Nicosia and approximately 150 women crossed into the Turkish Cypriot-controlled area. UNFICYP troops and civilian police kept the situation under control and brought the demonstration to a peaceful conclusion.

B. *Maintenance of the* status quo

20. During the period under review, UNFICYP continued to monitor by open means the forces of both sides. The Cyprus Government has again protested about the presence and buildup of Turkish troops and tanks in Cyprus. I have again, on several occasions,

appealed to the Turkish authorities, including Prime Minister Özal and Foreign Minister Halefoğlu, to reduce their forces on the island. The Turkish authorities, responded that the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus posed no threat to anyone and that if a threat to peace existed on the island it was because of the Greek Cypriot military buildup.

21. The Turkish Cypriot side also has continued to express concern over the buildup of arms in the Greek Cypriot National Guard and the increase in the strength of Greek forces in Cyprus. In my last report I referred to the programme of modernization being pursued by the National Guard (see S/18880, para. 23). The Cyprus Government again assured UNFICYP that the new equipment acquired during the reporting period was purely for defensive purposes and that there has been no increase in the manpower of the National Guard and the Greek forces in Cyprus.

22. During the period under review, a Turkish Cypriot military position overlooking the mixed village of Pyla, in the United Nations buffer zone, began to fly the Turkish Cypriot flag. As any such development in this sensitive area is liable to disturb relations between the two communities, UNFICYP has pressed for strict observation of the *status quo* and will continue to do so.

23. During the reporting period, the use of two hotels inside the fenced area of Varosha to accommodate students continued unchanged. Approximately the same number of students as before returned to the hotels in October 1987 at the start of the new academic year. I have again raised this matter on several occasions with the Turkish authorities, including with Prime Minister Özal and Foreign Minister Halefoğlu, and have urged that the *status quo* be restored. I also reiterated my concern to Mr. Denktaş during the latter's visit to United Nations Headquarters on 1 October. Mr. Denktaş again assured me that he had no intention of changing the *status quo* in Varosha, that the presence of the students there was a temporary measure, and that the hotels would be vacated as soon as alternative accommodation had been arranged for the students. The Greek Cypriot side, for its part, has again protested about this matter. In particular, President Kyprianou raised it with me at our meeting in New York on 8 October. He also urged me again to seek agreement on the transfer of Varosha to United Nations administration in line with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 550 (1984) and the 1979 high-level agreement [*see S/13369, para. 51*].

24. In my last report (S/18880) I referred to the repeated protests by the Government of Cyprus about the presence of settlers from Turkey in the northern part of the island and set out the Government of Turkey's views on the subject. I reiterated my concern that nothing should be done to change the demographic composition of the island. During his meeting with me on 8 October, President Kyprianou again raised the issue, stating that the number of settlers had now reached some 65,000. For their part, the Turkish Government and the Turkish Cypriot side have reiterated the views contained in my last report (*ibid., para. 29*). I must again urge that nothing should be done to change the island's demographic composition.

25. During the reporting period, the Government of Cyprus again complained to the United Nations about the alleged desecration of churches located in the northern part of the island. The churches specifically referred to were the church of Panayia and the nearby cemetery in Lysi village, the church of Panayia Eleousa and the chapel of Saint Eustathios in Makrasyka village, the church in Massari village, the church of Saint Irene in Saint Irene village and the church of Saint Anastasia in Lapithos. On my instructions UNFICYP raised these cases with the Turkish Cypriot side. The latter responded by providing UNFICYP with a publication entitled "Cultural heritage of northern Cyprus"—Its protection and preservation", which, according to the Turkish Cypriot side, reflects their views on the matter. The publication states *inter alia* that the problem of vandalism and theft of antiquities is an international problem and that the Greek Cypriot complaints are politically motivated and not supported by facts. The publication further emphasizes that, given the meagre financial resources available and the lack of any assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [*UNESCO*], the Turkish Cypriot side is doing its utmost to preserve the Cypriot cultural heritage in the northern part of the island. It will be recalled that in my report to the Council in December 1986 (see S/18491, para. 35). I stated that it had not proved possible to arrange assistance from UNESCO because of the Turkish Cypriot side's position that all pertinent arrangements be made by them directly with that organization.

26. The Government of Cyprus has also protested again to the United Nations about the changing of place-names in the northern part of the island, which it views as an attempt to alter the demographic and cultural character of the area. Bearing in mind the resolution on national standardization adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,[12] these latest protests were taken up with the Turkish Cypriot side, which stated that Cyprus was a bicommunal and bilingual island and that a great number of villages enjoyed either Greek or Turkish names according to the people who lived in them and that some villages enjoyed two names, one Greek and one Turkish. The Turkish Cypriot side also stated that in the case of villages in the northern part of the island which had previously been known only by their Greek names, new Turkish names had had to be coined. The Government of Cyprus has reiterated its position that these changes of place-names are unacceptable and illegal.

C. *Restoration of normal conditions*

27. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between and adjacent to the cease-fire lines. In particular, it has continued to encourage farming, which it monitors carefully. UNFICYP has received good cooperation from both sides in this regard.

28. During the period under review, UNFICYP and other United Nations agencies continued their efforts to promote normal contacts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. Although UNFICYP was successful in some cases, much more could have been accomplished if the parties had been more forthcoming in facilitating such efforts.

29. During the past summer frequent electric power cuts occurred, particularly in the northern part of the island. These power cuts were protested by the Turk-

ish Cypriot side, which stated that they were politically motivated and implemented only in the north. UNFICYP raised the matter with the Government of Cyprus which stated that the power cuts resulted from a combination of unusually high demand, maintenance of generators and mechanical failures. The Turkish Cypriot side did not find that explanation satisfactory and requested UNFICYP to look further into the matter. As a result UNFICYP was invited by the Government of Cyprus to inspect the power stations in the south. In response to the Government of Cyprus' complaint that the Turkish Cypriot side was not making maximum use of its own generating capacity, UNFICYP also arranged to inspect the generating facilities in the northern part of the island. These inspections confirmed that maintenance and repair work was in progress, and that meanwhile maximum use was being made of the remaining available generating facilities. It was established that the existing generating capacity on the island could meet demand at peak periods only if all the generating facilities of both sides were fully operational.

30. UNFICYP has continued to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa (see S/16858, para. 35) have improved the quality of the water flowing to the northern part of the island, and further corrective work by the mining company has ensured continued improvement. UNFICYP visits this area regularly as part of its monitoring procedures and the Department of Water Development is advised of the results.

31. The anti-mosquito programme, which was arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties, continues. The spraying, which began on 17 March, is progressing satisfactorily and is scheduled to end on 17 December.

32. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines.

33. The UNFICYP Civilian Police continues to work in close co-operation with the Cyprus Police and the Turkish Cypriot Police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order between the cease-fire lines and provides police services to civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from one side to the other, and is available for criminal investigation tasks having intercommunal implications.

D. *Humanitarian functions*

34. UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the northern part of the island, who now number 661. Of the two Greek Cypriot primary shcools (see S/15149, para. 26), the school in Rizokarpaso now has 30 pupils and the one in Ayia Trias has 12. UNFICYP officers have continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots who apply for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island, in order to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily. Eleven such transfers took place during the reporting period. UNFICYP also facilitates temporary visits by Greek Cypriots to the southern part of the island, of which 601 took place during the reporting period. UNFICYP also distributed 195 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island, and UNCIVPOL continued to distribute social welfare and pension benefits to them.

35. UNCIVPOL also continued to distribute pension payments to Turkish Cypriots resident in the northern part of the island who were formerly employed by the Government of Cyprus.

36. UNFICYP continued to make periodic visits to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island. It also helped them to maintain contact with their relatives in the northern part of the island, and 7 reunions, involving 39 persons, were arranged at the Ledra Palace hotel with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities.

37. During a family reunion on 4 September a Turkish Cypriot, who had earlier moved to the southern part of the island, indicated through his lawyer that he wished to return to the northern part. While arrangements for a transfer were being made in accordance with UNFICYP procedures, a request was received from the Turkish Cypriot authorities that the man concerned should be allowed to visit his son who was reported to be in hospital in north Nicosia following an accident. UNFICYP civilian police escorted the man to the hospital, where he was detained by the Turkish Cypriot police. This action was protested on the spot and subsequently followed up at various levels. Finally, the matter was raised by the Force Commander with Mr. Denktaş, who agreed that the inviolability of United Nations escorts formed an essential part of UNFICYP operations and gave assurances that the Turkish Cypriot side would respect UNFICYP escort arrangements. The Turkish Cypriot concerned subsequently informed UNFICYP in a private meeting that he wished to remain in the northern part of the island.

38. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island is now 299. UNFICYP continues to assist in arranging contacts between Maronites living on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines, and such contacts took place frequently.

39. UNFICYP continued to provide emergency medical services, including medical evacuation, to civilians of both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. It escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the southern part of the island and regularly delivered medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community.

40. UNFICYP assisted Project Orbis, a privately funded teaching eye hospital aboard a DC-8 aircraft, which was at Larnaca airport from 17 October to 7 November 1987. UNFICYP provided transport and escorts for doctors and patients from the northern part of the island to Larnaca airport. UNFICYP also arranged for members of the Orbis team of physicians to visit the hospital in north Nicosia to examine patients. The Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot authorities co-operated fully in this humanitarian effort.

41. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [*UNHCR*] has continued to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus, channelling contributions for the displaced and needy persons on the island. As previously reported (see S/18880, para. 46), the 1987 programme provides financing to a total of $10 million for 23 new projects as

well as additional funding for two large bicommunal projects begun under the 1986 programme. These are implemented by the Cyprus Red Cross Society and cover the construction costs of medical and educational facilities; bicommunal projects for construction of a main trunk sewer in Nicosia and for major conservation works within the old walled city of Nicosia that will provide improved living conditions for displaced and needy persons; and the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies in the fields of health and sanitation, education, agriculture and professional training.

42. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme, continued throughout the period under review. Under the Nicosia Master Plan project, joint working meetings between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot members of the team have continued to take place on a regular basis, usually weekly. Detailed planning has taken place on projects in the old walled city of Nicosia for which investment funds have been provided through UNHCR and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. A pre-feasibility study of the restoration of the Venetian walls and bastions was also undertaken with a view to submitting a proposal for financing to the Italian Government. A joint study tour involving the whole team was undertaken in October with the support of the Government of the United States of America, with the objective of benefiting from that country's experience in revitalizing inner cities.

43. UNFICYP has continued to help co-ordinate the work being undertaken under the Nicosia sanitary sewage and domestic water supply project to provide improved facilities and connections to both communities in Nicosia. UNFICYP has also provided logistic support for this work.

44. A second phase of technical co-operation in the animal health field was started to combat new-born diseases and improve the coverage of control measures in outlying areas. Following a reorientation of the handicrafts project intended to strengthen the training component, a new period of assistance in developing skills in ceramics and pottery was started during the period under review. The World Food Programme project of school and institutional feeding for a total of 22,000 recipients throughout Cyprus also continued during this period.

IV. Financial aspects

45. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 December 1987, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force, is estimated at $12 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE
(Thousands of US dollars)

I. *Operational costs incurred by the United Nations*	
Movement of contingents	215
Operational expenses	1 220
Premises (maintenance, utilities, etc.)	697
Rations	700
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 499
Miscellaneous and contingencies	250
TOTAL	5 581
II. *Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents*	
Pay, allowances and transport	6 392
Contingent-owned equipment	488
Death and disability	100
TOTAL	6 980
GRAND TOTAL	12 561

This reflects a decrease of approximately $2.9 million over the current mandate period, which is due essentially to the reduction in the strength of the Force.

46. The above figures do not reflect the full cost of the operation. They exclude, in particular, the regular costs that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for *matériel*), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb.

47. That part of the financing of the cost of the Force which is borne by the Organization is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. In this regard, only $3 million have been contributed or pledged by Member States, against anticipated expenditures of some $15.5 million for the mandate period that is about to end. As these contributions have not been sufficient to meet the cost of the Force, the troop-contributing countries' claims for reimbursement have been met only up to June 1979. As a result, unless additional contributions are received, the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be $160.9 million at the end of the current mandate period. This reflects an increase of some $6 million during the last six months.

V. Good offices of the Secretary-General

48. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1978) and in subsequent resolutions, most recently in resolution 597 (1987).

49. On 29 October 1987, after consulting all concerned, I informed the members of the Security Council (see S/19236) that I had decided to appoint Mr. Oscar Camilión as my Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Camilión will undertake a familiarization visit to the area in December and will take up residence in Cyprus during the early months of 1988. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to Mr. James Holger, who as my Acting Special Representative over the past four years has made a distinguished contribution to the cause of peace in Cyprus.

50. As part of my efforts, I met His Excellency Mr. Rauf Denktaş on 1 October and President Kyprianou on 8 October in New York. I conveyed to both leaders my serious concern about the persisting deadlock and continuing tensions between the two sides. I reaffirmed my determination to pursue my efforts to find a way, acceptable to all, of negotiating a settlement based on the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979 [*see S/12323, para. 5, and S/13369, para. 51, respectively*]. I urged both sides to assist me in these efforts, in particular by ensuring that the new Special Representative was able to begin his work in the most favourable possible conditions. I asked both leaders to take steps to improve the atmosphere between the two communities. In this context I urged Mr. Denktaş to restore the *status quo* in the fenced area of Varosha.

51. In addition to putting forward the demilitarization proposal described in the following paragraph, President Kyprianou reiterated his position that an international conference should be convened to give priority attention to the withdrawal of Turkish forces and settlers and to international guarantees. Mr. Denktaş repeated his readiness to negotiate all issues as an integrated whole once the Greek Cypriot side had accepted the draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*].

52. During our meeting on 8 October, and in a subsequent letter dated 10 October, President Kyprianou set out his proposal for the total demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus. He offered to dismantle its defences and disband the National Guard if all Turkish troops and settlers were withdrawn and the Turkish Cypriot armed forces were dissolved. In place of all of the above he proposed the establishment of an international peace force under United Nations auspices. It may be recalled that in the 1979 high-level agreement, both sides agreed that the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus was envisaged, and matters relating thereto would be discussed.

53. During the period under review the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus [*CMP*] held four sessions, including 15 meetings, of which 9 were attended by the three members and their assistants (formal meetings) and 6 were attended only by the three members (informal meetings). At the conclusion of the Committee's twenty-second working session on 23 September 1987, the following joint communiqué was issued:

"The Committee discussed reports submitted by both sides on the investigations carried out in the field with the participation of the third member and/or his assistants. Further investigations in the field will continue to be carried out by both sides according to the agreed procedure. The members discussed all available means to accelerate the investigations conducted within the Committee's terms of reference and in accordance with the agreed procedural rules and particularly the interviews of witnesses on both sides, which constitute at this stage the main source of information of the CMP and are currently the essential preoccupation of the Committee. Whilst acknowledging the great sensitivity of their task, and especially the absolute necessity of obtaining the most complete and reliable evidence possible, they underlined a number of practical and psychological difficulties, including the time element. It is only after that task is accomplished that it will be possible for the Committee to undertake the final and thorough assessment of the 169 cases—both Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot—which are before the Committee.

"The members of the Committee on Missing Persons wish to assure the families of the missing persons on both sides that they are fully aware of their plight and the anguish resulting from the uncertainty about the fate of their missing ones. They reiterate their firm intention to reach a conclusive stage as early as possible. The three members will continue their efforts in order to achieve this result.

"At the same time, the three members wish to stress the purely humanitarian nature of their mandate and of their activities. They also attach the greatest importance to the strictly confidential nature of the Committee's operations. This is not only precisely prescribed by its terms of reference, but represents a central, essential element for the fulfilment of their mandate and a guarantee for the witnesses on whose information the Committee has to depend for its investigations."

VI. Observations

54. Since my last report to the Security Council, the situation in Cyprus has not improved. As regards the underlying problem, namely the negotiation of a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus conflict, both sides maintain their commitment to the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979 but remain divided on how to move towards implementation of those agreements. I am seriously concerned by the fact that the negotiating process has now been deadlocked for 18 months, a fact which contributes to the tensions referred to below. A way has to be found to break this deadlock and to this end an improved climate needs to be created in order to restore some degree of confidence between the two sides. Otherwise effective negotiations will not be possible. I have urged both parties to take advantage of the appointment of Mr. Camilión as my Special Representative in order to take stock of the entire situation and to co-operate with him in finding ways to advance towards a solution.

55. Meanwhile, tension between the two sides has continued, largely because of the military buildup on the island and the persisting problem in Varosha. I have, on a number of occasions, pointed out to the Government of Turkey that their military buildup was likely to result in similar action on the Greek Cypriot side. I have repeatedly appealed to Turkey to make a start by reducing its forces on the island. Any military buildup on the island is a matter of concern and the strengthening of the Turkish forces, as well as the measures recently taken by the Government of Cyprus to improve its own defences, when combined with each side's perception of the other's intention, have created a serious situation that needs to be redressed. I remain of the view that the verification scheme that was again proposed in my last report would be a useful way of reducing tension between the parties. The initial reaction of both sides has been reserved, but I hope that they will give the suggestions further thought.

56. As will be apparent from this report, UNFICYP has continued to fulfil its functions in an exemplary manner, often under difficult conditions. Given the precarious situation which continues to prevail in Cyprus, the presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with the established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

57. I regret that I must once again draw the Security Council's attention to the worsening financial situation facing UNFICYP. The deficit cannot be allowed to continue to grow at the present alarming rate without jeopardizing the very existence of UNFICYP. As I have stated on several occasions, it is not fair that the troop-contributing Governments should have to bear so large a share of the Force's costs. In these circumstances an even greater debt of gratitude is owed to the

Governments of Austria and Canada for their decision to increase their contingents. I again express my deep appreciation to them and to the other Governments which contribute contingents to the Force as well as to those Governments that have made voluntary financial contributions. It remains my view that the best way of placing the financing of UNFICYP on a more equitable basis would be for the United Nations share of the costs of the Force to be financed from assessed contributions. I hope that in due course the members of the Council will agree to this overdue reform.

58. Finally, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Force Commander, Major-General Günther Greindl, to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, and to the military and civilian personnel of UNFICYP who have continued to discharge with great efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[Map: Deployment of UNFICYP as of November 1987. See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/19304/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[14 December 1987]

In my report of 30 November 1987 [*S/19304, para. 56*], I recommended that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus [*UNFICYP*] for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the subject as soon as possible. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Government of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence in the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated that it concurs with and supports the position of the Turkish Cypriot side, which is that the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/19338 is unacceptable as a basis for extending the stationing of UNFICYP, but that its stand will be expounded at the meeting of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/19305

Note verbale dated 27 November 1987 from the mission of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[27 November 1987]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chad to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit herewith, for information, the message that Mr. Hissein Habré, President of the Republic of Chad, addressed on 25 November 1987 to the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity [*OAU*], Mr. Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon, following the attack launched from Sudanese territory by the pathetic Libyan Islamic Army against the positions of the valiant Chadian National Armed Forces in violation of the cease-fire begun on 11 September 1987 under the auspices of OAU.

The Mission of Chad requests the Security Council to circulate this message as a Council document and to place it in the Chad/Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

ANNEX

Message dated 25 November 1987 to the President of Gabon and Chairman of the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute

I have the honour to inform you, in your capacity as Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of OAU on the Chad/Libya dispute, of a serious violation by Libya of the cease-fire begun on 11 September under OAU auspices. During the night of Saturday 21–Sunday 22 November a column of the Islamic Libyan Legion coming from Sudan entered Chadian territory and attacked the positions of the Chadian National Armed Forces in the region of Koulbous. Violent fighting ensued. The Chadian Government has long been drawing the attention of African and international opinion to Libya's military activities in the Sudanese province of Darfour, where nearly 5,000 soldiers of the Islamic Legion are stationed with the notorious complicity of the Government of Khartoum. This new aggression follows repeated violations of Chadian airspace by Libyan fighter planes, and these violations are accompanied by intensive military preparations which are taking the form of large-scale recruitment of mercenaries of all nationalities, in violation of the recommendations formulated in Lusaka by the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee. We would therefore draw your attention to these warlike Libyan initiatives, which seriously jeopardize the cease-fire and all the efforts of the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee to reach an amicable resolution of the Chad/Libya dispute.

Hissein HABRÉ
President of the Republic of Chad
and Head of State

DOCUMENT S/19306*

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 November 1987]

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council the attached letter addressed to him by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 November 1987 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Secretary-General

I have been informed that at the request of the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran the text of a telex message dated 19 November 1987 and addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency has been circulated to the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council [*S/19288, annex*].

As that was only one part of the correspondence it would be desirable if the same circulation were given to the attached:

(*a*) Two telex messages dated 17 November 1987 addressed to me by the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran (appendix I);

(*b*) My reply dated 18 November addressed to the Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Vienna (appendix II);

(*c*) My telex message of 24 November addressed to the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran (appendix III).

The IAEA Liaison Office in New York has already provided copies of the correspondence to your office, but attached for ease of reference are facsimiles of the correspondence referred to above.

(Signed) Hans BLIX
Director General

APPENDIX I

Telex messages Nos. KHS/16018 and KHS/16019 dated 17 November 1987 from the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

KHS/16018

I take the liberty of informing you of the following act of aggression and violation of the Agency's Statute.

At 11.45 a.m. local time today, Tuesday, 17 November 1987, the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (B.N.P.P.) was attacked. The immediate consequences of this outrage were as follows: nine staff members of B.N.P.P. and one foreign expert were killed and several wounded, and serious damage was inflicted on the nuclear power plant installations, which contain safeguardable nuclear material.

Following a previous communication (confidential letter of the Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reference 1532, of 17 February 1987) regarding the existence of nuclear material at the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, which is under IAEA safeguards, I hereby request an urgent mission of IAEA safeguards inspectors in order to inspect the aforementioned nuclear material and to advise the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran on appropriate measures within the IAEA's safeguards regulations.

KHS/16019

Further to our telex KHS/16108 of 17 November 1987 regarding the military attack on the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant by the aggressive régime of Iraq, now confirmed by Iraqi military communiqué No. 2917 of 17 November 1987, I have the honour to recall the official threat made by the ambassador of that régime in the Federal Republic of Germany on 28 January 1987, who stated that the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant had to be considered a target for air attack. The matter was reported immediately to the Agency (see document INFCIRC/341).

I would also like to recall four more military attacks made by the aggressive régime of Iraq, on 24 March 1984, 12 February 1985, 5 March 1985 and 12 July 1986; the full reports on these appear in Agency documents GOV/INF/471, GOV/INF/471/Add.1, GOV/INF/473 and GC(XXX)/OR.284. These threats and attacks against a peaceful nuclear installation are a clear violation of Agency General Conference resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444, and in particular its paragraph 2, in which it is stated that "any armed attack on and threat against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the Statute of the Agency".

I hereby request the IAEA to take immediate appropriate measures in order to prevent any further threat or attack, as that might lead to the same transboundary radioactive release and radiological consequences as the Chernobyl nuclear accident owing to the existence of nuclear material under IAEA safeguards at the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant.

Bearing in mind your concern about this issue, as declared on various occasions, I expect serious, prompt action by you in condemning the recent attack and preventing further aggression, which is a serious threat to the environment and to the peaceful development of nuclear energy in developing countries. A mission of Agency experts in nuclear safety and radiation protection to the site of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant in order to control the radiological consequences of the recent damage would be appreciated.

APPENDIX II

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the Director General of the IAEA to the Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran

I have the honour to reply to your letter of 17 November 1987 in which you transmitted to me the contents of telex no. KHS/16018 from Mr. Amrollahi, and to refer to his telexes nos. KHS/16019 and KHS/16020, all of which communications informed me of attacks on the site of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant.

I would be grateful if you would express to your Government my deep regret and condolences at the loss of life and at the injuries to which Mr. Amrollahi refers.

I would also be grateful if you would transmit the contents of this letter to Mr. Amrollahi with my assurance that the contents of his messages are being circulated to all member States as requested. I am also sending copies of Mr. Amrollahi's messages together with this reply to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Mr. Amrollahi requested the despatch of an expert mission on nuclear safety and radiation protection in order to control the radiological consequences of the recent attacks. We are ready to do so, but first we need any information that you can provide about the state of the nuclear material together with the initial assessment of the consequences of the event made by your nuclear authorities so that we can better establish what type of assistance you might need from the Agency. Based upon the information previously supplied to the Agency by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, our initial assessment indicates that the nature and small amount of nuclear material stored at the site of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant could not create a significant radiological hazard to the public.

I note the request from Mr. Amrollahi for a mission to Bushehr by Agency safeguards inspectors. Earlier this year discussions took place between the Agency and your mission about the application of safeguards to the nuclear material transferred to the storage area on the site of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant. In this correspondence the Agency explained that it saw no need to make a pre-operational inspection and, after examining the information supplied with the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/829-S/19306.

design information questionnaire, requested further information and clarification. Until that additional information and clarification has been provided and examined the Agency will not be able to determine whether a pre-operational inspection will be necessary at this stage. No doubt, if changes have occurred to the nature and quantity of the nuclear material stored at Bushehr, you will inform us in accordance with the normal safeguards procedures.

(Signed) Noramly bin MUSLIM
Acting Director General
for the Director General

APPENDIX III

Telex message of 24 November 1987 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran

1. In your cable of 17 November 1987 you requested a mission of the IAEA to come to the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant to control the radiological consequences of the recent attack.

2. In a further cable of 19 November you repeated this request.

3. I confirm my reply, contained in a letter given to your Resident Representative on 18 November, that the Agency is ready to send a mission to assess the damage done to the buildings under construction and to the site and to advise on matters of radioprotection, if any such should have arisen as a consequence of the presence of any fissionable material.

4. It would facilitate the selection and despatch of a competent mission if you would give the information, requested in that letter regarding the state of the nuclear material at Bushehr, together with your own initial assessment of the situation.

5. The text of my letter of 18 November is given below:

Text of complete letter reproduced in appendix II inserted.

6. I am circulating the texts of this message and your message of 19 November to all member States.

(Signed) Hans BLIX
Director General

DOCUMENT S/19307*

Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 11 November 1987 [*S/19264*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 18 November 1987.

Between 0935 and 1350 hours the Afghan armed forces fired 29 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Ghakhai area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, two civilians (Pakistan nationals) were injured.

At 0650 hours, eight Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan air space and dropped two bombs in the Ghakhai area of the Bajaur Agency. As a result, two Afghan refugees were killed and six injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 23 November, and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/830-S/19307.

DOCUMENT S/19308*

Letter dated 26 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*27 November 1987*]

The Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations has taken note of the letter dated 12 November 1987 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Chile [*S/19265*]. In that letter and its annex, the Permanent Mission of Chile endeavours, in its usual way, to confuse world opinion about its century-old dispute with Bolivia, the true nature of which is known and recognized by the international community.

In order to refute such falsehoods, the Permanent Mission of Bolivia does not wish to circulate any further report, since the documents circulated previously, A/42/348 and A/42/662, recall and recapitulate very concisely the nature and extent of the problem of enclavement to which Bolivia has been and continues to be subjected as a result of Chile's war of conquest and aggression. Bolivia has no need to resort to lies and inventions to justify its legitimate claim.

The international community is very familiar with all the falsehoods contained in the document which Chile circulated, with all the misrepresentations to which Chilean Governments have always resorted, in an attempt to present its younger generations with an artificial and distorted version of history through manoeuvres in international forums, as it is trying to do with such an august body as the General Assembly.

It is logical to assume that all the false opinions ascribed to Bolivian public figures and reproduced in the document from the Chilean Mission—opinions al-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/831-S/19308.

legedly expressed during the war and on the occasion of the signing and ratification of the 1904 peace treaty—in no way reflected a free expression of Bolivian views, for at that time politicians, the Bolivian Government and the entire Bolivian people, even though weaker in numbers and military might, defended the territorial integrity of the Bolivian nation. It does not take much mental effort to realize that neither in peacetime nor in wartime was there any citizen who disagreed with the feeling of solidarity and defence of his country's values.

It has been fully established that, when Bolivia became an independent State, it did so possessing territory the ownership of which was established by legitimate title deeds. Demarcation of its boundaries was based on the principle of *uti possidetis juris* of 1810, which was in force for all Latin American nations and governed the demarcation of boundaries between countries liberated from colonialism. It was on this basis that Bolivia was established on the territory of the Royal province (*Real Audiencia*) of Charcas, retaining possession of the entire coast of Atacama, from the Loa River to the Paposo, while Chile kept the coast from the Salado River, which adjoins the Paposo, down to Cape Horn.

As a result, anything which the Government of Chile might say to the contrary is devious and false, for it rewrites history and alters the letter and spirit of existing bibliographical and cartographical documentation, the authenticity of which is beyond question.

But it is also true that, despite its efforts to gain sympathy for its specious arguments, the Chilean Government itself has weakened its position by acknowledging the existence of the quarrel and the latent dispute with Bolivia on various occasions, and also by agreeing to launch negotiations with a view to finding a solution to the problem, which adversely affects good-neighbourliness between the two countries. One has only to mention the Exchange of Notes of 1950, by which Chile undertook to initiate a formal dialogue in order to find a solution enabling Bolivia to claim a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean, an outlet which it lost in the 1879 war of conquest, when Chile annexed Bolivia's entire coast, consisting of more than 400 kilometres of coastline.

The same is true of the negotiations launched in 1975 by agreement between the two Governments, and the latest negotiation in 1987, which is described succinctly in the document already distributed to delegations and the interruption of which was a total aberration and a harmful precedent for the international relations of the Latin American region, which always presuppose good faith in complying with agreements.

The American and international communities are convinced that a serious problem exists between Bolivia and Chile which has its origins in situations contrary to the international law, such as wars of conquest and the illegal seizure of territory, which must be resolved through dialogue and peaceful means of negotiation. It was to promote such ends that States set up such international bodies as the United Nations and the Organization of American States [*OAS*], and this is why, since 1979, OAS has been adopting resolutions which reiterate that it is in the permanent interests of the hemisphere to find an equitable solution which would give Bolivia sovereign and effective access to the Pacific Ocean. The latest resolution was adopted by OAS on 16 November (see A/42/778, annex).

It follows, therefore, that the United Nations, its organs and all the committees dealing with such items as good-neighbourliness, peaceful settlement of disputes, human rights, decolonization and others are competent to deal with this issue affecting two nations whose ancestry, proximity and founding precepts should make them two sister nations. What we are faced with here is a serious, unresolved problem: a country that has always been a maritime nation has been subjected to the extremely difficult situation of enclavement, a situation which hampers its ties with the rest of the world, its international trade and the exercise of the universal rights of free access to and the enjoyment of the sea's resources, and impedes its development.

The right of free transit through Chilean ports, established in the 1904 treaty, is the minimum right which Chile granted to Bolivia, but, far from solving Bolivia's problems, it has, in practice, principally benefited Chile, for it is Bolivia's trade which keeps alive and maintains the ports of Arica, Iquique and Antofagasta and economically depressed desert areas, thereby subsidizing the development of northern Chile over the past 80 years.

In requesting you to have this communication circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the same items as documents A/42/348, A/42/662 and A/42/778, and of the Security Council, as was done with document A/42/736-S/19265, I must conclude by stating that there will be harmony and co-operation between Bolivia and Chile only when historical reparation is made for the injustice perpetrated against my country over 100 years ago. Far from demonstrating a spirit of Americanism and co-operation, the attitute and conduct thus far adopted by the Chilean Government has been one of hostility and aggression. This is how the people and Government of Bolivia perceive and interpret it.

(Signed) Jorge GUMUCIO GRANIER
Permanent Representative
of Bolivia to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19309*

Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 24 November 1987 [*S/19307*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 15 November 1987.

Between 1130 and 1655 hours, Afghan armed forces fired 21 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Nawa

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/839-S/19309.

Pass area in the Mohmand Agency. As a result, 100 feet of water pipeline was damaged.

Between 1430 and 1615 hours, Afghan armed forces fired 36 tank rounds, which landed in the village Sohe area in the Chaman sector. As a result, two Afghan refugees were killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 23 November, and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19310

Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you that it was announced on Radio Tehran at 1330 local time on 26 November 1987 that Hashemi Rafsanjani, representing the Imam in the Supreme Defence Council, had made a speech (on the fourth day of the International Conference to Study the Question of the Security of the Holy Places . . . concerning the formation of a Joint World Government or an International Reform Council). The speech included the following statement:

"The Islamic Republic of Iran is today prepared to give its support to this cause and to assume all its burdens. We are prepared to go to war in order to attain our objectives. If the peoples of the Islamic world and the ulema (Islamic scholars) wish to take such a decision, we are prepared to go to war and, whatever the circumstances, to liberate Makkah and to establish an international Islamic central authority. If we have resisted Iraq to this extent, we can still think in these terms. We want to save the Muslim people of Iraq who are yielding to colonialism and tyranny."

This statement unequivocally proves our constant assertions that the Iranian régime is aggressive and expansionist in nature and that it has selected Iraq as an initial target for aggressive and expansionist war prior to launching an aggressive and expansionist war against all the countries of the Arab East.

It must be no secret to anyone after today that the Iranian régime's aggressive and expansionist policy is indeed being felt in the region and is being palpably applied. The time has come for the international community seriously and decisively to counteract that policy by deterring the Iranian régime in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, which is the constitution on which contemporary international relations are based.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19311

Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 November 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Radio Tehran broadcast a speech given by Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Majlis, in the city of Mashhad to a gathering of basij (mobilization corps) members from the province of Khorasan. The speech, which was broadcast at 1235 local time on 24 November 1987, included the following statements:

"They say in their media messages that revolutionary Iran insists on war. We say that what we are doing is punishing the aggressor. Today there are clear proposals that the war should be ended. I told them: if you want the war ended, announce the aggressor and then form a tribunal. Today we are fitting out our troops extensively and beating the drums of war while these proposals are being made in the United Nations, but biased individuals and deceitful information media cannot claim yet again that Iran is insisting on war. *Iran's proposal is that the right to end the conflict should be demonstrated before the eyes of the whole world; meanwhile, it calls on its people to rally to this new plan on the battlefronts in order that right may be demonstrated there.* America, which sought to impose the views of the Security Council, has militarized the (Persian) Gulf. The whole world now knows that America is an aggressor and intervenes in the affairs of others, that Iran is the one which is defending itself and that everything I have said is by the grace of God. *Last week your heroic fellows carried out the Zafar III and Zafar IV operations inside Iraqi territory. I call on our forces on the battlefronts to return with good tidings of*

victory and the release of our captives from Iraqi prisons. We shall receive them as victors."

These statements prove a number of facts which should not escape either you, the members of the Security Council or the United Nations in general. They clearly demonstrate the faith in aggression, war and expansion as an ideology to which the Iranian régime devoted all the resources at its practical disposal even before it came to power. It also demonstrates the Iranian régime's lack of faith in the United Nations, its Charter and its constitutional organs. The attitude constitutes nothing more than a means employed by the régime to realize its own objectives through persistence in war and aggression.

A régime such as this which overturns facts and distorts the truth for malicious purposes is condemned by the civilized human community. The time has come for the international community to give serious thought to practical means of putting an end to the evil brought about by the Iranian régime, by deterring it in accordance with the rules acknowledged by human society in the form of the Charter of the United Nations.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19312*

Letter dated 1 December 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the enclosed horrifying revelation concerning a chemical-weapon factory disaster reported by Reuter on 27 November 1987.[13] As is regrettably evident, the civilian victims of the Iraqi illegal use of chemical weapons have surpassed Iranians and now include civilian factory workers in Beirut, developing a new mechanism for the ruthless Iraqi dictators to continue their violations of the most basic principles of international law governing the conduct of hostilities.

In view of the magnitude of the disaster and the fact that the development, production and use of these illegal weapons by the Iraqis are becoming a rapidly growing threat to civilians, it is expected that the United Nations and particularly you—in line with the recently adopted General Assembly resolution 42/37 C—will take immediate measures to investigate the extent of the chemical-weapon factory disaster in Beirut in order to prevent the repetition of such incidents. We are confident that the Government of Lebanon will extend its most sincere co-operation to international efforts aimed at preventing further occurrence of such atrocities in its territory.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/842-S/19312.

DOCUMENT S/19313

Letter dated 1 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*1 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the operations set forth below on 29 November 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1630 to 1730	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	1 child killed and 2 citizens wounded, including 1 woman

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19314*

Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[1 December 1987]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy" signed by our respective heads of States on 29 November 1987 at the end of the first meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action. We should be grateful if you could have both this note and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor E. BEAUGE
Alternate Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations

(Signed) Paulo NOGUEIRA BATISTA
Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario MOYA PALENCIA
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

(Signed) Jorge E. RITTER
Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALZAMORA
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

(Signed) Felipe Héctor PAOLILLO
Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations

ANNEX

Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy

We, the heads of State of the countries members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela—meeting at Acapulco, Mexico, have held talks in this city to study the major political and economic challenges facing our countries and to seek, on the basis of the fundamental affinities that unite us, answers which meet the aspirations and legitimate needs of our peoples for progress and well-being.

1. The guiding principle of our work has been our basic agreement that it is imperative to increase concerted political action among our Governments, building on the encouraging experience of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action and its immediate predecessor: the action of the Contadora Group and its Support Group. We are decisively motivated by the recognition of our common interests, our same commitment to democracy with development and to justice and independence, and our shared sense of solidarity with all the peoples of our region: Latin America and the Caribbean. This broad convergence of interests has led us to conclude that the Permanent Mechanism provides a suitable opportunity and an appropriate framework for us to meet regularly, once a year.

2. International negotiation requires that countries join forces in order to exert influence and to take decisions. Consequently, only greater identity and improved co-ordination of the interests of Latin America and the Caribbean will reduce the region's vulnerability to external factors. Such goals are consistent with the historic progress of our peoples and with a concept of shared responsibility in solving the problems affecting the international community.

3. We call on the heads of State of the industrialized countries to join in a political dialogue that will make it possible to surmount the obstacles to development, to the restructuring of the world economy and to decision-making on matters of peace and security.

4. Embracing the ideal of unity and democracy for our peoples, we extend a fraternal invitation to the leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean to join us in a renewed commitment to integration and co-operation for development that will lead to a true community of all our nations.

5. Our peoples today are showing a clear awareness of the magnitude and nature of the challenges they face domestically, as well as in the process of their incorporation into international life. Consequently, we have agreed on the historical imperative of building a common project for development based on our own initiative and capabilities, as well as on the determination to promote the process of regional integration, the strengthening of our cultural identity and our countries' more effective participation in international relations.

6. The force of our solidarity must be translated into action. Consequently, we eight heads of State, meeting at Acapulco, agree to continue to defining a development project for Latin America and the Caribbean which is founded on concerted action and integration for peace, security, democracy and social well-being. The legitimate aspirations of our peoples for progress demand such measures.

THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION ON OUR REGION

7. In analysing developments in today's world, we are concentrating our attention on those political and economic events that affect the viability of our development and over which our Governments should exert greater influence.

8. Tensions between the super-Powers sustain a nuclear arsenal that threatens the security of all countries and indeed life on Earth and continue to cause considerable financial, scientific and technological resources to be diverted to the arms race, instead of being used for development. This situation causes imbalances and distortions in the international economic system, intensifies poltical, strategic and ideological competition between power blocs, exacerbates regional conflicts and transfers tensions to the developing countries, adversely affecting their possibilities of progress with peace and stability and, in some cases, their capacity for self-determination.

9. We welcome the progress made in negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on reaching agreements on the elimination of short and medium-range nuclear missiles. However, these efforts are being made outside the framework of the multilateral system and, specifically, of the Conference on Disarmament and should therefore be matched by a strengthening of the multilateral mechanisms contained in the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to ensuring the effective participation of the entire international community in security, the maintenance of peace, and co-operation. It is urgent that these agreements be translated also into a

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/844-S/19314.

reduction in military spending and in the arms race in other spheres, as well as into an end to the tensions that have had such devastating effects in regional conflicts, while ensuring, in the latter case, full respect for the self-determination and the interests of the countries involved.

10. Transnational financial flows between the main industrialized countries have expanded to such a point that they have a decisive impact on all aspects of economic life. Their instability, coupled with the imbalances prevailing between those same countries as a result of their failure to act responsibly in making adjustments that would at the same time promote world growth, was dramatically demonstrated by the recent drop in stock values on the world's main stock markets. These events show that, in a climate of growing uncertainty, the possibilities are increasing of an international recession which would affect the development and the well-being of all the world's peoples. At the same time, no multilateral action is being taken that would permit an effective co-ordination of policies, in which developing countries could participate, aimed at revitalizing the economy and world trade.

11. The distortions in the international economic system have has a profound effect on our economies and are a source of instability and recession. In the current decade, we are witnessing a decline in international economic co-operation. The external debt problem, the mass transfer of financial resources to other countries, the extraordinary rise in interest rates, the deterioration in trade price ratios and the proliferation of protectionism have led to a reduction in living standards and in the possibilities for our countries to achieve autonomous development.

12. The economic crisis is undermining democracy in the region because it neutralizes our people's legitimate efforts to improve their living standards. In addition, it is a concentration in terms that those who call for democracy should be also imposing, in world economic relations, conditions and adjustments that compromise that very democracy and that they themselves do not apply in correcting their own imbalances.

13. The region's economic crisis is manifesting itself almost everywhere in a simultaneous, steady deterioriation in output and savings and a drop in real income. At a time when it is necessary to increase investment as part of the process of adapting to changes in the international economy, the countries of our region as a whole have been forced to transfer an unacceptably high proportion of their savings to other countries in order to service their foreign debt.

14. In the countries of the region, the social effects of the crisis are also being reflected in a reduction in public spending on education, health, housing, infrastructure and services. Leeway in economic and social policies has been limited and, despite the efforts made to maintain programmes or services benefiting the neediest groups, poverty has increased while job opportunities and progress have decreased.

15. Oligopolistic control over advanced technology has produced a new international division of labour which restricts the dissemination of technological development and reduces the competitiveness of our products on international markets, above all as a result of the increasing substitution of major raw materials. This new international division of labour reinforces the exclusion of developing countries from the productive structure and from international decision-making centres and creates new forms of dependence and asymmetry.

16. Aware of its essential responsibility for its own development process, the region has made extraordinary efforts to adjust and reorder its economies, while introducing structural changes to modernize productive systems. Nevertheless, self-discipline has proved insufficient. It is clear that no lasting economic programme will be consistent with the objective of sustained growth unless the mass transfer of financial resources to other countries is reversed and debt servicing is limited to each country's real capacity to pay. Unfavourable external economic circumstances must also be tackled through concerted action by the international community.

17. In the area of international trade, the obstacles facing our countries are being aggravated by unilateral decisions that directly violate the norms established in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [*GATT*]. In addition to seeking to serve only narrow national interests through the use of coercive and discriminatory measures between signatories of GATT, such decisions directly undermine international law and threaten the very survival of the rules of the multilateral trading system, in particular, its basic mechanisms for the settlement of disputes.

18. The crisis in international co-operation mechanisms contributes to the instability of the world economy. One obvious manifestation of this is the weakening of multilateralism. Some developed countries have withdrawn their support from international organizations, thereby threatening the establishment of a system of relations among States which is founded on norms of international law, equity and justice.

19. This grave outlook also has adverse repercussions in the cultural and educational spheres, whose importance for the peace, democracy, integration and development of our region is not always fully recognized. We are determined therefore to defend our cultural heritage and creativity, conceived as the genuine expression of our peoples, just as we are committed to strengthening education, which is a fundamental right of our societies.

THE MAIN CHALLENGES FACING OUR COUNTRIES

20. Within the context described above, we eight Presidents have identified the main challenges that our countries face in their efforts towards concerted action and development in order to progress with a viable political project:

(*a*) Maintaining peace and security in the region;

(*b*) Consolidating democracy and respect for human rights;

(*c*) Restoring our societies' capacity for generating sustained, independent development;

(*d*) Solving the external debt problem;

(*e*) Establishing a fair, open international trading system, free from protectionism;

(*f*) Encouraging the process of integration among our countries and with the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean;

(*g*) Ensuring more effective participation by our countries in the international economy;

(*h*) Promoting the rapid, independent development of science and technology;

(*i*) Strengthening the negotiating capacity of the eight Governments and of the region as a whole;

(*j*) Reaffirming the region's cultural identity and exchanging educational experiences.

THE SECURITY OF OUR REGION: PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

21. In order to identify action to promote development with democracy, justice and independence, we consider it necessary to affirm the concept that security in our region must cover both the aspects of peace and stability and those relating to political, economic and financial vulnerability. In this regard, we have made a commitment to co-ordinate action to:

(*a*) Encourage initiatives in favour of international disarmament and security;

(*b*) Foster mutual trust and our own solutions to the problems and conflicts affecting the region;

(*c*) Contribute, through co-operation and consultation, to the defence, strengthening and consolidation of democratic institutions;

(*d*) Promote and broaden political dialogue with other States and groups of States, within and outside the region;

(*e*) Co-ordinate positions in order to strengthen multilateralism and democracy in international decision-making;

(*f*) Promote the establishment of zones of peace and co-operation;

(*g*) Encourage processes of integration and co-operation in order to strengthen the region's autonomy;

(*h*) Embark on an active, co-ordinated struggle to eradicate extreme proverty;

(*i*) Reinforce co-operation against drug trafficking, and also against terrorism.

22. Peace in our region is closely bound up with respect for the principles of self-determination of peoples, non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, prohibition of the threat or use of force, equality of States before the law, and international co-operation for development.

23. The action of the Contadora Group and its Support Group represents an unprecedented experiment in concerted Latin American efforts in the area of regional peace and security which made a

decisive contribution to the agreement reached in Guatemala by the five Central American Presidents [*S/19085, annex*]. Esquipulas II is the sovereign expression of the political will of the Central American countries to solve conflicts through dialogue, outside the context of the East-West confrontation and respecting the legitimate interests of all States. Significant steps have been taken in the process of fulfilling the commitments assumed, a process in which promising progress has been made and which should continue to receive the broadest support of the international community.

24. We express our gratitude to the Governments and relevant sectors of the Central American societies for these important achievements, which open up a path of hope for attaining the shared goal of a lasting peace and democracy in the region. In particular, we underline the progress already made in the areas of national reconciliation, amnesty, the restoration of fundamental freedoms and the establishment of a Central American Parliament.

25. We are fully aware of the enormous difficulties of complying fully and promptly with the Esquipulas agreements, but the progress already made encourage us to make a fervent appeal to continue moving ahead simultaneously on all the commitments assumed.

26. We shall continue to show active support and solidarity for the process of diplomatic negotiations as a whole. We particularly affirm the responsibility of our Governments in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission.

27. We call upon those Governments with interests in and ties to the region to make a genuine contribution to this process and to respect the principles of non-intervention and self-determination, which are fundamental to harmonious coexistence among the Central American States.

28. The negotiating process currently under way should be accompanied by an improvement in the economic and social situation in the countries of the area. Consequently, we have agreed to support the implementation of an international emergency programme of economic co-operation for the countries of Central America, which would consist of measures to rebuild their economies. The main guidelines for our participation in this programme would be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Measures to encourage Central American intraregional trade and the granting of facilities for the access of exports from that area to the markets of our countries;

(*b*) Strengthening of financial co-operation between our countries and those of Central America, including the contribution of resources to their financial organizations, such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration;

(*c*) Support for efforts to revitalize the Central American integration system;

(*d*) Specific projects in the areas of emergency food aid, identification and implementation of agricultural and agro-industrial projects, and the training of human resources. A comprehensive emergency programme for the region's refugees and displaced persons will also be proposed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

29. All countries committed to peace and development should participate in the above efforts, as should Central American integration institutions, regional institutions and international economic organizations.

30. We once again reaffirm that peace and stability in Central America are matters of priority to our Governments. Not only the consolidation of democracy and the development in self-determination of the peoples of Central America, but also our countries' national interests, are at stake.

31. We believe that full compliance with the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, which include provison for turning the Canal over to Panama's exclusive control, is of prime importance for maintaining peace and security in the region.

32. We also reiterate our support for the Argentine Republic's legitimate rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and the need to achieve an early settlement of the dispute through negotiations between the parties.

33. We wish to place on record the importance that the declaration of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 41/11, will have for bringing the peoples of Latin America and Africa closer together. We reaffirm the need to prevent the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region and to protect it from the tensions inherent in the confrontation between the military blocs. We support the establishment of similar mechanisms in the South Pacific and in other zones of the region.

34. We reiterate our determination to continue the fight, individually and collectively, against drug trafficking in its various forms. At the same time, we note that this objective will not be achieved without concerted action on the part of all States, particularly the industrialized countries where the major centres of drug use are located.

35. We support the design and implementation of a regional plan to promote co-ordinated action by our countries to eradicate extreme poverty. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to continue to promote measures aimed at improving the quality of life of the most destitute sectors.

36. The Latin American Parliament, whose treaty of establishment was signed recently by our Governments and by those of 10 other Latin American and Caribbean countries, is a significant contribution to solidarity and concerted action among Latin Americans. This initiative has been backed by our eight Governments, in the conviction that it will become an effective means of strengthening democracy and promoting integration in the region.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

External debt

37. The recovery of sustained economic growth, the improvement of our people's standard of living and the strengthening of democratic processes in the area require a just and lasting solution to the external debt problem, as well as urgent measures to reduce the debt-service burden. Consequently, the uncertainty created by international economic instability must be overcome and the net transfer of resources to countries outside the region, including transfers resulting from the deterioration of terms of trade, must be reversed.

38. Although the results achieved to date are insufficient, there is now growing recognition that any viable solution must necessarily provide for the sustained growth of the debtor countries; that debt servicing must be adjusted to each country's capacity to pay; that the problem is a political one; that debtors and creditors shared responsibility in this matter; and that contingency plans must be made which lessen the adverse effects of external factors beyond the control of debtor countries.

39. The negotiations thus far held have not reflected these principles. They are only temporary, palliative measures and not a permanent solution to the problem, for the debt burden has grown. Negotiating processes are recurrent and excessively long and complex, thereby creating uncertainty in the design of long-term development policies and inhibiting investment decision-making and autonomous flows of financing.

40. Moving towards a final solution to the problems consequently requires that those widely recognized principles be translated into specific actions and efforts by all the parties involved, within a framework of shared responsibility and equity.

41. In order to deal with the most immediate aspects of the problem and, in view of the impossibility of debt servicing beyond the debtor countries' capacity to pay, instead adjusting such servicing to their development needs, we have decided to base our negotiating position on the following guidelines:

(*a*) Secure adequate credit on suitable terms from commercial banks in order to continue development programmes, to limit the next transfer of resources and to finance an appropriate proportion of the interest or other commitments with such banks, since without such financing, regular debt servicing is impossible;

(*b*) Establish interest-rate limits in accordance with procedures decided upon between the parties in order to give greater certainty and continuity to development programmes and make economic management more predictable.

42. To make progress in the search for a lasting solution to the problem, we have decided to instruct our ministers to enter into negotiations as soon as possible with the Governments of industrialized countries, with international financial organizations or with commercial banks, as required, in order to:

(*a*) Establish mechanisms that will allow our countries to benefit from discounts in the value of their respective debts on the market and from the consequent reduction in the servicing of such debts;

(*b*) Promote the expansion of mechanisms that offset temporary fluctuations beyond the control of the debtor countries, for instance, in interest rates, which mechanisms should not be subject to any conditions whatsoever;

(*c*) Co-ordinate efforts in order to expand the resource base of international financial organizations and promote new policies on the part of such organizations in order to ensure suitable net flows to the developing countries, in particular:

(i) Revise the policies of the International Monetary Fund [*IMF*] in order to ensure adjustment with growth;

(ii) Encourage the World Bank, in keeping with its role as a development bank, to take an active part in formulating new mechanisms which contribute to solving the debt problem, including the use of its power to grant guarantees;

(iii) Preserve the multilateral nature of decision-making in the Inter-American Development Bank and ensure that it has sufficient resources to operate as a net contributor to the external financing of the region;

(*d*) End the linkages established between the granting and disbursement of commercial bank credits and agreements with IMF and the World Bank;

(*e*) Oppose cross conditionality in financing programmes with multilateral organizations and the establishment of pre-conditions in negotiations with the Club of Paris;

(*f*) Propose to the Governments of creditor countries that they adopt formulas for alleviating the debt acquired with their official export credit agencies in order to prevent negative net outflows from our countries; furthermore, promote greater flexibility in applicable norms and regulations so that innovative solutions to the external debt problem can be adopted;

(*g*) Support the granting of especially favourable conditions to the relatively less developed countries of the region in negotiating their external debts, over and above those introduced by the Latin American countries;

(*h*) Ensure, within the framework of the Uruguay Round, that the payment of financial obligations is linked to the access of debtor countries' exports to the international market.

43. These negotiations will be conducted within the sphere of permanent co-ordination and consultation among our Governments. If the envisaged progress is not achieved within a suitable period, some countries, in accordance with their own circumstances, may be forced to take unilateral measures to limit their debt servicing in a manner consistent with their development needs. In this regard, we express our solidarity with countries which, in exercise of their sovereignty, take measures to limit their debt servicing to their capacity to pay.

International trade

44. We agree to establish permanent procedures for consultation and concerted action in order to co-ordinate our positions in the international trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round. We intend to make joint efforts to ensure fulfilment of the commitments signed by the industrialized countries in the Punta del Este Declaration, particularly those referring to the elimination of protectionist barriers and agricultural subsidies. We also believe that the Uruguay Round negotiations should help to solve monetary and development financing problems. We also decide to intensify our concerted action so that the results of the negotiations on services, intellectual property and trade-related investment will not adversely affect the autonomous development of our countries' productive sectors. We reiterate that the principle of special and most-favoured-nation treatment for developing countries must be reinforced.

45. We commit ourselves to acting jointly to combat unilateral decisions based on domestic laws or on policies of force and to fighting for a strengthened international trading system that will enforce its norms and principles as a *sine qua non* for the economic security and sovereignty of our countries. Furthermore, we object to the demand that countries of the area make unilateral trade concessions as a pre-condition for obtaining external financing.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

46. Regional integration is a political commitment of vital importance to our countries and a tool for change and modernization which must secure the active participation of all economic and social agents.

47. We are fully aware of the urgent need to strengthen regional integration and co-operation. To that end, we are determined that they will form part of our national political projects. Integration is an essential tool for ensuring that the region participates more effectively in international relations, expanding its negotiating power *vis-à-vis* third parties.

48. We assume the commitment to strengthen the integration processes in which our countries are participating and to support other such processes taking place in the region. We shall have to give particular attention to co-operation and integration mechanisms among our countries aimed at meeting the basic social needs of our peoples. We have also decided to step up co-operation initiatives among our countries and to expand and diversify our reciprocal trade, including the substitution of imports from outside the region. It is also necessary to take advantage of the potentials for economic complementarity. To that end, we shall attempt to adapt financing and payment mechanisms that support regional integration.

49. These measures, as a whole, will encourage the gradual establishment of an expanded economic space in the region, their aim being convergence towards a Latin American common market.

50. We also recognize the need to contribute to the improved functioning of Latin American co-operation and integration organizations, and to their more efficient co-ordination, with a clear definition of their field of operation.

51. We further recognize that it would be advisable for the Latin American countries to find, through co-operation, solutions to the intraregional debt problem. We also attach importance to implementing the Latin American programme of technical assistance and exchanges of information in the area of the external debt, approved by the Cartagena Consensus.

52. We agree to promote a programme of association and co-operation in science and technology which will pool national public and private capacities in order to move forwards towards technological autonomy in priority areas, particularly in the area of advanced technology.

53. Such a programme will include joint activities which will, *inter alia*, underline the importance of human resources training, the co-ordination of national scientific and technological information networks, the full and co-ordinated use of the programmes of international organizations and the formulation of joint co-operation projects.

54. We recognize in our cultural heritage an essential element of the personality of Latin America which enables us to find our place in the complex realities of the modern world while preserving our historical roots. This heritage will also enable us to strengthen democracy as our own way of life and system of values. We also assume the commitment to make cultural integration contribute to the overall development and modernization of our societies.

55. Considering the vital role played by our societies in promoting culture, we shall make efforts to bring about the adoption of national legislation encouraging the production of cultural works and mobilize productive sectors ro assign resources to this area in order to promote greater knowledge among our peoples and intensify cultural and educational exchanges.

56. In the educational field, we have agreed to promote exchanges of our experience in the area of literacy teaching and at the different levels of education and also to increase joint experiments in areas such as research, human resources training and publishing.

57. Aware of the importance of closer cultural and educational ties as tools for encouraging regional integration, our Governments will promote such cultural activities as the conservation and enrichment of the historical and natural heritage and the use of the communication media to make the different values of the region better known. Closer links and co-operation in the area of artistic and cultural creation will also be promoted. Our Governments will allocate sufficient resources to this end.

58. The promotion of culture and education at the regional level will encourage a set of freedoms within which the genuine expression of our peoples can flourish, traditional and popular cultures can grow stronger, and all social groups can have increasing access to cultural and artistic works and their national heritage and to the different levels of education.

59. Lastly, we have instructed our Ministers for Foreign Affirs, at their next meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, to examine a set of guidelines for co-operation emanating from this Acapulco Commit-

ment to Peace, Development and Democracy which we are signing here today.

60. Encouraged by the fruitful results of this first meeting of eight Latin American Presidents, we have agreed to meet again in Uruguay in the second half of 1988.

Acapulco, Mexico, 29 November 1987

(Signed) Raul ALFONSÍN
President of the Argentine Republic

(Signed) José SARNEY
President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

(Signed) Virgilio BARCO
President of the Republic of Colombia

(Signed) Miguel DE LA MADRID
President of the United Mexican States

(Signed) Eric Arturo DELVALLE
President of the Republic of Panama

(Signed) Alan GARCÍA
President of the Republic of Peru

(Signed) Julio Maria SANGUINETTI
President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

(Signed) Jaime LUSINCHI
President of the Republic of Venezuela

DOCUMENT S/19315*

Letter dated 1 December 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*1 December 1987*]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement operations, confiscation of land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied Arab territories during the month of October 1987. Among the most significant activities was the confiscation by the Israeli occupation authorities of a total of 1,200 dunums of land in the occupied West Bank, bringing the total confiscated by the Israeli authorities since June 1967 to 2,751,490 dunums. During that some month, the Israeli occupation authorities also carried out a number of acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and committed a number of individual violations of the human and legal rights of Arab citizens: the number of individuals sentenced during that month amounted to 90; a curfew was imposed in various areas of the West Bank and a number of the universities there were closed; and construction work was begun on two new settlements.

By setting forth in the annex the details of these attacks and practices, which are carried out in pursuance of Israeli plans to establish settlements, to oppress the Arab inhabitants, to expel them from their land and to appropriate that land, in violation of the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[3] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,[4] I should like to emphasize to you, and through you to the international community, the danger which the continuation of such a policy presents for international peace and security and for peace efforts and prospects in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/843-S/19315.

ANNEX

Monthly report on Israeli settlement operations and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property during October 1987

During the month of October, the Israeli occupation authorities carried out a number of acts of aggression, including the destruction and uprooting of fruit trees on Arab land and attacks against Arab citizens and their property, as well as a number of individual infringements of the human and legal rights of Arab citizens. The number of individuals sentenced during that month amounted to 90; four citizens were placed under house arrest; an order was issued for the deportation of an Arab citizen from the town of Al Bireh; 17 citizens were placed under administrative detention; a curfew was imposed in various areas of the West Bank; and Bethlehem University was closed for a period of three months. The area of land confiscated in October amounted to 1,200 dunums, bringing the total confiscated since the beginning of the occupation to 2,751,490 dunums.

The Israeli authorities also began construction work on two new settlements in the Gaza Strip and made preparations to extend some of the existing settlements in the West Bank.

Details of these acts of aggression follow.

I. CONFISCATION OF LAND

The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 1,200 dunums of land belonging to the village of Burin, Nablus district. The confiscated land is situated in the eastern part of the village and includes the areas of Idqaqah, Al-Kandarah, Khallat Qattah, Khallat Amir, Khallat al-Jariqah and other adjacent territory. The Israeli authorities had also recently confiscated some other land in two different parts of the village. The first, in the area of Al-Tur on the mountain between Nablus and the villages of Burin and Kafr Qallil, was confiscated in preparation for the estblishment of a Jewish settlement there called Bareket. The second, situated between Burin, Asirat al-Qibliyyah and Urif and known as Jabal Sulayman, was confiscated in preparation for the estblishment of a second settlement called Letzorhar.

II. SETTLEMENT

The Israeli authorities began the construction and establishment of two new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. The preparation of new detailed structural plans for two further settlements was also announced. The two new settlements are:

(*a*) The Dogit settlement. A ceremony on 13 October to mark the laying of the foundation stone of the Dogit settlement (Gaza Strip)

was attended by leaders of the settler movement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and members of the Knesset from the right-wing Tehiya Party. Seventy new Jewish families will be accommodated in this settlement in the initial phase, which is to be followed by other phases.

(*b*) The Tzofeh settlement. A ceremony was held on 13 October to open the Gush Emunim movement's new settlement in the Gaza Strip. The Tzofeh settlement nucleus will consist of 15 Jewish families who are prepared to move to the site of the new settlement.

The Israeli occupation authorities also announced the preparation of two new structural plans for the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Efrat in the districts of Hebron and Bethlehem. As is well known, the preparation of structural plans for Israeli settlements—and their announcement—is simply another way of confiscating Arab land. The new plan for the Efrat settlement provides for the confiscation of 1,600 dunums of land belonging to the agricultural village of Al-Khadr and its incorporation into the settlement, while the new plan for Kiryat Arba includes the confiscation of large areas of land belonging to the city of Hebron in an area called Kird al-Abd.

—On 24 October, the Israeli newspaper *Kol ha'Ir* reported that an Israeli company called Morashat Benjamin had recently made a fresh endeavour to establish two new settlements in the Nabi Samwil area, to the north-west of the city of Jerusalem. According to the new settlement plan, the company is to undertake to establish a settlement for religious Jews which will accommodate more than 200 people and another settlement for secular Jews accommodating over 50 people in the initial phase. The plan has been referred to a special ministerial committee whose members include fanatical advocates of an increase in the pace of settlement. The Israeli newspaper reported that the two proposed new settlements would be constructed on Arab land which had been illegally acquired by Jewish brokers.

—The Israeli newspaper *Davar* reported on 31 October that Israeli settlers in the Gaza Strip would establish two new tourist settlements. One would be in the Rafah area, where a 100-room hotel would be built on the beach, and the other, north of the city of Gaza, would be a "tourist village" in the style of Greek fishing villages. The newspaper added that a public park would be built near the Katif Beach Hotel, stretching over an area of 230 dunums, with a 30-dunum artificial lake inside it. The cost of financing this settlement project, to be shared between the Government Tourist Corporation, Keren Kayemet and the Histadrut, would amount to $2 million.

III. Acts of aggression against Arab land, Arab citizens and their property

The Israeli occupation authorities carried out a number of acts of aggression during October. In doing so, they acted alternately with Jewish settlers in the occupied territories and with other Jewish extremists and racists. Details of acts of aggression which resulted in damage to the person, property or land of Arab citizens follow.

(a) *Aggression againt Arab land*

1. On 10 October "unidentified persons" uprooted about 20 olive trees belonging to an Arab citizen in the village of Baqah al-Sharqiyah, Tulkarm district.

2. "Unidentified persons" destroyed about 30 citrus trees on the land of an Arab citizen from the village of Hablah, Nablus district.

3. A group of settlers from the so-called Gush Etzion area and the Giv'at settlement, together with Israeli employees of Keren Kayemet, attacked land belonging to Arab citizens of the villages of Nahhalin, Maraj al-Abd and Abu al-Qarun in the Bethlehem district. The Jewish settlers are trying to take over land covering some 1,500 dunums prior to incorporating it into their settlements.

(b) *Aggression against Arab citizens and their property*

1. On 7 October, a group of soliders of the occupation army attacked the Arab merchants in the Bab al-Silsilah area of occupied Jerusalem. The soldiers raided their stores, particularly those shops in the area which were selling nuts, looted the stores, destroyed their contents and harassed their Arab owners.

2. On 11 October a large group of Jewish settlers in the city of Hebron attacked Arab citizens inside the holy Ibrahimi Shrine. Over 150 Jewish settlers, most of whom belonged to the extremist Kach movement, were inside the holy Shrine at a place known as the Cave of Machpelah. They crossed beyond the area reserved for Jewish prayers, removing the barriers that were in place, and attacked those Arab citizens who were conducting funeral services in the mosque, defiling the sacred area in which the Muslims were praying.

3. On 14 October the passengers on a Jewish bus belonging to the Israeli Egged company attacked the passengers on an Arab bus which was taking them through Shu'fat on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road.

4. On 13 October a group of Jews attacked and beat a 17-year-old Arab youth in the Zakariya area of Hebron.

5. On the night of 15 October Jewish settlers raided the Arab city of Nablus and pasted handbills which were hostile to Arabs and called for their explusion on the windscreens of Arab vehicles parked in the centre of the city.

6. On 15 October foot patrols of the Israeli army attacked newspaper kiosks in the city of Nablus for the second day running and tore up Arab newspapers on display in those kiosks.

7. On 18 October four Arab citizens from the Gaza Strip suffered various injuries when they were fired upon by Israeli soldiers who had set up an inspection barrier between Khan Yunis and Gaza. The four citizens had stopped their vehicles at the barrier in accordance with the order to halt; nevertheless, the Israeli soldiers opened fire on them.

8. On 17 October a number of members of the right-wing extremist Kach movement tried to enter the Haram al-Qudsi al-Sharif in Jerusalem and to conduct Jewish prayers there. They were opposed by officers of the Islamic *waqf* (religious endowment), the guardians of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. In the course of the fighting, a number of extremists managed to enter the Al-Aqsa courtyard after threatening that they would open fire on the Muslim guards.

9. On 19 October a group of some 12 Jewish extremists attacked Arab citizens in the area of Al-Wad in the Old City of Jerusalem, using heavy iron bars. As a result of the attack, four Arab citizens suffered various injuries and material damage was done to a number of stores in the area.

(c) *Aggression against the Haram al-Qudsi al-Sharif*

The recent events in Jerusalem began when the Israeli police allowed members of the so-called "Faithful of the Temple Mount" group to enter the courtyard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and to hold prayers there.

The Israeli newspaper *Hadashot* revealed this decision of the Israeli police on 6 October and referred to statements by Gershon Salomon, the head of the group, to the effect that this decision was tantamount to official Israeli authorization and approval of prayer by Jews in the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Salomon added that his group would organize a mass march to carry out the mission of "pilgrimage to the Temple Mount" and that he and other members of his group would meet with Michael Dekel, the Israeli Deputy Minister of Defence, who calls for the expulsion of the Arabs from the occupied territories, in order to co-ordinate with him with a view to changing the policy of the *status quo*, i.e., Muslim control of the Haram al-Sharif. That would be done by planning for a permanent Jewish presence in the courtyards of the Haram and the repeated holding of Jewish prayers there.

On the morning of 11 October hundreds of Muslim Arab citizens assembled in front of the Haram al-Sharif in order to prevent members of Salomon's group from entering the courtyard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and in the meantime the Israeli police massed their forces outside and inside the walls of the Haram with the aim of clearing the courtyards of Arab citizens in preparation for the entry of Gershon Salomon and his group and ensuring the necessary protection for them.

Muslim religious officials submitted a petition to the Israeli police to clear the courtyard of the Haram in order to avoid escalation and the provoking of Islamic sentiment. However, one policeman threw a tear-gas grenade, and this caused clashes to break out between the Arab citizens and the Israeli police. As was stated on the Israeli army radio the next day, 63 Arab citizens from among the inhabitants of Old Jerusalem sustained various types of wounds as a result of the clashes, and police forces arrested 114 citizens, including a number of Arab girls and women.

Following the incident of aggression against the Haram al-Sharif, unrest prevailed in the Holy City, and there was a general strike.

Shops were closed, schools were closed, police forces and border guards were deployed, military barriers were set up, and dozens of Arab citizens were arrested. The Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* published a report on Arab Jerusalem on the evening of the day of the aggression in which it stated that the city looked as though it had been occupied anew, referring to the presence of hundreds of soldiers, policemen and border guards deployed in the city streets, posted on the roofs of houses and manning barriers set up for checkpoints and observation posts. The paper added: "The soldiers regarded every Arab as a suspect."

They stopped everyone who was not wearing a yarmulka or who did not look like a tourist and asked him where he was going. If he answered in good Hebrew, they left him alone, but if he answered in Arabic or Hebrew with an Arab accent, they stopped him and demanded that he produce his identity card and stand in front of the wall to be searched. They then asked him to take off his shoes and then ordered him to leave without them.

IV. Israeli practices and violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories

The "iron fist" policy and the methods of intense violence and oppression with which the Israeli occupation authorities countered the general unprising in the towns and camps of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip are clear proof of the extent to which the Israeli authorities are flouting the rights of the civilian population under foreign occupation as prescribed and upheld by international law, treaties and covenants.

During the current month, the occupied Arab territories have been afire with tempestuous popular rage, which erupted as a response to numerous Israeli practices and violations. In the Gaza Strip, the killing of seven Arab citizens in two separate clashes with Israeli army forces set the whole of the Strip—towns, villages and camps—aflame with tumultuous demonstrations, accompanied by the stoning of Israeli army patrols and bringing life in the Strip to a halt as a result of the call for a strike and the closing of schools.

In the meantime, Israeli army forces have been applying their "iron fist" policy, which comprises various kinds of individual and collective punishments. With regard to collective arrests, the number of persons arrested during the first five days following the beginning of the disturbances in Gaza and up to 11 October totalled 350, while by the end of the month their number totalled 2,000, both men and women. The Israeli army forces' use of violent methods of breaking up the demonstrations resulted in the wounding of many Arab citizens. On one day, various kinds of wounds were inflicted on 29 Arab citizens.

The authorities proceeded to impose a curfew on the towns and camps in the Strip and to try to break the popular strike by use of force.

In protest against the grievous events in Arab Jerusalem, the towns of the occupied West Bank erupted and the Arab citizens came out in protest demonstrations in Nablus, Tulkarm, Bethlehem and Ramallah. In the town of Ramallah the Arab citizens demonstrated, and the intervention of the Israeli army forces resulted in the shooting and killing of a Palestinian woman by the occupation troops and the wounding of three other persons, including a 68-year old man. At Bethlehem University the Arab students demonstrated, and the army forces blockaded them and broke up the demonstrators. The military authorities issued an order for the closing of Tulkarm College for a term of one week following a protest demonstration staged by its students.

The disturbances in Jerusalem and the various towns of the West Bank continued for more than nine successive days. The direct reason for the disturbances, as Israelis and Israeli military sources admitted, was the attempted aggression against the Haram al-Sharif and the successive acts of provocation by the Israeli police, army and border guard forces, which had been increasing the anger and resentment of citizens against the occupation authorities. The anger of the Arab citizens was expressed in the call for a strike, the closing of schools and the continuous demontrations in the towns. The Israeli occupation authorities admitted that they had put their forces on special alert, and the Israeli press reported from sources inside the Israeli army that the Israeli authorities had sent in massed troops provided with the latest special military and *matériel* produced by Israeli factories in order to suppress the uprising of the Arab citizens, break up the demonstrations and assault civilians.

The disturbances and incidents of violence in Arab Jerusalem and the other cities, towns and camps of the occupied West Bank resulted in the death of a 35-year-old Arab woman, mother of six children, and the wounding of many Arab citizens by the bullets of the occupation troops, including a youth of not more than 16 years of age and an elderly man over 68 years of age, as well as injury to dozens of Arab citizens and cases of suffocation and poisoning caused by inhaling tear gas and the fumes of smoke-bombs which were used intensively by the Israeli army forces.

Below are the details of Israeli violations of human rights and invidivual and collective punishments imposed by the occupation forces against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories during October 1987.

(a) *Collective arrest*

During the disturbances in the occupied territories, the Israeli occupation authorities resorted to collective arrests of Arab citizens in their attempt to break up demonstrations and impose "security" in Palestinian towns and the camps. The number of citizens, both men and women, arrested during the disturbances in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was estimated at 2,000, most of them students. In a report issued by Amnesty International in Geneva, it was stated that 1,500 Palestinians were arrested in the Gaza Strip and 500 in Jerusalem. The report said that the Israeli authorities had had difficulty in finding accommodation for this number of detainees and that they had thus been forced to keep dozens in warehouses in Israeli settlements and had also used freight containers for that purpose, after boring small holes to ensure the entry of air. As examples of collective arrest, we may cite the following incidents:

1. Arrest of 350 citizens, both men and women, in the Gaza Strip during the first five days of the disturbances;

2. On successive days, the Israeli authorities brought 30 Arab prisoners from the Gaza Strip before the military courts, which fined them amounts ranging between 1,500 and 3,000 shekels each on the charge of "demonstrating and rabble-rousing";

3. Arrest of 114 Arab citizens from the city of Jerusalem on 11 October;

4. Arrest of 30 citizens from Dheisheh camp, after the storming and searching of the camp, on 14 October;

5. Arrest of 25 citizens from Shu'fat camp, after the storming and searching of the camp, on 14 October;

6. Arrest of 29 citizens from Dheisheh camp, after an extensive search operation, on 26 and 27 October.

(b) *Sentences passed on Arabs arrested*

During the month of October, the Israeli military courts in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip passed sentences of imprisonment and fines on 90 citizens, both men and women. The term of the sentence ranged from two months imprisonment to life imprisonment.

1. Administrative detention: the number of persons placed under administrative detention this month totalled 17, most of them students; 15 were youths from Dheisheh camp.

2. House arrest: house arrest orders for a term of six months were imposed against four Arab citizens from the occupied West Bank.

3. Deportation: on 5 October the Israeli authorities deported the citizen Zakariya al-Nahhas, a resident of the town of Al-Bireh, to Jordan.

4. Demolition of houses: during the period under review, the Israeli occupation authorities demolished 12 Arab houses, as a form of collective punishment or on the pretext that there was no permit or that there was a violation of the permit. Demolition operations took place in the villages of Saris, Kisan, Al-Sawahirah al-Sharqiyah, Bayta, Azfut, Maghazi camp (Gaza) and Al-Shuja'iyah quarter (Gaza).

5. Dead and wounded: nine Arab citizens from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, seven of them from the Strip, were killed in two armed clashes with occupation troops. A woman from the town of Ramallah and a student from Bethlehem University were killed by gunfire from Israeli troops as a demonstration was being broken up.

6. Imposition of curfews: a curfew order was imposed twice in Gaza and four times on Dheisheh camp. It was also imposed on the towns of Nablus, Al-Bireh, Ramallah, and Tulkarm for a few hours.

7. Closing of schools and universities: the Israeli authorities issued 10 orders for the closing of secondary schools in the Gaza Strip and also ordered the closing of the Islamic University (four days), the Al-Azhar Institute in Gaza (three days), Tulkarm Agricultural College (one week), the Qalandiya Institute (one week) and Bethlehem University (three months).

DOCUMENT S/19316

Letter dated 2 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 December 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the operations set forth below on 30 November and 1 December 1987.

Time	*Region*	*Damage*
2030 to 2440	Diyala: Khanaqin district	2 houses
0700 to 0900	Wasit: city of Badrah	1 house
0335 to 0345	Diyala: Khanaqin district	4 houses destroyed

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19317*

Letter dated 3 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[3 December 1987]

I have the honour to reproduce below the text of a letter from the Revolutionary Leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to President Omar Bongo, President of the Gabonese Republic and Chairman of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee investigating the claims made by Chad against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requests that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Abdussalam TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter from the leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Chairman of the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee

I have received your letter and am taking this opportunity to thank you for your sincere and untiring efforts to solve the problems of Africa in an African context, without intervention by foreign Powers. I reaffirm to you once again that we in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall do all in our power to ensure the success of your noble endeavours and to keep our continent free of armed conflicts between fellow Africans. Regrettably, there has been a recurrence of the claims made by the authority in power in N'Djamena, which directs false and baseless accusations against Libya. I have the pleasure to reaffirm the following points to you.

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has rigorously observed the cease-fire and has not been guilty of any violation of its undertaking in this regard.

2. There is no basis in truth for the claims made by N'Djamena to the effect that Libya has attacked Chadian territory from the Sudan. Clearly, we are not responsible for the security of Chad's borders with other States.

3. We know that the repetition of such claims is instigated by Powers outside the continent, with the aim of causing African efforts to fail and establishing a pretext for repeated aggression against the Jamahiriya. You may, if you so wish, take any measure to verify the falsity of these claims.

4. We reaffirm to you, and to the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, our adherence to the cease-fire and our determination that it should be maintained, both by virtue of our respect for the efforts made to initiate and consolidate it and in response to the endeavours undertaken by the Chairman of the Organization and yourself in this regard.

Accept, Mr. President (and my dear brother), the assurances of my highest consideration, as well as my best wishes for your health and welfare and for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal people of Gabon.

Your brother,
Muammar QADDAFI

* Incorporating document S/19317/Corr.1 of 4 December 1987.

DOCUMENT S/19318

Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[4 December 1987]

You will recall that at the Security Council's informal consultations on 15 October I was asked to report on the question of Israeli encroachments on the Israel-Lebanon border which had been raised with your predecessor by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon in a letter dated 6 October 1987.

I have pleasure in forwarding with this letter a note on the subject, together with a map, which you may wish to make available to the members of the Council.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

NOTE DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1987 BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. On 6 October 1987 the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council protesting certain construction projects undertaken by the Israeli military authorities along the international border between Israel and Lebanon, namely the building of a road and fence southeast of the village of Alma Ash-Sha'b and the building of a similar road and fence south of the village of Yarun. The Permanent Representative asked that the Council hold consultations on this matter. The Council duly held informal consultations on 15 October, on which occasion I was asked to report on the situation.

2. The Israeli authorities have constructed a large number of military installations in that part of southern Lebanon (the so-called "security zone") in which Israeli forces remain present. The works referred to as "border encroachments" in this note are certain military construction projects close to the Armistice Demarcation Line which have the apparent effect of realigning the border and thus give rise to concern that Israel is attempting to annex Lebanese territory. Such border encroachments usually result from the construction of a fence enclosing a piece of land on the Lebanese side of the border. The area of land enclosed can vary from several hundred square metres to several square kilometres. Inside the fence there is usually a paved control road, with broad raked dirt strips on either side. Within the fenced-off area, there are often also military installations constructed by the Israeli Defence Forces. These encroachments have the effct of denying to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages access to their lands close to the border, which are often of great economic importance to them.

3. The existence of such border encroachments was first reported to the Security Council in paragraph 49 of the Secretary-General's report of 12 December 1980 [*S/14295*] on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [*UNIFIL*]. The Lebanese authorities have from time to time expressed their concern about them, e.g. in the letter addressed to me by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon on 18 February 1986 [*S/17839*], which drew attention to encroachments then under construction in the neighbourhood of Metuila.

4. The Force Commander of UNIFIL has confirmed that two new encroachments are under construction in the localities referred to by the representative of Lebanon in his letter of 6 October 1987 to the President of the Security Council. The Force Commander has also reported that an existing military installation just north of the border near Rosh Haniqra is being fenced off in a manner which will create a further encroachment. These new works raise to 10 the number of border encroachments which have been observed by UNIFIL at various points along the Armistice Demarcation Line. They are indicated on the attached map.

5. The Force Commander of UNIFIL has been in regular contact with the Lebanese authorities on this matter. UNIFIL has also frequently been approached by the villagers concerned who have complained about being prevented by the Israeli authorities from entering the fenced-off land, on which they often depend for income.

6. The question of these encroachments has from time to time been raised by the United Nations with the Israeli authorities both in the field and in New York. The Government of Israel has consistently taken the position on this matter that "Israel has no territorial claims whatsoever in regard to any Lebanese territory; that the present arrangements on Israel's northern border result from security constraints and are solely designed to protect, defend and ensure the security of Israel's northern population centres from repeated attacks emanating from Lebanese territory; and that these security arrangements will be essential only as long as there will be an absence of a central Lebanese authority capable of preventing such attacks". In the course of preparing the present note, I have ascertained that this remains the position of the Government of Israel.

7. It will be noted that the Government of Israel has used a similar argument to justify its maintenance of the "security zone" in southern Lebanon. The Government of Lebanon does not accept this argument and the Security Council has regularly called for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. As I have repeatedly stated in the past, only the start of a process leading to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) can create a realistic prospect of restoring peace and security along the Israeli-Lebanon border.

ANNEX

[Map: "Israeli border encroachments, October 1987." See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/19319*

Letter dated 3 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 December 1987]

The Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan at 11.30 a.m. on 1 December 1987, and the following note of protest was announced to him by the Director of the First Political Department of the Ministry:

"The concerned authorities of the Republic of Afghanistan have reported that, in spite of the repeated protests of the Republic of Afghanistan lodged with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, once again the frontier security forces stationed in Daka and the frontier security posts in the Torkham area came under ground-to-ground fire from the other side of the frontier on 28 November 1987. As a result, two people were killed and eight were injured.

"The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strongest protest with the Government of Pakistan and demands that the relevant authorities of Pakistan put an immediate end to such attacks which will have no consequence other than the deterioration of the situation in the frontier areas. Otherwise, the responsibility for the grave consequences of such actions will fall squarely on the shoulders of the Pakistani authorities."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/849-S/19319.

DOCUMENT S/19320*

Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[7 December 1987]

I have the honour to inform you of the following.

In his letter dated 3 December 1987 [*S/19317*], the representative of the Tripoli régime crudely attempts once again to mislead the international community by false allegations.

It is alleged in this letter, which was addressed by Colonel Qaddafi to the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity [*OAU*] on the Chad-Libya dispute, that the accusations made by the Chadian Government regarding violations by Libya of the cease-fire established on 11 September 1987 under the auspices of OAU are baseless. Some clarifications are therefore required.

1. Disregarding the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee, particularly the recommendations adopted at its meeting at Lusaka on 23 September 1987 calling on both parties to respect, preserve and consolidate the cease-fire, Libya, notwithstanding its denials, has ceaselessly violated Chadian airspace, as indicated in the many communiqués sent to diplomatic missions.

2. The decision of the Tripoli authorities to contact the Chairman of the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee, surprising as it may seem, has no other purpose than to disguise the actual situation that exists locally. At the most, it is a diversionary tactic designed to gain time, for the Tripoli régime has never shown the slightest interest in the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee, which was established in 1977 to seek a settlement of the Chad-Libya conflict.

3. Recently, the terrorist régime in Tripoli once again incurred responsibility for breaking the cease-fire by ordering the notorious Islamic legion to attack the positions of the Chadian national armed forces from Sudanese territory. That insidious attack, carried out with the complicity of the Sudanese Government, is worsening the situation in the area and fanning the flame of tension in the subregion.

4. Chad, an independent and sovereign State, is not the private fiefdom of any group of interests, much less the property of foreign Powers. It has sought recourse to the prerogatives to which it is entitled under international law and the Charter of the United Nations because it has been attacked and its existence threatened.

5. Chad takes careful note of the readiness of the Tripoli régime to collaborate in future with the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee, which seems surprising on the part of a notoriously outlaw State whose authorities lack all sense of moderation and respect for commitments.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council and include it in the file on the Chad-Libya question, of which the Security Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/19320/Corr.1 of 10 December 1987.

DOCUMENT S/19321*

Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 25 November 1987 [*S/19309*], I have the honour to report to you the following two serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 22 November and 1 December 1987.

On 22 November, between 1345 and 1620 hours, Afghan armed forces fired 14 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Kitkot area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one Pakistan national was killed.

On 1 December, between 1000 and 1100 hours, Afghan armed forces fired 22 tank rounds, which landed in the Shilman area in the Khyber Agency. As a result, one Afghan refugee was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was called to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 3 December and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/857-S/19321.

DOCUMENT S/19322*

Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration on the Middle East by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President, which was issued after the meeting of the European Council held at Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December 1987.

I would appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the Middle East issued by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community meeting in the European Council

1. The European Council deplores the continuing absence of resolution of the crises in the Middle East.

2. The Twelve reaffirm their willingness to develop their political dialogue with all States in the Middle East. They also wish economic co-operation to progress and in particular the current negotiations on an agreement between the European Community and the countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council to be completed rapidly.

3. The European Council expresses its profound concern about the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and reiterates its firm and whole-hearted support for Security Council resolution 598 (1987) as the means to bring an end to this armed conflict. The Twelve continue to give their unreserved and strong support to the efforts of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to obtain the immediate and full implementation of this resolution. Continued non-compliance with this mandatory resolution is not acceptable to the world community and the appropriate action should now be taken to enforce its implementation by means of a follow-up resolution.

4. The Twelve confirm their desire for a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict which would bring to the region a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in accordance with the principles set out in the Venice declaration [*S/14009*], and they reiterate their support for an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations. They welcome the endorsement given to such a conference by the Arab League summit held at Amman under the chairmanship of King Hussein of Jordan. They call for renewed efforts by all concerned to reach agreement on arrangements for the conference to be held as soon as possible.

The Twelve reiterate their preoccupation about human rights and living conditions in the occupied territories. Without prejudging future political solutions they will continue to contribute to the economic and social development of those territories.

5. The European Council remains deeply concerned about the situation in Lebanon. It calls for a peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis, which should be based on the independence, unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national reconciliation of that country. The Twelve reaffirm their support for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and call on all concerned to support the Force and to allow it to fufil its mandate unobstructed. They reiterate their condemnation of the continuing detention of hostages and victims of kidnapping in Lebanon, and call for their immediate release.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/858-S/19322.

DOCUMENT S/19323*

Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration on Afghanistan by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which Denmark is currently the President, which was issued after the meeting of the European Council held at Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December 1987.

I should appreciate the circulation of the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on Afghanistan issued by the heads of States and Governments of the 12 States members of the European Community meeting in the European Council

The European Council examined the situation in Afghanistan, which remains an important source of international tension eight years after the invasion by Soviet troops. The Twelve pay tribute to the Afghan people's spirit of independence. They also acknowledge the courage of the people of Pakistan, which has suffered so much as a result of this conflict, and the generous assistance provided by that country to more three million Afghan refugees.

The Twelve support the persistent efforts of the Secretary-General and his personal representative to find a negotiated solution that would put an end to the tragic human suffering and the continuing violations of human rights in Afghanistan, allow the refugees to return and restore Afghanistan as a genuinely independent and non-aligned country. The principles that must underlie a settlement have once more been overwhelmingly endorsed at this year's General Assembly.

The Twelve take note that Soviet leaders have announced their intention to find a political solution in Afghanistan. They believe there should be an urgent new impetus in the peace negotiations and call on the Soviet Union to:

(*a*) Withdraw all its troops by a date in 1988 according to a fixed timetable;

(*b*) Agree to the establishment of a transitional government, whose independence could not be contested, to make preparations for a new constitution and a genuine act of self-determination;

(*c*) Recognize that the participation of the Afghan resistance is essential to a comprehensive political settlement.

The Twelve remain ready to contribute constructively towards the achievement of an acceptable settlement, which would bring about a significant improvement in international relations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/859-S/19323.

DOCUMENT S/19325

Letter dated 5 December 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 December 1987]

I have the honour to refer to my previous letter to you dated 25 November 1987 [*S/19303*], under cover of which I attached a statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the adoption of Security Council resolution 602 (1987). I now have the honour to attach the text of a statement issued by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, on 5 December 1987 and would be grateful if this letter and its annexure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Leslie MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Chief of the South African Defence Force

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, announced in Pretoria today that the process of withdrawing members of the Defence Force and the South West Africa Territory Force from Angola had begun. This followed the successful completion of certain tasks in the interests of South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia.

He pointed out that the withdrawal was being made under operational conditions, which meant that the withdrawing forces continually had to take into account the ongoing conflict situation in the area. Care was being taken to ensure that the safety of our soldiers was not jeopardized unnecessarily during the withdrawal. For that reason no specific details about the withdrawal could be provided, General Geldenhuys said.

He also pointed out that during the recent debate in the Security Council of the United Nations, South Africa had stated its willingness to withdraw its forces, which were acting on a limited scale in south-east Angola, if its interests were secured or if all foreign forces were also withdrawn from the area.

As far as security force actions against the South West Africa People's Organization [*SWAPO*] were concerned, he referred to previous Defence Force statements that South Africa would not allow SWAPO terrorists once again to activate the Caprivi and the Kavango in northern South West Africa/Namibia. He also said that it was well known that every year SWAPO terrorists used the rainy season to infiltrate South West Africa/Namibia from Angola to carry out murderous attacks on the population.

It was the South African Government's declared policy to strive for stability, peace and development in the sub-continent; however, it reserved the right, where and when it was in the security interests of its people, to act against terrorists.

General Geldenhuys reiterated the statement by the Chief of the Army that those national servicemen currently taking part in operations and who were due to complete their service in December would definitely be home before Christmas.

DOCUMENT S/19327*

Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 4 December 1987 [*S/19321*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 5 December 1987.

At 1630 hours Afghan armed forces fired seven rounds of artillery, which landed near Ashakhel about two kilometres to the north of Landi Kotal in Khyber Agency. As a result, four women and three children (Pakistan nationals) were killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was called to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 6 December and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform the authorities at Kabul that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on them.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/872-S/19327.

DOCUMENT S/19328

Letter dated 8 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*8 December 1987*]

Further to our previous correspondence contained in documents S/19107, S/19210, S/19215 and S/19227, and on the instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of the following.

On Monday, 7 December 1987, at precisely 0753 hours (local time), Iran committed another act of aggression against Kuwait by launching a Silkworm missile at the southern part of Kuwait's territorial waters. The missile fell close to some Kuwaiti oil installations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to Member States as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19329

Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*8 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our repeated letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential

areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime carried out the acts of aggression set forth below on 1 and 2 December 1987:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1545 to 1730	Sulaymaniyah: Qal'at Diza district	1 citizen wounded
1500 to 1545	Basra: Al-Jaza'ir, Manawi Basha, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Burayhah	1 citizen wounded, 1 vehicle and 1 house damaged

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19331

Letter dated 1 December 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sudan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1987*]

I have the honour to convey to you information pertaining to the recent violation of Sudanese territorial integrity by Ethiopia and its interference in our internal affairs.

1. On 10 and 12 November 1987, the Sudanese town of Al-Kurmuk was bombarded by heavy artillery and rockets launched from within the Ethiopian borders. Al-Kurmuk is a small Sudanese town which lies on the border between the Sudan and Ethiopia and is separated from Ethiopia by a dry water bed. The heavy bombarding paved the way for the forces of the Sudanese outlaws to march into Al-Kurmuk, which was tactically evacuated by a unit of the Sudanese armed forces as well as its civilian population.

2. The Sudanese Armed Forces Command there decided to withdraw tactically from Al-Kurmuk and to evacuate its civilian population to save their lives. The way was thus paved for the Sudanese outlaws who marched into the evacuated town.

3. The Sudanese authorities concerned had the following points to make:

(*a*) The aggression against Al-Kurmuk was launched from within Ethiopian territory.

(*b*) The Ethiopian authorities concerned evacuated beforehand the Ethiopian village of Doul, a small locality close to the Sudanese border, with the purpose of avoiding any losses in the lives of its population in case the Sudanese artillery responded with its guns in the village.

(*c*) While the bombarding continued, Ethiopian war planes, violating Sudanese territory, conducted several reconnaissance flights over Al-Kurmuk, after which the bombarding concentrated on specific targets. This proves the role which the Ethiopian war planes had played in directing the artillery to hit its targets with greater accuracy.

(*d*) Howitzer guns, rockets and 175 mm artillery guns were used in the bombing, all of them heavy weapons which the Sudanese outlaws do not possess. They are to be found in the hands of the Ethiopian armed forces.

(*e*) The bombing, which was well prepared for, concentrated heavily on civilian targets in Al-Kurmuk, a fact which proves that it was executed by highly trained forces as no house nor any public or private building was left completely undemolished.

(*f*) The events that took place at Al-Kurmuk are identical to the events at the Sudanese town of Al-Gikaw in June 1987. Al-Gikaw is a small town near the border between the Sudan and Ethiopia. It was heavily bombarded from within Ethiopian territory and the way was thus paved for the outlaws who took refuge in Ethiopia to enter the town.

4. Those two events of Al-Gikaw and Al-Kurmuk leave no doubt about the support which Ethiopia offers to the Sudanese outlaws.

5. Ethiopia offers the mutiny movement, which calls itself the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army a harbour in its territory and large facilities, viz. recruiting, training and arms supplies, and provides it with military instructors and a radio broadcast facility, which serves the movement's purposes of propaganda and relay of military instructions to its forces. Moreover, Ethiopia provides the outlaws with food rations, logistical support and transport facilities. By so doing Ethiopia has laid complete domination over the outlaws' movement by keeping it under its hegemony and rendering it a stumbling block in the way of development and achievement of peace among the Sudanese people through dialogue.

6. This Ethiopian behaviour is a direct interference on its part in the internal affairs of the Sudan. It is an act of aggression against Sudanese national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

7. The Sudan has continued to adopt a policy of good-neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries and not to allow its territory to be a launching point of aggression against its neighbours. It affirms its commitment to the international and regional charters and at the same time its adherence to the policy of developing friendly relations with its next-door neighbours, including Ethiopia.

8. The Sudan is determined to solve its internal problems by itself through democratic dialogue and on the basis of the peace initiatives it has offered in the past to the Sudanese outlaws.

I convey to you the above information with the purpose of having it distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mamoun SINADA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Sudan

DOCUMENT S/19332*

Letter dated 9 December 1987 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 December 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba concerning the developments which have been taking place in the Republic of Haiti, and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS OLIVA
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba is deeply concerned about the events which have been taking place since the departure of the dynastic dictatorship of the Duvalier family in the sister Republic of Haiti, whose people have been systematically denied their right to exercise their democratic will.

When on 7 February 1986 the Haitian people, in their selfless and heroic struggle, overthrew the bloody Duvalier dictatorship, the hope arose in the international community that in that Caribbean nation there would emerge a democratic process which would make it possible to tackle the serious evils inherited from decades of exploitation, repression and intervention on the part of Yankee imperialism.

However, the National Government Council, established, supported and financed by the Government of the United States of America, has brutally thwarted all the aspirations for freedom and democracy of the Haitians and is using the same methods of terror and repression that were used by the Duvalier régime.

It is indeed curious and paradoxical how, until the very day on which the elections were to take place, the United States unconditionally supported the National Government Council in each and every one of its misdeeds against the people. More than one statement was issued by high Yankee officials in support of the junta, which they maintained was fulfilling all the requirements of the process of democratization.

Even on Sunday, 29 November, the United States kept silent about the climate of terror and victimization that reigned in Haiti. It did not denounce in any international forum or in its official statements the wave of crime and vandalism suffered by the Haitian people at the hands of the National Government Council.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba expresses its revulsion at the methods employed by the junta, among them the attacks against observers and journalists who had travelled to Haiti to observe the electoral process close up and to report on it. It has even been learned that several were wounded and that a Dominican reporter from his country's Channel 2 television was murdered at the hands of the Tontons Macoute, in open collusion with the Haitian army.

Certain statements by persons influential in the United States Government are a cause for concern, directed as they are to justifying a United States military invasion of Haiti in collaboration with other Governments of the region, with the aim of "normalizing" the domestic situation in Haiti.

We draw attention to the fact that this interventionist talk has been used on the eve of every military adventure of the imperialists, especially in our region, as happened—to cite only a few examples—in the Dominican Republic in 1965, in Grenada in 1983, and in Haiti itself when the United States occupied it for 19 years, between 1915 and 1934.

We urge the international community to condemn the barbarity of the tyrannical régime in power in Haiti and to afford its heroic people all the solidarity they deserve in the struggle to achieve a genuine democracy and to become master of their own fate.

We call for the avoidance of any type of intervention, especially military intervention under the pretext of saving lives and property while establishing a democratic régime, because it is for the Haitian people alone to resolve freely the serious internal problems they are facing.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/875-S/19332.

DOCUMENT S/19333

Letter dated 11 December 1987 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1987*]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of December, to request for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to address the situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

(Signed) Abdalla ASHTAL
Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19334

Letter dated 11 December 1987 from the representatives of Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1987*]

As troop contributors to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus [*UNFICYP*], we would like to express our appreciation for your report of 30 November 1987 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus [*S/19304*].

As you are well aware, we continue to be gravely concerned at the growing deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account, which places an excessive and wholly unfair financial burden on the countries providing contingents for the Force. In addition to that deficit, those countries in any case under present arrangements bear around two thirds of the total cost of the peace-keeping operation. We are most grateful for your efforts in drawing the attention of Member States to this problem, which has serious implications both for UNFICYP itself and for United Nations peace-keeping in general, to which we attach great importance.

We are disappointed that, despite your efforts, there has been a further decline in the level of voluntary contributions to the financing of UNFICYP in the course of the current year. We believe that, unless the situation improves radically in the near future, there can be no alternative to your proposal, which we fully endorse, that the Council agree to the financing of the United Nations share of the cost of the Force from assessed contributions.

We would like to assure you of our continuing support for your efforts to assist the two sides in reaching a negotiated settlement, and look to them to provide you with their full co-operation.

We have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Karl FISCHER
Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations

(Signed) Stephen LEWIS
Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations

(Signed) Keito KORHONEN
Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations

(Signed) Robert MCDONAGH
Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Anders FERM
Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19335

Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1987*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to violations of international law by United States forces in the Persian Gulf which consist of interference with Iranian sea-patrol aircraft flying over international and Iranian territorial waters, interception of Iranian patrol aircraft by United States warplanes and violations of Iranian airspace by United States aircraft. The list of these violations is herewith annexed.

It would be appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Ja'afar MAHALLATI
Acting Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

United States violations of international law in the Persian Gulf

1. *Warnings to Iranian patrol aircraft by United States naval vessels*

1. On 23 August 1987, at 1205 hours, an American ship at the position of 25°30′ N and 56°38′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at a distance of 45 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

2. On 25 August, at 1020 hours, American ship No. 46 at 25°35′ N and 56°50′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position of 26°00′ N and 57°13′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

3. On 31 August, at 1145 hours, American ship No. 42 at 25°54′ N and 56°50′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position of 25°14′ N and 56°58′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

4. On 4 September, at 1047 hours, an American ship at 25°55′ N and 56°54′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°36′ N and 56°58′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

5. On 5 September, at 0930 hours, an American ship warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°37′ N and 56°57′ E to leave the area immediately and change its direction.

6. On 5 September, at 0935 hours, an American ship warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°00′ N and 57°12′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

7. On 5 September, at 0953 hours, an American ship at 25°00′ N and 59°05′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°31′ N and 57°26′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

8. On 5 September, at 1030 hours, an American ship at 24°50′ N and 60°23′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°16′ N and 60°23′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

9. On 6 September, at 1015 hours, an American ship at 25°53′ N and 56°45′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°11′ N and 57°06′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

10. On 11 September, at 1015 hours, American ship No. 18 at 25°40′ N and 56°35′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°01′ N and 56°43′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

11. On 11 September, at 1015 hours, American ship No. 12 at 25°40′ N and 56°35′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°01′ N and 56°43′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

12. On 11 September, at 1029 hours, American ship No. 12 at 25°00′ N and 57°45′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°01′ N and 56°43′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

13. On 11 September, at 1525 hours, an American ship at 25°35′ N and 55°20′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°01′ N and 55°16′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

14. On 14 September, at 1155 hours, an American ship at 24°58′ N and 57°50′ E warned the pilot of Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°32′ N and 57°30′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

15. On 16 September, at 1046 hours, American ship No. 13 at 25°28′ N and 57°25′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft not to fly closer to the ship.

16. On 18 September, at 1106 hours, an American ship warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°11′ N and 57°08′ E at a distance of 24 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

17. On 19 September, at 1025 hours, American ship No. 21 at 25°51′ N and 56°45′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 57°02′ N and 26°12′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

18. On 23 September, at 0935 hours, four American ships at 25°40′ N and 56°50′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft not to fly closer to the ships.

19. On 24 September, at 1108 hours, three American ships warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°12′ N and 57°02′ E not to fly closer to the ships.

20. On 24 September, at 1112 hours, three American ships warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°06′ N and 57°10′ E not to fly closer to the ships.

21. On 24 September, at 1227 hours, three American ships warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°34′ N and 57°36′ E not to fly closer to the ships.

22. On 30 September, at 1045 hours, an American ship at 24°52′ N and 57°30′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°20′ N and 57°19′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

23. On 30 September, at 1615 hours, an American ship at 25°30′ N and 53°38′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°05′ N and 54°14′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

24. On 7 October, at 1008 hours, an American ship at 25°48′ N and 56°52′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°11′ N and 57°01′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

25. On 7 October, at 1008 hours, an American ship at 25°39′ N and 56°58′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°11′ N and 57°01′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

26. On 10 October, at 1006 hours, American ship No. 42 at 25°25′ N and 57°00′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°59′ N and 57°00′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

27. On 10 October, at 1054 hours, five American ships at 25°00′ N and 57°50′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°12′ N and 58°01′ E not to fly closer to the ships.

28. On 28 September, at 1041 hours, an American ship at 25°24′ N and 57°16′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°50′ N and 56°32′ E flying over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran not to fly closer to the ship.

2. *Interception by American aircraft of Iranian sea-patrol aircraft*

On 9 September 1987, at 1050 hours, an American F-14 aircraft at the position of 25°18′ and 59°32′ E intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft for the duration of 35 minutes.

3. *Violations of the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran by American aircraft*

On 26 September 1987, at 1035 hours, an American Sr-71 aircraft was observed flying at the speed of 1,100 miles per hour at an altitude of 65,000 feet at the position of 26°35′ N and 56°50′ E. At 1037 hours, this aircraft violated the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran and at 1042 hours made an exit from Iranian airspace.

DOCUMENT S/19337*

Letter dated 11 December 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*14 December 1987*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the very dangerous situation which is being created in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the renewed acts of violence by the Israeli troops, which have again resulted in casualties among Palestinians.

A number of very serious incidents have taken place in the occupied Palestinian territories since my letter of 13 November 1987 [*S/19270*] on the same subject. According to United Press International and the Associated Press, on 9 December Israeli troops shot two Palestinian youths dead and wounded 18 others in day-long disturbances in the Gaza Strip. The students were protesting the death of four Palestinians in a road accident which they said was caused by an Israeli truck driver in revenge for the fatal stabbing of a Jewish businessman in Gaza on 6 December. Four of those injured in the protest were reported in critical condition at Shifa Hospital, where protesters assembled in the courtyard were later attacked by Israeli helicopters which dropped tear-gas canisters into the crowd. Several members of the Security forces were also injured in these disturbances. Many schools and shops in the Gaza Strip remained closed and hundreds of Palestinians stayed away from work in Israel because of the protests.

According to *The New York Times* and United Press International, the widespread protest demonstrations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/877-S/19337.

in the West Bank and Gaza resulted in clashes with Israeli soldiers and the shooting death of a Palestinian youth in Nablus and wounding of at least 12 others on 10 December. The same sources reported that at Kalandia refugee camp north of Jerusalem 23 students, who had raised Palestinian flags during a demonstration, were arrested. Another 12 persons were hurt in scuffles with the police. Many students were later treated for tear-gas inhalation.

Reuters reported that an 11-year-old Palestinian boy from the town of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip died after Israeli troops shot him in the head during anti-Israeli protests. At least eight Palestinians were wounded.

According to Reuters and United Press International, Israeli troops opened fire on another protest demonstration in Balata refugee camp in the West Bank on 11 December, killing four Palestinians and injuring another 30.

Reuters also reported that in Jerusalem military authorities jailed the head of the Arab Journalists' Union for six months without trial and ordered the daily *Al Fajr* to halt distribution in the West Bank for ten days.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to express its utmost concern at this escalation of violence in the occupied Palestinian territories and at these policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which are in clear violation of United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.[4] The committee appeals to you once again to redouble your efforts to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/19340*

Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1987*]

Further to my letter dated 7 December 1987 [*S/19327*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 6 and 7 December 1987.

On 6 December, at 1030 hours, Afghan armed forces fired one round of artillery, which landed in the Ghakhai area in the Bajaur Agency. As a result, one woman and two children (Pakistan nationals) were injured.

Later on 6 December, at 1550 hours, Afghan armed forces fired three rounds of mortar, which landed in the Landi Kotel area of the Khyber Agency. As a result, one Afghan refugee was injured.

On 7 December, at 1555 hours, Afghan armed forces fired seven rounds of artillery, which landed in Landi Kotel in the Khyber Agency. As a result, one person was killed and 21 injured, all Pakistan nationals.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was called to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the mornings of 8 and 9 December and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform the authorities at Kabul that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on them.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/890-S/19340.

DOCUMENT S/19341

Letter dated 14 December 1987 from the representatives of Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1987*]

As troop contributors to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [*UNFICYP*], we wish to convey to you our grave concern at the continuing massive shortfall in the voluntary contributions required to provide the Force with adequate funding. In his report for the mandate period just ended [*S/19304 and Add.1*], the Secretary-General observes that the accumulated deficit on the UNFICYP Special Account is expected by now to exceed $160 million. The burden of this deficit falls entirely on the handful of troop-contributing countries and represents only part of the greater costs they incur through their provision of contingents.

The Secretary-General remarks in his report that UNFICYP has continued to fulfil its functions in an exemplary manner, often under difficult conditions and that, given the precarious situation which continues to prevail in Cyprus, its presence remains indispensable. We fully share that view and welcome the Council's decision on 14 December, in resolution 604 (1987), further to extend the mandate of the Force.

The responsibilities assumed by the Council in respect of UNFICYP are not, however, confined to the renewal of the mandate. The provision of a sound financial basis for the operation of the Force will ensure that it can continue to contribute to the maintenance of the conditions necessary for a negotiated settlement between the two sides in Cyprus through the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. The Council, and its permanent members in particular, have a special responsibility to ensure proper financing for the United Nations share of the costs of the Force. In the absence of adequate voluntary contributions, we believe there can be no alternative to the provision of funding through assessed contributions by all Member States.

We have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Karl FISCHER
Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations

(Signed) Stephen LEWIS
Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

(Signed) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations

(Signed) Keijo KORHONEN
Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations

(Signed) Robert MCDONAGH
Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Anders FERM
Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19342

Letter dated 14 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform that you the forces of that régime committed the following acts of aggression on 11 December 1987:

Time	*Place*	*Casualties and damage*
1200 to 1625 hours	Basra: Al-Hakimiyah, Al-Buradi'iyah, Al-Burayhah, Al-Kazarah, Old Basra, Al-Abbasiyah, Al-Sa'udiyah, Al-Batihah, Al-Mishraq, Al-Ashshar, Al-Dakir, Al-Harithah, Al-Zuwain, Al-Sharaji, Al-Zurayji	2 citizens, including 1 woman, killed; 10, including 1 child, wounded; and a number of houses and shops and 2 civilian vehicles damaged
1215 to 1430 hours	Diyala: Khanaqin	4 citizens wounded; 1 house destroyed; and 1 primary school, 2 shops and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
0800 to 1320 hours	Wasit: Badrah	2 civilian vehicles damaged

I should be grateful if you would have this letter reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19343

Letter dated 14 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 14 December 1987 addressed to you from Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASSAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 December 1987 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with a deep sense of outrage and indignation mingled with grief that this message is addressed to you on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference—outrage and indignation at the terroristic policies of the Zionist occupation forces in the Arab and Palestinian territories, particularly in the West Bank and Gaza, which have resulted in the death of many innocent and unarmed men, women and children and in injuries to many more; grief at the murder of so many innocent people who have become victims of Israeli bullets for demanding their fundamental and inalienable human and national rights. The international community must assume its responsibility to ensure that the Israeli aggression is vacated so that the Palestinian people are not subjected to daily massacres, unlawful detention and oppression by the occupying forces.

I would urge the Security Council through you to adopt immediate and enforceable measures to ensure that the Palestinian people are not exposed to the continued brutality of the Zionist forces and that the Israeli aggression is vacated at an early date. The Security Council cannot shirk its responsibility any more and must not be kept hostage to the veto power of any of the permanent members.

(Signed) Syed Sharifuddin PIRZADA
Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

DOCUMENT S/19345

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 December 1987]

The attached letter, dated 15 December 1987, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the communiqué of 14 December 1987 of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

I request that this letter, together with the communiqué, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Communiqué of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 23 July advanced a proposal for a drastic phased arms reduction [*see S/19017, annex*], announcing its willingness to reduce unilaterally the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of 1987, with a view to making a breakthrough in the arms reduction on the Korean peninsula.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, in accordance with the measure of the Government, ordered the People's Army units of all arms and services to demobilize 100,000 soldiers and send them to posts of socialist economic construction by the end of December 1987.

When the Government's peace proposal for disarmament was announced and the order of the Army Supreme Command issued, all the Korean people and peace-loving people the world over welcomed and fully supported them, and the Korean People's Army units of all arms and services took a series of steps for thoroughly fulfilling the order of the Supreme Command.

The order has been creditably carried out in a matter of four months amidst great expectation and interest of all the Korean people and peace-loving people the world over. Now in our country 100,000 demobilized generals, officers and soldiers of the People's Army have advanced into industrial establishments, farming and fishing villages and other sectors of the national economy and are working miracles and innovation in the worthwhile endeavours to carry out the third seven-year plan in the same spirit and attitude as they fulfilled the Party's orders unconditionally and thoroughly through thick and thin, holding hammers and sickles in their hands instead of arms.

Noting this with satisfaction, the Korean People's Army Supreme Command extends, upon authorization, deep thanks to the officials of the Party, power, administrative and economic organs at all levels and all the workers, peasants, technicians, office workers and youth and students for having warmly welcomed our demobilized soldiers and shown particular care for their work and life.

While unilaterally reducing the numerical strength of the People's Army, the Supreme Command has closely watched the stand of the United States and the south Korean authorities towards the disarmament proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To our regret, the United States and the south Korean authorities have not answered our positive peace step with an affirmative response but, being sceptical about it, have stepped up arms building and war preparations. As a result, the situation on the Korean peninsula remains strained.

The Korean People's Army Supreme Command, however, did carry out the reduction of the People's Army by 100,000 men, prompted by the Government's unshakeable peace-loving will and

desire for reunification to ease the tension, uproot the danger of war and open a favourable phase for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula through disarmament, come what may.

With 100,000 soldiers of the People's Army demobilized, vast manpower and funds are allocated to peaceful economic construction and the promotion of the people's welfare in our country.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not exploit for a sinister purpose the gap in the military equilibrium caused by our arms reduction, but immediately accede to disarmament negotiations proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

All the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the People's Security Forces will as ever firmly defend our socialist motherland and the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the enemies and continue to perform heroic feats in socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, deeply conscious of their important mission for the cause of peace.

DOCUMENT S/19347

Letter dated 11 December 1987 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1987*]

I have the honour to forward herewith the enclosed message addressed to you by Mr. Berhanu Bayih, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

I kindly request you to have the contents of the message circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tesfaye TADESSE
Permanent Representative of Ethiopia
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 11 DECEMBER 1987 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ETHIOPIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the reactions of my Government to the baseless and malicious allegations levelled against the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, contained in document S/19331 circulated on 10 December 1987. In response to these false and self-serving accusations, it is necessary that I place on record the series of events unfolding in our area which the Ethiopian Government has been following with considerable concern and anguish.

On 12 November 1987, the international media reported that the Sudan People's Liberation Army [*SPLA*] had attacked and captured the town of Kurmuk in the Blue Nile province of south-east Sudan. Three days later, the Prime Minister of the Sudan accused Ethiopia of involvement in the capture of Kurmuk.

On the following day, 16 November, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia issued a press statement refuting the self-serving allegations of the Sudanese Prime Minister and expressing its strong objections to the attempt to use Ethiopia as a scapegoat for the manifold problems confronting the Government in Khartoum.

Ethiopia's rejection of the wild accusation notwithstanding, Khartoum chose to escalate its propaganda barrage with increasing shrillness, making insinuations about the imagined Ethiopian involvement in the capture of Kurmuk by the SPLA. In the circumstances, it appears that the Government of the Sudan is seeking first and foremost to save face in the wake of the serious and successive defeats inflicted on its army in southern Sudan by the SPLA. For that purpose, Ethiopia has, apparently, been used as a convenient scapegoat.

Secondly, it seems clear that the Khartoum Government's allegations against Ethiopia are meant to divert public attention at home from the manifold domestic problems by whipping up anti-Ethiopian feelings through the use of a trumped-up external interference or threat.

Thirdly, the false allegation against Ethiopia could be a classic case of guilt complex. I believe the international community is well aware of the extent to which successive governments of the Sudan have been actively engaged in harbouring and assisting diverse anti-Ethiopian counter-revolutionary and anti-unity groups who have, over the years, freely used Sudanese territory both as springboard for their destructive missions against their fellow Ethiopians and as a conduit for assistance they receive from elsewhere.

In spite of this, however, recognizing both the underlying causes and the most plausible peaceful remedy, Ethiopia has consistently maintained that the Sudanese people should peacefully resolve their problems by themselves.

In this context, I should recall that it was Ethiopia that brought together the Government of the Sudan and opposition groups in southern Sudan and enabled them to reach the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement. The facts speak for themselves, and it is the violation of this Agreement and the imposition of other hated measures that sparked the present conflict some four years ago.

Yet, Ethiopia was, once again, instrumental in bringing together representatives of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and Sudanese political groups, known as the National Salvation Alliance of the Sudan, where they hammered out a joint document for action. This document, entitled "The Koka Dam Declaration: a proposed Program for National Action", spells out a set of pre-conditions to be implemented before the convening of a constitutional conference. At the same time agenda items were also agreed upon by the two sides.

However, the national action programme did not get off the ground, nor did the agreed-upon constitutional conference take place, mainly because of the intransigence of the Khartoum Government.

If any single factor has contributed to the worsening of the situation, it is evidently this impasse between the parties to the conflict. I believe that the facts set forth above sufficiently reveal the underlying causes of the Sudanese national problems.

Moreover, reliable information reaching my Government indicates that the Government of the Sudan has

been systematically taking the following hostile actions against the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the purpose of making Ethiopia responsible for the difficulties that are of its own making:

(1) High officials of the Sudan are engaged in whipping up popular emotion and war hysteria against Ethiopia;

(2) The Sudanese Government has instigated anti-Ethiopian demonstrations;

(3) The Sudan delegation to the recent Arab League summit in Jordan was reported to have requested of the participants financial and military assistance to wage war against Ethiopia;

(4) The Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum, the staff of Ethiopian Airlines and the Ethiopian community in the Sudan as a whole are being subjected to constant and unwarranted harassment by the Sudanese internal security;

(5) Hundreds of Ethiopian citizens living in the town of Damazin were rounded up, forcibly loaded onto lorries and transported to other towns where they were manhandled and subjected to endless indignities. Two members of the Ethiopian community, one of them a deacon of the Ethiopian Community Church, whose sole crime was attendance at the ceremonies establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, have been ordered to leave the Sudan;

(6) Officials of the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs have summoned some African and Arab ambassadors to their offices and briefed them on a long list of fabricated grievances which their Government has against Ethiopia;

(7) Prime Minister Saddiq El-Mahdi, who had earlier announced that he would attend the recent Organization of African Unity [*OAU*] special summit at Addis Ababa, abruptly cancelled his plan, and the Sudan revealed that it would seek the transfer of the OAU headquarters from the Ethiopian capital.

In the face of all these and numerous other acts and provocations, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia kept calm and refrained from taking any action which would aggravate the situation. Moreover, we have fully co-operated with those friendly States who have endeavoured to defuse the tension.

In this context, I would like to draw your attention to the recent meetings between President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Prime Minister Saddiq El-Mahdi on the sidelines of the Preferential Trade Area for Southern and Eastern Africa held in Kampala on 3 and 4 December 1987. During the exchange of views, which was held in an atmosphere of candidness and cordiality, the two leaders agreed to set up a joint high-level committee to explore the whole range of problems adversely affecting bilateral relations with a view to seeking durable solutions. In the light of that meeting of minds between the two leaders, we are surprised and, indeed, bewildered by the blatant and malicious allegations contained in the Sudanese communication.

Ethiopia remains committed to its traditional good-neighbourly disposition and genuine brotherhood towards the people of the Sudan. My Government will also continue to exercise maximum self-restraint and uphold the unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and will stand true to its conviction that the Sudanese people should peacefully solve their internal problems by themselves. We are committed to the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual respect and peaceful co-operation with all countries near and far, especially our immediate neighbours.

But should the Government of the Republic of the Sudan persist in its present misguided course of hostility, provocations and adventurism and continue to exacerbate the situation, it alone will be held entirely responsible for the dire consequences of its actions to peace and security in this area.

I kindly request you to circulate this information as a United Nations document to all States Members.

Berhanu BAYIH
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Ethiopia

DOCUMENT S/19348*

Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a communiqué adopted at the urgent meeting of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, which was held on 15 December 1987.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the communiqué to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations on 15 December 1987

An urgent meeting of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations was held in New York on Tuesday, 15 December 1987, to consider the explosive situation and the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The meeting heard a statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in this regard, with specific reference to the recent Zionist atrocities in the Gaza Strip and Balata refugee camp, which have also since been perpetrated all over the occupied Palestinian territories.

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations proudly salute the steadfast militants in the occupied Palestinian, Syrian Arab Golan and other occupied Arab terri-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/892-S/19348.

tories, the militants detained in the prisons of the Zionist entity, the wounded and the innocent martyrs who laid down their lives in defence of their people, their national homeland and their holy shrines.

The leaders of the Zionist entity are under the spell of a vindictive hysteria as they continue their escalated reprisal campaign against the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people in the face of the Zionist occupation in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations strongly condemn the Zionist terrorist aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab people in the occupied territories and warn the international community against the dangers of this blatant Zionist arrogance, which jeopardizes international peace and security, and urge all to respond to their moral and legal responsibility toward the Palestinian people and stand up for their historic inalienable national right to return to Palestine, to exercise self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil.

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reaffirm that solving the problems in the area and establishing a just peace there cannot be achieved by ignoring the Palestinian people, their inalienable national rights and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. The key to the solution lies, in fact, in the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983.

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, expressing their condemnation of the Zionist entity and these criminal Zionist policies and practices of cold-blooded murder of innocent and defenceless students, men, women and children, and acts of brutality against the civilian population in the occupied Palestinian territories, urge the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, to intervene immediately to stop the massacres perpetrated against the Palestinian people. The Islamic Ummah reaffirms its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestine people and their glorious uprising under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Zionist occupying invaders would not have pursued their arrogance had it not been for the constant support extended to them by certain States and the absence of an international deterrent force.

In this connection, the meeting calls upon the Security Council to take the necessary urgent measures to send a special fact-finding mission to investigate the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and to report to the Council as soon as possible. The meeting further calls upon the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, urgently to take effective steps, including the imposition of sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against the Zionist entity with the view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Zionist occupation of all the Palestinian territories as well as the other Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, occupied since 1967.

DOCUMENT S/19349*

Letter dated 16 December 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 13 December 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in support of the statement of 12 December 1987 by the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in response to Thailand's decision to withdraw its troops from the Thai/Kampuchean border.

It would be highly appreciated if you could have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam on 13 December 1987

On 12 December 1987, the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued a statement welcoming Thailand's withdrawal of a large number of its troops far from the Kampuchean/Thai border. At the same time, the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea also stated that with its consent and that of the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Kampuchea, Vietnamese volunteers stationed along the Kampuchean/Thai border would withdraw 15 kilometres from that border into Kampuchean territory, excluding some areas where the opposition Khmer forces still continue to infiltrate into Kampuchea for sabotage activities against the Kampuchean people. The People's Republic of Kampuchea hopes that, following this act of good will, the voluntary return of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand will take place or the Kampuchean refugee camps will be removed deep into Thailand, where civilians should be separated from the armed forces, along with the cessation of the use of Thai territory by opposition Khmer forces against the Kampuchean people. The statement of the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea also reiterates the proposal by the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the creation of a zone of peace along the Kampuchean/Thai border under international supervision.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the statement of the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, considering it a positive response of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Thailand's act of good will. The statement of 28 November 1987 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Thai army and the statement of 12 December by the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are important efforts aimed at alleviating the tense situation along the Kampuchean/Thai border, thus contributing to the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and to peace and stability in South-East Asia in the interests of the countries of the region.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reiterates its proposal for the signing of a treaty of non-aggression between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Thailand and renews its preparedness to meet the Thai Foreign Ministry to exchange views on issues of common concern.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/893-S/19349.

DOCUMENT S/19350*

Letter dated 16 December 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[16 December 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I regret to transmit to you the following information concerning the latest Israeli attacks, on 15 December 1987.

1. An Israeli helicopter bombarded a Lebanese army position at Ain et Tiné (western Bekaa) and made direct hits on it, resulting in the destruction of an armoured vehicle and the wounding of one of the soldiers.

2. An Israeli force, supported by tanks and helicopters, advanced from within the so-called "security zone" towards the town of Maidoun, which lies at a distance of 21 kilometres from the Israeli frontier and, under heavy artillery cover, aimed at the town and its surroundings. This operation, which took four hours, resulted in a total of 25 killed or wounded.

3. Following the completion of the above-mentioned operation, the Israeli forces proceeded to occupy what was for them a new position outside the so-called "security zone" and approximately 2 kilometres to the north of the last position of the Israeli forces.

4. The villages of Yatar, Bara'achit and Kafra were exposed to shelling, which caused material losses of houses and agricultural crops.

The Lebanese Government, in censuring and condemning this new aggression and the continuing inhumane and terrorist practices, reaffirms its position that the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory is creating an explosive situation which presents a threat to the peace and security of the region as a whole and that Israel's compliance with the international will through the implementation of the Security Council resolutions relating to withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the deployment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon up to the recognized international frontier and enabling the legitimate Lebanese authority to regain its sovereignty over the whole of its territory is the only way to achieve peace and security for the region and its people.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/894-S/19350.

DOCUMENT S/19351*

Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 December 1987]

Further to my letter of 10 December 1987 [*S/19340*], I have the honour to report to you the following incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 10 December 1987.

At 1010 hours, six Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by approximately 20 kilometres and dropped eight bombs in the Drosh area of Chitral District. As a result, one woman (Pakistan national) was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was called to the Foreign Office on the morning of 14 December and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform the authorities at Kabul that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on them.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/895-S/19351.

DOCUMENT S/19352

Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[16 December 1987]

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 11 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations [*S/19333*], in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of December,

Bearing in mind the inalienable rights of all peoples recognized by the Charter of the United Nations and proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4]

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation in the occupied Arab territories, including resolutions 446 (1979), 465 (1980), 497 (1981) and 592 (1986),

Recalling also the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4]

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Considering that the current policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories are bound to have grave consequences for the endeavours to achieve comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

2. *Condemns in particular* the opening of fire by the Israeli army, resulting in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Calls once again* upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

5. *Stresses* the urgent need to reach a just, durable and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory by all means available to him, including the appointment of a special representative for that purpose, as well as to submit a report no later than 20 January 1988 on measures necessary to ensure safety of and protection for the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

7. *Decides* to keep the situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories under review.

DOCUMENT S/19353*

Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

The Chargé d'affaires of Pakistan in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 10 December 1987 and the following protest note was announced to him by the Director of the First Political Department of the Ministry:

"According to reports from the security authorities of the Republic of Afghanistan, in spite of the repeated protests of the Republic of Afghanistan lodged with the Government of Pakistan concerning the coming under fire of security posts of the Republic of Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, the Pakistani side has not taken any steps toward halting such attacks.

"On 7 December 1987, an Afghan officer was martyred and another injured as a result of fire opened with heavy weaponry and ground-to-ground missiles on Dakah, Pacheragam area of Achin County.

"The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strongest protest with the Government of Pakistan for such attacks by the Pakistani armed forces, demanding from the latter's concerned authorities to put an end to such irresponsible acts, which will have no consequence other than fanning tension and further deterioration of the situation between the two countries. Otherwise, the responsibility for the grave consequence of such acts will fall on the shoulders of the Pakistani authorities."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad Dost
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/897-S/19353.

DOCUMENT S/19354

Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 December 1987]

In the course of his statement of 14 December 1987 at the 2771st meeting of the Security Council, the representative of Turkey sought to draw an extremely misleading parallel between the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus and the Indian peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka. As is well known to the international community, the Indian peace-keeping force is in Sri Lanka in response to a specific request from the Government of Sri Lanka and in full conformity with international law. Moreover, the Government of India fully supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. It is thus clear that there is no analogy between the legal activities of the Indian peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka and the presence of Turkish forces in Cyprus, whose withdrawal has been demanded by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

I would be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) C. R. GHAREKHAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19355

Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 December 1987]

I have the honour to refer to the statement on the situation in Cyprus made by the Permanent Representative of Turkey at the 2771st meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 December 1987.

In the course of his statement, the representative of Turkey said:

"In reflecting on the situation prevailing in Cyprus, one should bear in mind that in two other islands equally afflicted by intercommunal conflict, non-island forces are the only obstacle to bloody intercommunal fighting. We can ask ourselves what would be the situation in Northern Ireland if suddenly the 9,000 or 10,000 British troops were withdrawn. What would be the situation in Sri Lanka if the 15,000 or 20,000 Indian forces were recalled precipitously? In the light of their bitter past experience the Turkish Cypriots know only too well what would be their fate if the Turkish forces were withdrawn before a negotiated solution is reached. They would suffocate under the warm embrace of the present Greek Cypriot leadership, whose passionate love for them has been made so abundantly clear, even today by Mr. Moushoutas."

Any comparison of the role of Turkish troops in Cyprus and the Indian peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka would be totally misleading. The Indian peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 29 July 1987. The Indian peace-keeping force will leave Sri Lanka when requested to do so by the Government of Sri Lanka. It is relevant to mention that one of the prime objectives of this Agreement is to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka.

I shall be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edmond JAYASINGHE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19356*

Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 December 1987]

With regard to the letter of Mr. Türkmen of 19 November 1987 contained in document S/19281, I should like to make the following remarks.

1. The Permanent Representative of Turkey, in a display of arrogance and affront to the decisions of the United Nations, has once again effected the circulation of a letter emanating from a so-called representative of the pseudo-State that Turkey has purported to establish

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/898-S/19356.

in the area of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by its military forces. The illegality of such an action has been pointed out to you time and again. Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984) are abundantly clear in their condemnation of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus and of all secessionist actions, which were declared illegal and invalid, and their immediate withdrawal was called for. Furthermore, the Security Council called upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set by the secessionist acts and called upon them "not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity" (para. 3 of resolution 550 of 11 May 1984).

Despite these solemn provisions of resolutions of one of the main organs of the United Nations, which are mandatory for Member States in accordance with their obligations emanating from Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, the circulation of letters such as those contained in the annex and the appendix to Mr. Türkmen's letter was forced on the Organization. Once again the Government of the Republic of Cyprus strongly protests such circulation, which it considers a provocation to the very authority and credibility of the United Nations.

2. Having stated once again the position of my Government on the illegality of documents such as that contained in S/19281, I wish to bring the following to the attention of Mr. Türkmen who, obviously overtaken by the contents of the letters he is circulating, indulges in wishful thinking and outright fantasies, thus proving again the complete isolation of Turkey.

(*a*) Let me say at the outset that the international community has no doubts about the legality of the Government of Cyprus, which represents the entire population of the island, Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Maronites, Armenians, Latins and others.

(*b*) The international community has no doubts about the crime committed against the Republic of Cyprus and its people by Turkey, which it condemned as an invasion and occupation.

(*c*) The international community has no doubts about the illegality of the situation prevailing in the occupied areas of Cyprus, having taken an unequivocal position against the attempted secession, which it has condemned and considered null and void.

(*d*) The international community has no doubts about the responsibility of Turkey as regards the continuing massive violation of the human rights of the people of Cyprus, resulting from the persisting occupation, the presence of the Turkish troops and settlers, the forcible division of the country and people, and the denial, through the use of force, of fundamental human rights and freedoms to the people of Cyprus as a whole.

(*e*) The international community has never wavered in its solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus. In order to refresh the memory of Mr. Türkmen and his Government I will cite below just two examples this year of the reaffirmation of this solidarity, which proves the complete isolation of Turkey as regards its policies in Cyprus.

(i) *Extract from the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987:*[15]

"CYPRUS

"101. The Ministers and heads of delegation, reaffirming all previous declarations of the non-aligned movement and all United Nations resolutions and decisions on Cyprus, reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic. They deplored the unilateral declaration of 15 November 1983, made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Likewise, they deplored all subsequent separatist actions and all other illegal acts. They also expressed concern over the substantial increase of the occupation forces and the continued influx of foreign settlers in the occupied territory.

"102. The Ministers and heads of delegation also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces and colonialist settlers as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of refugees to their homes in safety, and the speedy tracing of the missing. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

"103. The Ministers and heads of delegation supported the continuation of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by the Security Council for the finding of a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, based on the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions on Cyprus."

(ii) *Extract from the communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987:*[16]

"Cyprus

"15. Heads of Government reaffirmed the position they had taken at Nassau and their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus, and reiterated their condemnation and non-recognition of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish-Cypriot leadership in November 1983. They further denounced all subsequent steps and measures taken in order to consolidate the secessionist 'state' in the area of Cyprus which, to their deep regret, still remained under foreign occupation. They noted with satisfaction that no other country besides Turkey had recognized or assisted this illegal entity and called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus.

"16. Heads of Government expressed their concern over the findings of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the situation in the Republic of Cyprus. They stressed the speedy need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and settlers

from the Republic of Cyprus and in this respect noted with interest the proposal made by President Kyprianou for the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus. Heads of Government stressed the importance of securing compliance with the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus in general and in particular Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984) calling for the withdrawal of all secessionist actions as well as for the transfer of the City of Varosha to the administration of the United Nations as a first practical step in improving the situation.

"17. Heads of Government supported the continuation of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by Security Council resolution 550 (1984) for finding a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the Charter and United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and called on all parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General. They also noted the proposal made by President Kyprianou for a United Nations-sponsored international conference on Cyprus.

"18. Heads of Government commended the work of the Commonwealth Action Group on Cyprus they had set up at their 1983 Meeting in New Delhi and the support it had given to the United Nations Secretary-General's good offices mission. As an expression of continuing solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus and their colleague, the President of Cyprus, they agreed in accordance with the stand taken by the Commonwealth countries that the Group should continue to monitor developments within the scope of its terms of reference including in particular assisting the Secretary-General's efforts."

Furthermore, from this year's resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the "Question of human rights in Cyprus" (resolution 1987/50) and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the "Violations of human rights in Cyprus" (resolution 1987/19), as well as from resolutions adopted by other international and intergovernmental bodies, clearly emanates a consistent message of support on the part of the international community for the just cause of the people and Government of Cyprus.

In the light of the above devastating condemnation of the policies of Turkey in Cyprus this year, I wish to pose a question to Mr. Türkmen: why Ankara's boasting? Where does he find evidence for claiming that the majority of the membership of the United Nations withheld their support from Cyprus?

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19357*

Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed text of the communiqué issued yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAR
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain

In connection with recent events in the Middle East, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Reiterates the well-known position of Spain on the Arab-Israeli conflict, as set out in its statement of 17 January 1986;

(2) Deplores the extremely tense situation existing in the region and, in particular, the events occurring in the Israeli-occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank, and condemns the actions which have already caused a large number of casualties;

(3) Calls on all the parties involved to exercise the greatest restraint, so as to avoid aggravating the current spiral of violence;

(4) Recalls that the Government of Israel, as *de facto* occupying Power of Gaza and the West Bank, must strictly abide by the 1949 Geneva Conventions and adopt all measures to ensure the protection, security and freedoms of the population of those occupied territories;

(5) Urges all the parties involved to make all necessary efforts to unblock the peace process in the zone, as the only course likely to achieve the final elimination of violence and the creation of a climate of just coexistence between the peoples of the region.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/899-S/19357.

DOCUMENT S/19358* **

Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[17 December 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to my earlier correspondence, in particular my letter dated 24 November 1987 concerning the occupation and aggression by Thai troops against certain points in Lao territory [*S/19299*], I have the honour to draw to your attention the latest developments in this situation.

On 15 December 1987, at about 11.30 a.m., three fighter aircraft of the Thai army violated Lao air space

* Incorporating document S/19358/Corr.1 of 18 December 1987.
** Circulated under the double symbol A/42/900-S/19358 and Corr.1.

and dropped several 250-kg bombs on hills 1428, 1370, 1146 and Phou Vieng (not Phou Vieng Lay, as stated erroneously in my letter of 24 November) to the west of the district of Botène in the Lao province of Sayaboury. At the same time, these various positions were subjected to heavy 105-mm and 155-mm artillery fire by Thai troops, which lasted from noon on 15 December to 6 a.m. the next day. About one infantry regiment of the Thai army was thus mobilized for the attack and occupation of the above-mentioned Lao positions within the district of Botène, which are located about seven or eight kilometres from the Lao-Thai frontier. These hostile Thai actions were considered by the Lao side to be the most serious ever committed since the creation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 12 years ago today. There are three reasons for this.

1. It is the first time in 12 years that, during the incidents along the frontier between the two countries, Thailand has ordered its air force to bomb Lao territory.

2. The serious incident occurred at a time when the international climate is favourable to the search for a political solution, through dialogue and negotiation, to both international and regional problems.

3. The Lao side has never engaged in acts of provocation. The fact that the Thai side has so far rejected the Lao proposal to start the third round of negotiations in order to settle the problems outstanding between the two countries clearly shows its desire to opt for a military solution, as demonstrated by its quite recent hostile actions against Laos.

Consequently, the Thai side must alone bear the full responsibility for the extremely serious situation thus created.

The Lao Government considers that the wisest course of action in order to defuse the situation existing in relations between the two countries would be to persuade and encourage the Thai side to resume the negotiations with the Lao side as soon as possible in order to ensure peace in the region concerned.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of
the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19359

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 602 (1987)

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1987*]

1. The Security Council considered the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" at its 2763rd to 2767th meetings, held between 20 and 25 November 1987.

2. At its 2767th meeting, on 25 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 602 (1987), which reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having considered* the request by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/19278 of 19 November 1987,

"*Having heard* the statement by Mr. Venancio de Moura, Vice-Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola [*2763rd meeting*],

"*Gravely concerned* at the continuing acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola,

"*Deeply concerned* at the tragic loss of human life and the destruction of property resulting from such acts,

"*Further gravely concerned* at racist South Africa's persistent violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985) and 577 (1985),

"*Gravely concerned also* that the pursuance of these acts of aggression against Angola constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"*Indignant* at the illegal entry into Angola by the head of the racist South African régime and some of his Ministers,

"*Conscious* of the urgent need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acts of aggression,

"1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued and intensified acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as its continuing occupation of parts of that State, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

"2. *Strongly condemns* the illegal entry into Angola by the head of the racist South African régime and some of his Ministers, in flagrant violation of Angola's territorial integrity and sovereignty;

"3. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its utilization of the Territory of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilization of Angola;

"4. *Demands once again* that South Africa cease immediately its acts of aggression against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all its forces occupying Angolan territory, as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

"5. *Decides* to mandate the Secretary-General to monitor the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 10 December 1987;

"6. *Calls upon* all Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and to refrain from any action which would undermine the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola;

"7. *Decides* to meet again on receipt of the Secretary-General's report with regard to the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

3. Following consultations of the Security Council on 10 December, the deadline for the submission of the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolution 602 (1987) was extended to 20 December 1987.

4. On 25 November I addressed a communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, informing him that I intended to take the necessary measures to implement, without delay, the mandate given to me in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 602 (1987). In order to meet the deadline called for in the resolution, I asked the Foreign Minister to inform me by 1 December of the manner in which his Government intended to meet the requirements of paragraph 4. I also requested him to provide me with information on the timetable for the withdrawal of all South African forces currently deployed in Angola, together with other details relevant to the monitoring functions entrusted to me by the resolution. I informed Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, of my communication to the Foreign Minister of South Africa.

5. On 25 November the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, Mr. Albert Leslie Manley, transmitted to me a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa regarding resolution 602 (1987). On 30 November I received a message from Mr. Manley informing me that the response of his Government to my letter of 25 November would be delayed by a few days beyond the deadline of 1 December because of his Government's preoccupation with the crash of a South African airline on 28 November, in which over 150 people had died. He indicated that his Government's response would be forthcoming by 4 December.

6. I met with Mr. Manley on Friday, 4 December, at 6.45 p.m., at his request. He delivered to me an aide-mémoire pertaining to resolution 602 (1987) with the following attachments:

(*a*) A copy of his statement at the 2764th meeting of the Security Council, on 23 November, in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa;

(*b*) Another copy of the statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs of 25 November regarding resolution 602 (1987), referred to in paragraph 5 above;

(*c*) An advance copy of a statement by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, which had been embargoed for release at 1400 hours South African time on 5 December.

7. The statements referred to in paragraphs 6 (*b*) and (*c*) above were circulated in Security Council documents S/19303 and S/19325, respectively.

8. Referring to General Geldenhuys' statement of 5 December [*S/19325, annex*], Mr. Manley informed me that South African troops in Angola were in the process of being withdrawn. He said that, since the troops were being withdrawn under operational conditions, no specific details about the withdrawal could be provided. He reiterated the willingness of South Africa to withdraw its forces, if its interests were secured or if all foreign forces were also withdrawn from the area.

9. I should like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the last paragraph of General Geldenhuys' statement, where it is stated that "those national servicemen currently taking part in operations and who were due to complete their service in December would definitely be home before Christmas". Since that was not a formal response to resolution 602 (1987), I requested Mr. Manley to provide me with the definitive response of his Government as soon as possible.

10. Following consultations with the Government of Angola, and in order to assist me in the fulfilment of my mandate, I dispatched a mission to Angola on 10 December to hold discussions with the Government of Angola on resolution 602 (1987).

11. The mission was led by Mr. Hisham Omayad, Director for Special Political Questions and Regional Co-operation, and comprised both military and civilian staff.

12. The mission arrived in Luanda on 12 December and held detailed technical discussions with senior officials of the Government of Angola from 14 to 16 December with regard to paragraph 5 of resolution 602 (1987).

13. The mission was received by President dos Santos on 14 December. In requesting the mission to convey to the Secretary-General assurances of the full co-operation of Angola in the implementation of resolution 602 (1987), he stated that the South African troops had not withdrawn from Angola despite the fact that the resolution had demanded their withdrawal by 10 December. President dos Santos emphasized his Government's commitment and willingness to co-operate in all efforts and initiatives aimed at bringing about a just, honourable and lasting peace in southern Africa.

14. On the same day, the mission met separately with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Mr. Afonso van Dunem, as well as with the Minister of Defence, Colonel-General Pedro Maria Tonha. They reiterated that the South African troops in southern Angola were not withdrawing and that, on the contrary, the South African troops were reinforcing their positions in the area, particularly in Kuando Kubango province, where the most intensive military operations were taking place. The mission was also informed that the South African troops had established "a permanent presence" in the provinces of Cunene and Kuando Kubango and were also operating in the province of Huila, in southern Angola. The Ministry of Defence estimated that at least 7,000 South African troops were currently operating in those areas. In addition, the mission was informed that South Africa had massed troops on the Namibian border with Angola and was using that Territory as a springboard for operations in Angola. Senior officials of the Ministry of Defence also stated that 34 military actions had been carried out by South African forces in southern Angola between 30 November and 13 December. The mission was further informed that the main front of the war was in Kuando Kubango province, where South African forces were currently engaged in massive air and ground attacks against Angolan armed forces [*FAPLA*] positions in the area.

15. The mission was given a detailed account of the war situation in Kuando Kubango province and was informed that South African troops were continuing their attempts to occupy the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale, in Kuando Kubango province. It was also stated that intense artillery shelling and aerial bombardment of Cuito Cuanavale and FAPLA positions were still taking place and that in recent days further attempts had been made to destroy the bridge over the Cuito River.

16. Taking into account the military situation in the Kuando Kubango area, arrangements were made by the Ministry of Defence for the mission to visit the headquarters of the Fifth Military Region at Lubango, in Huila province, on 15 December for a briefing by the Commander of the Region. The Fifth Military Region, which includes the provinces of Huila and Cunene, reportedly constitutes the second front of South African military operations.

17. Accompanied by the Commander of the Fifth Military Region, the mission travelled 300 kilometres by road to Xangongo, in Cunene province, to see the situation on the ground in the FAPLA forward areas. Xangongo is 80 kilometres from the Namibia/Angola border. The visit to the forward areas enabled the mission to exchange views on the spot with local commanders. In reply to questions from the mission, the local commanders reiterated that the South African forces had not commenced their withdrawal from the region and were still carrying out military operations in the area. According to the local commanders, the South African forward positions were 42 kilometres south of Xangongo.

18. The local commanders further informed the mission that the South African troops were continuing to prevent the movement of persons and goods in Cunene province, using aircraft in support of their ground forces deployed along the Cuvelai-Caiundo line. The mission was also told that the South African army had massed troops, supported by artillery, in the localities of Mandinquindi and Mupa in the Cuvelai region.

19. Following its visit to the provinces of Huila and Cunene, the mission returned to Luanda on 16 December, where the Ministry of Defence provided it with the following additional information on the situation in the Kuando Kubango area: on 14 December South African aircraft had bombed a supply convoy moving towards Cuito Cuanavale, in the areas west of the locality, and on 15 December six South African aircraft had bombed the same supply convoy; during those attacks, two South African aircraft had been shot down by FAPLA forces. The Ministry of Defence stated, in addition, that there had been intense activity involving South African helicopters and supply vehicles moving towards areas north of the Lomba River, where South African troop concentrations were located in preparation for a new large-scale attack.

20. The mission concluded its work in Angola on 16 December after a final meeting in Luanda with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The mission returned to New York on 17 December.

21. On 18 December the Permanent Representative of South Africa, Mr. Manley, informed me that he had been instructed by his Government to confirm that South African troops were being withdrawn from Angola. In this connection, he stated that he had nothing to add to the statement made by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Geldenhuys (see paragraph 6 (*c*) above), which, he said, expressed clearly that the process of withdrawal from Angola had begun.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

22. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 602 (1987), I have urged the Government of South Africa to co-operate fully in its implementation. Despite the statement of the Chief of the South African Defence Force on 5 December that South African troops were being withdrawn from Angola, the Government of Angola has maintained that South African troops are still present in the country and engaged in active hostilities. Thus far, South Africa has not provided me with information on the timetable for the withdrawal of all South African troops currently deployed in Angola, or with the other details which are relevant to the monitoring functions entrusted to me by the resolution. It has stated that since its troops were being withdrawn under operational conditions, no specific details could be provided.

23. In these circumstances, I would again urge the Government of South Africa to act expeditiously and in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 602 (1987) so that it can be promptly and fully implemented. I shall not fail to inform the Security Council of any new developments in this regard.

DOCUMENT S/19360*

Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 December 1987]

I have the honour to forward the enclosed communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 15 December 1987, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/889-S/19360.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 15 December 1987 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

1. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent meeting in New York on Tuesday, 15 December 1987, to consider the current tragic developments in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel.

2. The meeting heard a statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization [*PLO*] in this regard, with specific reference to the recent dangerous situation created in the oc-

cupied Palestinian territories by the renewed acts of violence by the Israeli occupying forces, which have resulted in the killing and wounding of many Palestinian men, women and children.

3. The meeting condemned Zionist Israel for its cold-blooded murder of innocent and defenceless Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank, as well as the wounding, arrests and detention of Palestinian youths in the occupied territories. The meeting noted that these atrocities and acts of terrorism constituted one aspect of the "iron fist" policy that the occupying Power, Israel, is already practising with a view to reinforcing its "creeping annexation" of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

4. The meeting further condemned Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated resolutions of the United Nations. It also reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in the Time of War[4] is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, the Syrian Arab Golan and southern Lebanon.

5. The meeting called upon the Security Council to send a fact-finding mission to the occupied Palestinian territories to investigate the situation and to report to the Council as soon as possible. It also warned the international community against the dangers of the continued Zionist arrogance, which jeopardizes international peace and security as well as the peace and stability of the region, especially in the absence of an international deterrent force.

6. The meeting reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's call upon the United Nations urgently to take effective steps, including the imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with the view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territories as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967.

7. The meeting stressed that the conflict and the violence in the region will continue as long as occupation continues and as long as the Palestinian people are prevented from exercising their inalienable rights in their independent homeland. The meeting called once again for a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the problem of the Middle East, the core of which is the Palestinian problem. In this regard, the meeting emphasized that the key to such a solution lies in the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, on an independent and equal footing in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C. It also urged the early establishment of the preparatory committee for that Conference and stressed the primary responsibility of the Security Council in this regard. It called upon all parties concerned to co-operate in the search for a just and peaceful solution.

8. The meeting reiterated its solidarity with and its firm support for the Palestinian people led by their sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in their struggle against Zionist occupation and for the attainment of their inalienable national rights to return to Palestine, to exercise self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state. It appealed once again to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the international community to give increased support for this legitimate struggle.

DOCUMENT S/19361*

Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[18 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the current situation in the occupied Arab territories.

I kindly request you to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdel Halim BADAWI
Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt

An official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that Egypt had received with deep concern and extreme regret the news of the continuing escalation of violent incidents in the occupied territories resulting from the Israeli measures of oppression, especially in view of the increasing number of innocent persons killed by the gun-fire of Israeli forces. Regrettably, although Egypt and the peace-loving forces of the world clearly stated that it is imperative to put a speedy end to the Israeli measures of oppression, these measures have not ceased. On the contrary, the press agencies have in the last few hours been reiterating the news of a raid on southern Lebanon by Israeli armed forces. Egypt considers this a dangerous escalation of the situation in the region as a whole and one that is liable to bring in its wake more extensive dangers. It constitutes a very real obstacle to Egypt's indefatigable efforts to promote peace and achieve a just settlement.

Egypt calls upon the Israeli leadership to reconsider the policy of escalation, which will lead only to more bloodshed and the creation of obstacles to Egypt's sincere efforts to promote peace, efforts which have received full support from all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The source added that the current situation is extremely dangerous and that the world as a whole is called upon to make it clear to Israel quite categorically that policies of escalation may involve the region in more extensive and more dangerous confrontations; this we must take immediate action to prevent.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/902-S/19361.

DOCUMENT S/19362*

Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 18 December 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the conflict in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/903-S/19362.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. KIKUCHI
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 18 December 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

1. The Government of Japan has watched with great concern the worsening situation caused by the recent series of disturbances in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, areas under Israeli occupation, and deeply regrets that there have been many casualties. The Government of Japan urges the parties concerned to exercise full restraint to avoid further casualties among the people living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

2. Underlying the recent disturbances is the fact that for far too long a period of time, a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East has not been achieved and that the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories continue to be subjected to harsh political, economic and social conditions. The Government of Japan hopes that peace in the area will be realized as soon as possible through the prompt and complete implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and through the recognition of and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/19363

Letter dated 20 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 December 1987*]

On intructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 10.45 p.m. (local time) yesterday, 19 December 1987, the military armed forces of the aggressive, expansionist Iranian régime carried out new aggression against Iraq in the Zubaydat area within the Fourth Army Corps sector, using a force estimated at two brigades supported by tanks, commandos and special troops.

The new Iranian aggression represents a new attempt to invade Iraqi territory. It constitutes a blatant challenge to the international community and its will to establish peace in accordance with the binding Security Council resolution 598 (1987), which was adopted unanimously.

This new Iranian attempt at invasion confirms the aggressive Iranian régime's position rejecting peace and resolution 598 (1987). That makes it imperative for the Security Council to approve immediately the imposition of sanctions against the evil aggressor Iranian régime now that its rejection of peace has been confirmed in words and in deeds.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19364

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's assiduous pursuit of its series of brutal crimes through the bombardment of purely residential neighbourhoods in Iraq, I have the

honour to inform you that the forces of this régime carried out the following acts of aggression on 16 and 17 December 1987:

Time	*Place*	*Casualties and damage*
1015 to 1030	Sulaymaniyah: Beymalik residential complex, Qal'at Diza district	2 citizens killed
2200 to 2400	Sulaymaniyah: outskirts of the town of Sayyid Sadiq	1 citizen wounded; damage to 1 house
0950 to 1100	Diyala: Khanaqin district	2 children and 1 woman wounded

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19365*

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*21 December 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by the Office of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the current situation in the occupied Arab territories.

I kindly request you to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdel Halim BADAWI
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Office of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

President Mubarak and the Egyptian people as a whole are following with deep concern and great indignation the bloody events that are taking place in the occupied Arab territories in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the methods of repression and exemplary punishment resorted to by Israel, Israel's disdain for the innocent lives of old men, women and children and its violation of its international obligations in a manner which is highly distressing and which threatens the course of peace in the Middle East.

The policy which Israel is applying in the occupied Arab territories constitutes a threat to the international community, and its random firing on civilians can only result in more violence and tension, the intensification of hatred, repugnance and vengeful tendencies, and damage to peace efforts at a time when eyes are seeking a gleam of hope.

Egypt calls for an immediate end to this worsened situation and for Israeli respect for the rights of the owners of the occupied territories that are laid down in international conventions and covenants. It calls upon Israel to respond to the legitimate demands of the inhabitants of the occupied territories and appeals for action without delay to put an end to the occupation and to arrive at an acceptable formula for peaceful coexistence among all the peoples of the region, a formula which is based on mutual respect of rights and obligations and which will bring about greater peace and stability for all parties.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/904-S/19365.

DOCUMENT S/19366

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Reuters stated in a dispatch from Nicosia on 16 December 1987, attributed to the Iranian news agency, that Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Consultative Council, had said that Security Council resolution 598 (1987) was "unacceptable in its present form from our viewpoint. The implementation of the paragraphs of the resolution in sequential order from beginning to end would serve no purpose . . . They are calling for a cease-fire before determining the aggressor, and we are not sure whether the other paragraphs of the resolution will be implemented or not, merely through a cease-fire. It is something we cannot be sure will occur, and, therefore, we

propose that the order of the paragraphs of the resolution be rearranged and that a tribunal be constituted to determine the aggressor party."

This statement proves categorically, in addition to the other evidence which has already been set forth, that the Iranian régime has rejected Security Council resolution 598 (1987) from the start, because it does not believe in the way of peace and that all the positions adopted by it in diplomatic relations have been nothing but an operation of trickery, deception and perfidy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19367

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 16 December 1987 the news agency of the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that the Iranian authorities had released 450 Iraqi prisoners and that those prisoners had requested political asylum in Iran and would take part in the fighting against their country, Iraq.

The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already addressed in detail, in various international forums, particularly the United Nations, the plight of Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran and has stressed that the Iranian régime has from the start proceeded in its dealings with them from a political standpoint that is related to its expansionist aims against Iraq. It has proceeded to the deliberate killing of prisoners who refused to bow to its will and has rallied, from among the prisoners, Iranian elements formerly living in Iraq to impose terrorism and psychological, political and physical persecution on the others in order to change their national loyalty to the extent described by the former President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Alexandre Hay, in his statement of 23 November 1984, when he said that Iran was leaving Iraqi prisoners of war only two options—treason or death.

This news, which was announced by the Iranian authorities, is proof of this régime's blatant violation of humanitarian law in its treatment of prisoners and in using them for the achievement of its expansionist goals, which are counter to international law.

As we draw attention to these Iranian practices in violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War[17] and also of the most elementary moral principles, we strongly protest against these brutal practices which the Iranian régime persistently applies in its treatment of Iraqi prisoners and its coercing them to fight against their country, Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19368*

Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Haiti to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*22 December 1987*]

With reference to the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba [*S/19332, annex*], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the international community, a note depicting the events which have just occurred in Haiti in their true light.

I should be most grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the enclosed note to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yves L. AUGUSTE
Permanent Representative of Haiti
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/57-S/19368.

ANNEX

Note dated 15 December 1987

The National Government Council, which came to power on 7 February 1986 and is responsible for ensuring a democratic transition, has inaugurated an unprecedented era of total freedom in Haiti. The news media are currently enjoying this freedom. Associations, trade unions and political parties—including the Communist Party—are in full-time operation. Haitians have complete freedom of movement: unlike in the past, they enter and leave the country without any consular formalities. All religions without exception engage without hindrance in their mission. In other words, the yearning for freedom, too long stifled under the former régime, can be given free rein.

A new Constitution has been drafted and was ratified overwhelmingly in March 1987. It established a Provisional Electoral Council [*PEC*], entrusted with the task of organizing elections. In performing this task, it unfortunately misinterpreted the limits of its powers and

the nature of its relations with the National Government Council. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti emphasized this in his statement of 7 December 1987 to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States. Excerpts are given below:

"(1) The members of the PEC have committed serious violations of the mandatory precepts of the Constitution and of the provisions of the Electoral Law which they themselves had drafted. With abusive and eccentric interpretations of those provisions, they have systematically and arbitrarily barred from the electoral contest citizens who were denied any recourse, any possibility of defending themselves or even of making their voice heard . . . Even worse, carried away by quite inadmissible partisan passions, the members of the Electoral Council transformed themselves into a pressure group, actually taking sides and campaigning on behalf of certain candidates, going so far as to falsify the actual balloting process so as to ensure the victory of their favourites. The most classic example of the trickery of the Electoral Council was the maintenance of the candidature of a representative of an institution which participated in the formation of the PEC, in violation of the Constitution and over the objections of other rival candidates.

"(2) The PEC was at fault where the technical and material organization of the elections was concerned . . . Many candidates were preparing to dispute the validity of the 29 November elections. Indeed, very many locations had not received by that date either ballot sheets or the necessary electoral materials.

"(3) In addition, the many irregularities and cases of fraud which were detected on a wide scale in many towns, and were moreover denounced by the very populations concerned, ended by casting doubt on the seriousness of the Electoral Council's approach to organizing these elections.

"(4) In disregard of national traditions, the PEC seriously endangered the country's unity and sovereignty, associating itself with foreigners who did not balk at clumsy interventions challenging the personality and dignity of a sovereign State, and in any event unacceptable to the Haitian State.

"In view of all these serious shortcomings the National Government Council, recognizing its responsibilities, was obliged to terminate the activities of the PEC in the national interest, since it was quite clear that the existence of that institution, as laid down in the Constitution, could not be allowed to undergo any interference with its lawful prerogatives."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs also emphasized in his statement that the Government of the Republic of Haiti "especially condemns the unspeakable violence that took place in connection with these elections, and claimed victims even within the ranks of the Haitian armed forces. In this connection", he hadded, "an independent Commission of Inquiry has been set up, presided over by a Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Appeal and charged with investigating the incidents that took place on 29 November and arraigning before their natural judges and prosecuting to the fullest extent all those who instigated or participated in acts of violence".

It is also important to note that the National Government Council undertakes to hand over power on 7 February 1988 to the president freely and honestly elected by the Haitian people.

In this spirit and pursuant to the Constitution, a new Provisional Electoral Council was established on 11 December 1987, and the electoral timetable was adjusted with a view to the holding of free and democratic elections.

These are the realities of which document S/19332, circulated to the General Assembly and the Security Council at the request of the Cuban Mission, give a biased and distorted picture.

Nevertheless, the concern aroused in the Cuban Foreign Ministry by the persistent threats of intervention, which moreover have for some time been orchestrated by elements in the international press, matches that of the Haitian Government.

The Republic of Haiti, as a firm adherent of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the traditions of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, in counting on the support and understanding of the international community to erect a barrier against all those who, in disregard of international law and practice, are threatening to undermine its sovereignty and the integrity of its institutions and its territory.

DOCUMENT S/19369

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the list of violations of international law by the United States forces in the Persian Gulf, which consist of interference with aircraft flying over international and Iranian territorial waters, interception of Iranian patrol aircraft by United States warplanes as well as violations of Iranian airspace by United States aircraft.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Ja'afar MAHALLATI
Acting Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

ANNEX

United States violations of international law in the Persian Gulf

I. WARNINGS BY AMERICAN SHIPS TO IRANIAN SEA-PATROL AIRCRAFT

1. On 25 October 1987, at 1114 hours, an American ship at the position of 26°03′ N and 56°52′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at the position of 25°48′ N and 57°07′ E at a distance of 20 miles not to fly closer to the ship and asked that the aircraft change its direction by 360 degrees to avoid becoming a target.

2. On 26 October, at 1545 hours, an American ship at 25°19′ N and 54°14′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°01′ N and 53°49′ E at a distance of 43 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

3. On 27 October, at 1045 hours, an American ship at 25°30′ N and 57°18′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°38′ N and 57°12′ E at a distance of 10 miles not to fly closer to the ship and to change its direction by 90 degrees.

4. On 27 October, at 1215 hours, an American ship at 25°30′ N and 57°07′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°33′ N and 57°25′ E at a distance of 15 miles not to fly closer to the ship.

5. On 1 November, at 0857 hours, an American ship at 26°00′ N and 56°47′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°03′ N and 57°05′ E at a distance of 18 miles not to fly closer to the prohibited area around the ship and that, should it do so, it would become a target.

6. On 7 November, at 0818 hours, an American ship at 26°10′ N and 56°50′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 26°36′ N and 56°59′ E over the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran not to fly closer to the ship and to change its direction northwards.

7. On 8 November, at 0953 hours, an American ship at 25°10′ N and 57°10′ E warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft at 25°33′ N and 57°13′ E not to fly closer to the ship.

2. INTERCEPTION OF IRANIAN SEA-PATROL AIRCRAFT BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT

1. On 9 November 1987, at 0917 hours, an American F-14 aircraft at 25°25′ N and 57°22′ E intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft for the duration of 15 minutes.

2. On 9 November, at 1016 hours, an American F-14 aircraft at 25°06′ N and 58°06′ E intercepted an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft for the duration of five minutes.

3. VIOLATIONS OF IRANIAN AIRSPACE BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT

1. On 11 November 1987, at 0205 hours, an American aircraft was observed travelling at the speed of 400 miles per hour and at the altitude of 29,000 feet at the position of 25°10′ N and 57°50′ E. This aircraft, at 0228 hours on the same day, violated the airspace of the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the position of 25°40′ N and 57°30′ E.

2. On 11 November, at 0725 hours, an American aircraft travelling at the speed of 420 miles per hour and at the altitude of 26,000 feet at the position of 25°55′ N and 57°10′ E violated the airspace of the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and made an exit at 0905 hours.

3. On 11 November, at 0730 hours, an American aircraft travelling at the speed of 420 miles per hour and at the altitude of 28,000 feet violated Iranian airspace from the position of 25°50′ N and 57°20′ E and made an exit at 0740 hours.

DOCUMENT S/19370*

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[22 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Jadallah Azzouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the need to put an end to slanders and to correct the erroneous conceptions which the United States Administration is trying to impose on American public opinion and world public opinion by the American President's renewed imposition of economic sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the charge that it supports terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Abdussalam TREIKI
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The head of the American Administration has taken a decision to extend the imposition of economic sanctions against the Jamahiriya, alleging that it practises terrorism and that it constitutes a threat to the security of the United States of America.

As we reaffirm the spuriousness of the American allegations represented in the accusation that Libya supports terrorism, we see in this decision and its predecessor an expression of imperialist tyranny which has exceeded all bounds and which has become a political constant of the American Administration. The international community had a moral and legal responsibility to maintain a preventive stand against such practices, which are an expression of disdainful contempt for international law and ethical principles. Abstention on the part of the States and institutions of the world from condemning these practices and from seeking to put an end to them will provide an incentive to the American Administration to continue them, which would expose international peace and order to genuine danger. American tyranny and disdain for small States and the States of the third world has reached a stage unprecedented in human history.

We ask ourselves whether the right to life, freedom and all earthly existence are matters subject to prohibition or permission in the American Administration, and, if not, what is the justification for America's hostile attitude towards Libya? The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is facing constant tyrannical aggression merely because its people has decided to live in freedom on its land, rejecting subjection to American arrogance and hegemony.

We are a small people with limited resources and potential which wishes to live in peace and security, building, cultivating the land, conquering the desert and backwardness, working to meet the future needs of our children and desiring to establish constructive relations of co-operation with all the peoples of the earth. We do not believe that anything in this constitutes a threat to the security of the United States or others.

These are the true facts of the matter, the truth about us and the truth about the American attitude towards us. We appeal to all nations to comprehend this truth and to seek to adopt a responsible position regarding American policy, which is based on the confiscation of the natural rights of the other peoples of the earth. The world is faced by a State blinded by the power of brute force which seeks to use the small peoples as an outlet for that brute force. Its practices against the Libyan Arab people are but a sample which it displays in order to force others to bow to its hegemony.

The American Adminitration, which engages in these aggressive practices against my country, is motivated by racism and prompted by hatred for those who do not share its beliefs. A review of the positions of the Pres-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/59-S/19370.

ident of this Administration *vis-à-vis* my country and other countries reveals this racist tendency.

We warn of the danger of the course followed by the American Administration and point out that we are certain that these decisions and false allegations against Libyan Arab people are only a preparation for the escalation of the danger against Libya and that we expect this Administration to repeat its armed aggression against our territory and our sovereignty.

Jadallah Azzouz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/19371

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*22 December 1987*]

I wish to refer to the letter dated 17 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of India, circulated as Security Council document S/19354.

In his letter, the representative of India asserts that in my statement of 14 December 1987 at the 2771st meeting of the Security Council, I "sought to draw an extremely misleading parallel" between the Turkish troops in Cyprus and the Indian forces in Sri Lanka. He points out that the Indian forces are in Sri Lanka in conformity with international law and that India fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. He then draws the conclusion that "there is no analogy between the legal activities of the Indian peace-keeping force in Sri Lanka and the presence of Turkish forces in Cyprus, where withdrawal has been demanded by the Security Council and the General Assembly".

I feel that this letter was unwarranted, since in my statement at the Security Council I have not contested the legality of the presence of Indian forces in Sri Lanka. I have just referred to the similarity between the political realities underlying the situation in Cyprus and Sri Lanka and the need felt in both cases for non-island forces to prevent bloody communal fighting at the present time. I therefore regret that the Indian representative has thought it appropriate to circulate a letter in which he explicitly questions the legality of Turkish forces in Cyprus. The claim to the monopoly of virtue is never quite convincing. The Indian representative undoubtedly knows that the Turkish intervention undertaken in conformity with the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 and therefore with international law was prompted by the attempt of Greece to destroy through a *coup* the independence of Cyprus and to annex the island. He would also remember that the invasion of Greece was condemned by the late Archbishop Makarios in the Security Council in 1974 and that only at the latest Security Council meeting did the representative of Greece refer to the action undertaken by the Greek Government of the time as "an act of high treason".

The representative of India in his letter implies that, unlike the Government of India in Sri Lanka, the Government of Turkey does not support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. This view is incompatible with the relevant facts, since the Turkish Government is on record as supporting the draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*], proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which reaffirms the principle of independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

Regarding the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which the Indian Permanent Representative mentions, I wish to point out that, as far as the resolutions of the Security Council are concerned, their main thrust is the good-offices mission of the Secretary-General and that all negotiations conducted within this framework between the two Cypriot sides were consistently based on the understanding that no withdrawal of forces would be envisaged except as part of a negotiated settlement. It is difficult to see why the Indian representative is bent on an interpretation of the Security Council resolution that goes beyond the requirements even of the Greek Cypriots in the negotiating process, as distinct from their rhetorical stand.

The representative of India also refers to the General Assembly resolutions of which India has invariably been a co-sponsor until now. He probably forgets that even these resolutions do not demand the withdrawal of the "Turkish forces" but of foreign forces in general and that there are at present forces other than Turkish forces in the island.

I would appreciate the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19372

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[22 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note sent by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States.

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States

I wish to refer to the grave events which are detailed below.

Today, at approximately 0845 hours, a DC-6 civilian aircraft belonging to the Nicaraguan airline AERONICA which weekly covers the Managua-Panama route was hit by a ground-to-air Red-Eye rocket, one of those used by the mercenary forces in the service of the illegal policy practised by the United States Government. As the aircraft fell to earth, it was the object of a new attack by the mercenary forces, this time with rifle-fire. The aircraft is in the Costa Rican Ranch La Flor, a few kilometres from the frontier with Nicaragua, in the sector of the estuary of the San Carlos River.

As a result of this action, the following were wounded: Manrique Hidalgo, of Costa Rican nationality, as well as the Nicaraguans Octavio Gutiérrez, Felix Chavez, Arnoldo Baca, Juan Ocón and Marvin Arana.

The Government of Nicaragua denounces this new act of State terrorism, which is added to the recent attacks against civilian targets carried out by mercenary forces, resulting in the tragic murder of many Nicaraguans, including children.

"This situation once again exposes the fact that the United States Government is trying to frustrate the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" [*S/19085, annex*], the fruit of the political will of Central American rulers for a peaceful end to the conflict in the area.

It should be pointed out that this incident takes place at a time when the United States Congress in discussing the approval of new funds for mercenary groups.

The Government of Nicaragua presents its strongest protest to the United States Government for this criminal act, which shows —as the Government of Nicaragua has repeatedly pointed out— that giving Red-Eye rockets to mercenary forces constitutes a most serious danger for international civil aviation that is practically equivalent to the mining of airspace.

The Government of Nicaragua makes an urgent appeal to the United States Administration to refrain from continuing to endanger international aviation.

The Government of Nicaragua places responsibility directly on the Government of the United States for the concrete and dangerous consequences that would ensue from the continuation of the use of this type of weapon supplied to mercenary forces, in open contempt of international law, the Judgment handed down by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986 and the will for peace of the Central American people.

Miguel D'ESCOTO BROCKMANN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/19373*

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 17 December 1987 by the Greek Government on the current situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

I kindly request you to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine D. ZEPOS
Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 17 December 1987 by the Greek Government

The Greek Government expresses its deepest concern over the seriousness of the situation that has developed in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, resulting in the death of many Arab demonstrators, the injury of others and arrests and detentions, which are contrary to international law.

The Greek Government denounces this wave of violence, which does not settle any problem, is widening the gap between the two sides, does not further the cause of peace and is hindering all efforts to find a solution to the problem, and it calls upon Israel to take all appropriate measures to end this situation and to protect the civilian population in these territories.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/60-S/19373.

DOCUMENT S/19374*

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 22 December 1987 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia on the current situation in the occupied Arab territories.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali ALATAS
Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 December 1987 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia has been following with deep concern and profound anguish the current tragic developments in the illegally occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, resulting from renewed acts of violence by Israeli forces and causing the killing and wounding of many innocent Palestinian men, women and children, as well as the arrest of hundreds more. Indonesia strongly condemns this further manifestation of the "iron-fist" policy of the occupying Power as a blatant and gross violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War, of 12 August 1949.[a]

The dangerous escalation of the repression and the perpetration of such atrocities is the direct consequence of prolonged occupation and the intolerable political, economic and social conditions to which the Palestinian population continues to be subjected. This deplorable state of affairs will continue as long as the Palestinian people are denied their inalienable right to self-determination, including an independent homeland in Palestine. Any further deterioration of the situation can only lead to an exacerbation of the acute tensions and confrontation in the region, which pose a grave threat to international peace and security. The Government of Indonesia therefore calls especially upon the Security Council to shoulder its responsibility and to respond with firmess in putting an end to such wanton acts of brutality which cannot but seriously undermine efforts to achieve a just, peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict as a whole, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/61-S/19374.

DOCUMENT S/19375* **

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[22 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 17 December 1987 by the Tunisian Government on the recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the attached statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHEZAL
Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 17 December 1987 by the Tunisian Government

Tunisia, its President, its Government and its people are following with deep concern the sad events taking place currently in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which have taken many victims among the children of the defenceless Palestinian people.

In relating those events, the international media have demonstrated the extent of the barbarism and repression of Israeli practices against the Palestinian population, in defiance of the Geneva Convention and international covenants.

The uprising of the Palestinian people constitutes a response to policies made of all kinds of brutality: arrests, torture, the dynamiting of homes, expropriations, the implantation of settlements, the Judaization of towns and villages, deportations of inhabitants, the closing of schools and universities, desecration of the Al-Aqsa mosque, the use of firearms against children, women and old people.

The uprising has illustrated vividly the resistance of this people which refuses to submit, in spite of 20 years of colonial occupation, because it remains so firmly attached to its homeland and its inalienable national rights, in particular its rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State on its land under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole legitimate representative.

While condemning the acts of terrorism and repression perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces against the Arab population, Tunisia, under the leadership of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, salutes with high consideration and deep respect the struggle of the Palestinian people, which has offered the most admirable examples of resistance and sacrifice, and pays tribute to the memory of its valiant martyrs.

Tunisia also expresses its full solidarity with this people in its legitimate struggle for freedom and dignity. It calls upon world public opinion to support the Palestinian people, offer its solidarity and backing and denounce the repression of which it is the victim.

The Tunisian Government launches an urgent appeal to the international community to shoulder its responsibilities with a view to finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions. It exhorts the Security Council to adopt measures to ensure the necessary protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and to put an end to the Israeli policies which are threatening peace and security in the Middle East.

* Incorporating document S/19375/Corr.1 of 30 December 1987.
** Circulated under the double symbol A/43/62-S/19375 and Corr.1.

DOCUMENT S/19376*

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[23 December 1987]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement operations, confiscation of land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied Arab territories during the month of November 1987. Among the most significant activities was the confiscation by the Israeli occupation authorities of a total of 266 dunums of land in the occupied West Bank, bringing the total confiscated by the Israeli authorities since June 1967 to 2,751,756 dunums. During that same month, the Israeli occupation authorities also carried out a number of acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and committed a number of individual infringements of the human and legal rights of Arab citizens: 136 individuals were sentenced; a curfew was imposed on three camps in the West Bank; six schools in the Gaza Strip were closed; and the Israeli authorities destroyed 12 houses in various villages in the occupied West Bank.

In setting forth in the annex the details of these attacks and practices, which are carried out in pursuance of Israeli plans to establish settlements, step up oppression of the Arab inhabitants, evict them from their land and appropriate it, in violation of the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[1] and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,[2] I should like to emphasize to you, and through you to the international community, the danger which the continuation of such a policy poses for international peace and security and for peace efforts and prospects in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Monthly report on Israeli settlement operations and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property during November 1987

During the month of November the Israeli occupation authorities carried out a number of acts of aggression, including the destruction and uprooting of fruit trees on Arab lands, acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property, and a number of individual infringements of the human and legal rights of Arab citizens. The number of individuals sentenced during that month amounted to 136; house arrest was imposed upon 10 citizens; an order was issued banishing an Arab citizen from Gaza City; 13 citizens were placed under administrative detention; a curfew was imposed on three camps in the West Bank; and six schools in the Gaza Strip were closed, as was the Al-Azhar religious institute. The total area of land confiscated in November was 266 dunums, bringing the total area confiscated since the beginning of the occupation to 2,751,756 dunums. During the same month the Israeli authorities also destroyed 12 houses in various villages in the occupied West Bank.

The details of these acts of aggression follow.

I. CONFISCATION OF LAND

The total area of land in the occupied West Bank which was confiscated by the Israeli occupation authorities during November 1987 was 266 dunums. The confiscations occurred in the following areas.

1. The occupation authorities confiscated 130 dunums of land in the Arab village of Al-Khadr in Bethlehem district. The confiscated lands were designated for incorporation into the Israeli settlement Efrat, which had previously been established in an area of 4,000 dunums of land confiscated from the village. The occupation authorities intend to add the newly confiscated land to the settlement.

2. The Israeli authorities confiscated 130 dunums of land in the village of Beit Fajjar in Bethlehem district. The confiscated land is situated in the area known as Wadi Al-Batikh, in the vicinity of the settlement Efrat.

3. Jewish settlers from Sha'are Tikvah settlement seized six dunums of land in the Arab village of Azzun in Qalqiliya district. The settlers claim that they had purchased this land in 1981, whereas the Arab citizens who own the land assert that the so-called sale had been fraudulent and carried out illegally.

4. The so-called Custodian of Absentee Property informed a number of Arab citizens in the villages of Shufah, Kafr Al-Labad and Kafr in Tulkarm of his decision to confiscate dozens of dunums of their land on the pretext that it belonged to the State.

II. SETTLEMENT

The Israeli occupation authorities have continued to implement their plans to strengthen Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and to supply existing settlements with ever-increasing numbers of Jewish settlers. According to official Israeli statistics, the number of Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip will reach 58,000 by the end of the current year. Official figures indicate that 21,000 new Jewish settlers have been established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the past three years (9,000 in 1985, 7,000 in 1986 and 5,000 this year).

With regard to the consolidation of settlements, the Israeli Knesset decided this month to appropriate funds totalling 28 million shekels, including 15 million allocated to a supplementary budget for strengthening and increasing the density of settlement in the West Bank during the next six months, this amount being under the control of Prime Minister Shamir and Ministers David Levy and Moshe Nissim, all of whom belong to the Likud Party. The remaining 13 million shekels will be used to begin setting up three new settlements, namely, Avnei Hefetz (east of Tulkarm), Bitar (south of Jerusalem) and Ashha'el (in Hebron). In addition, the Special Committee in the Knesset decided to earmark an additional, as yet unannounced, sum in order to complete the construction of the road crossing the West Bank from north to south.

Furthermore, as part of the campaign to consolidate settlement, Michael Dekel, Israeli Deputy Defence Minister, announced his intention to study a project for converting all the military camps in the occupied West Bank into civilian residential settlements, in addition to establishing new military positions in the Hebron Hills area.

Furthermore, Nissim Zwili, Director of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, at a press conference that was carried by the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Nahar* of 27 November, explained that the Agency intended to establish five new settlements and two kibbutzim along the frontier with Egypt and Rafah up to the crossing-point. In Jerusalem, too, the Israeli Minister Sharon is pursuing efforts to increase the density of Jewish settlement in the city, hastening to install himself in an Arab house in Al-Wad Street in Jerusalem in order to encourage Israelis to begin the settlement of the Old City.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/63-S/19376.

III. Acts of aggression against Arab land, Arab citizens and their property

The Israeli occupation authorities carried out a number of acts of aggression during November. In doing so, they alternated with Jewish settlers and other Jewish extremists and racists. Details of the acts of aggression, which resulted in injury to Arab citizens or damage to their property or land, are as follows.

(a) *Acts of aggression against Arab lands*

(i) On 4 November Israeli bulldozers cleared land facing Dheisheh camp and opposite the Office for Traffic and Highway Construction in preparation for establishing a permanent camp for the Israeli army. The Israeli forces erected tents on the site for that purpose.

(ii) On 7 November the Israeli authorities bulldozed a wooded area in the vicinity of the village Beit Hanun in the Gaza Strip in preparation for confiscating the land and incorporating it into Jewish settlements.

(iii) On 6 November Israeli bulldozers cleared land in the village of Shabateyn in Ramallah district. They cleared dozens of dunums of land belonging to a number of Arab citizens.

(iv) On 8 November Israeli bulldozers belonging to the Israeli company Keren Kayemet cleared enclosed, wooded land in the areas of Al-Hawuz, Khibrah Samiri and Iraq Al-Hamam in the village of Beit Aksa. During the operation, the bulldozers destroyed the walls and dug up the soil and crops.

(v) On 9 November "persons unknown" uprooted 130 young olive trees on land belonging to the village of Bani Hassan in the Qalqiliya district. A further 100 young olive trees were uprooted in the same village. Bani Hassan is located close to the Israeli settlement of Netafim.

(vi) Consumption by Israeli settlers in the Gaza Strip of large volumes of groundwater in the region has led to the drying up of large areas of Arab farmland in the Gaza Strip, causing serious damage to this season's harvest.

(vii) On 26 November "persons unknown" uprooted olive trees planted over an area of three dunums in the village of Husan in Bethlehem district. This land lies close to the settlement of Bitar-Alet, originally established on land confiscated from the villages of Wadi Fukin and Husan.

(viii) On 13 November the Israeli authorities uprooted 1,000 olive trees on land belonging to the village of Wadi Fukin.

(b) *Acts of aggression against citizens and their property*

(i) On 1 November the supplementary tax authorities raided a number of construction workshops in the town of Nablus and arrested some contractors, demanding imaginary sums from them.

(ii) On 2 November some Jewish extremists stoned Arab vehicles in the Rumayma area of Jerusalem, breaking the windows of a number of nearby vehicles in the area.

(iii) On 2 November the Israeli authorities cut telephone lines to Dheisheh camp in order to isolate it from other areas.

(iv) On 3 November "persons unknown" entered an Islamic cemetery in the town of Ramallah and carried out an extensive sabotage operation. They also smashed a memorial erected in the cemetery as a memorial to the former mayor of Ramallah, the late Karim Khalaf.

(v) On 4 November a metropolitan inspection patrol in the city of Jerusalem confiscated a number of crates of vegetables owned by an Arab lady from one of the villages of Bethlehem. The Israeli patrol took the Arab lady from the area of the Gate of the Pillar in Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and on the way one of the members of the patrol tried to assault her.

(vi) On 5 November a number of Arab farmers were subjected to an armed assault operation, when, in the neighbourhood of the Mevo Dotan settlement, armed men in civilian dress attacked Arab farmers and stole 1,500 Jordanian dinars and confiscated their identity cards and other official papers in their possession.

(vii) On 6 November the supplementary tax authorities raided all the driving schools in the Gaza Strip, of which there are 20, and seized the files, the licences of the vehicles used for instruction and the forms of enrolled students. They demanded that each school should pay JD 10,000 in supplementary taxes.

(viii) The Arab inhabitants of Hawsh al-Zarba on Al-Wad Street in the Old City in Jerusalem are being subjected to various kinds of harassment by settlers and the Border Guards stationed at the outside gate of Hawsh al-Zarba. These elements are guarding the Jewish settlers who have taken over a number of rooms in the Arab building and taken up residence there.

(ix) On 8 November three Israeli youths dressed in military uniform and bearing arms stopped an Arab automobile coming from Hebron near the Zakhariya settlement in the Beit Shumays area, stole JD 250 from the passengers and then took to flight.

(x) On 13 November three Israeli youths attacked an Arab worker from the Gaza Strip who was driving a lorry used for transporting Arab workers. They gave him to understand that they were army men and demanded that he stop his lorry and show his official papers. They then transported him to a deserted spot, where they attacked him with blows and tried to burn him alive.

(xi) On 15 November a great throng of approximately 150 settlers, led by the racist rabbi Moshe Levinger and Shmuel Ben-Bashay, the representative of the Kach movement in the Settlement Council of Kiryat Arba, stormed the courtyard set aside for Muslims to pray in the sacred Ibrahimi Shrine in Hebron. The settlers tried to conduct Jewish prayers in the mosque, after driving out the Arabs praying there.

(xii) On 19 November the Israeli police fired at an automobile being driven by an Arab citizen in Shatrayn Street in West Jerusalem. The Israeli police alleged that the Arab citizen had refused to obey the order to halt given by the police, who charged that the Arab was driving a stolen vehicle.

(xiii) On 26 November the Israeli forces erected a wire fence 20 metres long and 6 metres high in front of the one unblocked entrance to Dheisheh camp, extending the length of the street that passes in front of the offices of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the camp.

(xiv) On 27 November a religious Jew attacked the Episcopal Church of Saint Paul in the Street of the Prophets in the occupied city of Jerusalem, setting fire to the church. The spread of the fire resulted in the burning of the historic door of the church and the destruction of church property, including sacred books, registers and other papers. It may be mentioned that this is the fourth time in the past five years that Saint Paul's church has been attacked by Jewish extremists.

IV. Israeli practices and violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories

The repeated violations of human rights, as upheld by international covenants, custom and treaties, have continued as an official policy followed by the Israeli occupation authorities in their daily dealings with the Arab inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The various kinds of collective punishment, such as arrests, demolition of houses, the imposition of restrictions on movement and travel, have become daily occurrences in the towns and camps of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

One of the most vicious of the Israeli practices is the resort by Israeli troops and Jewish settlers to the use of firearms against defenceless Arab civilians. The use of such weapons during Arab demonstrations has resulted in the death of 20 citizens, both men and women, from the beginning of 1987 up to November of the same year. Hundreds of others have been wounded, and some of these are still suffering the effects of their extensive injuries. While Arab citizens are being killed and wounded in their own territory, foreign Jewish settlers move about in full freedom and confidence, carrying their firearms always at the ready. A notice distributed to Jewish settlers in the Israeli settlements in the occupied Gaza Strip indicates that they will soon be turned into professional sharpshooters roaming the streets of Gaza and leaving behind them increasing numbers of dead and wounded. The Israeli newspaper *Hadashot* for 23 November published a report stating that the Settlements Council in the Gaza Strip had distributed notices to 15 settlements in the Strip calling upon Jewish settlers to enrol in a shooting course under the training of a professional sharpshooter and member of the "special anti-terrorism unit" in the Israeli police.

Again, within the framework of the collective punishment policy, the Israeli occupation authorities arrested during November more than 100 Arab citizens resident in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They also issued a number of orders imposing a curfew, the

closing of schools and travel bans. They also issued other orders imposing house arrest and administrative detention on a number of Arab citizens.

Below are details of Israeli violations of human rights and individual and collective punishment imposed by the occupation authorities against the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories during November.

1. *Arrests*

(a) *Collective arrests*

The Israeli occupation authorities carried out extensive arrest campaigns centring on the Gaza Strip, which was the scene of disturbances and resistance incidents, particularly following the death of a 17-year-old Arab girl. With regard to collective arrests, we may mention the following incidents:

Arrest incidents

(i) On 6 November following a student demonstration in Gaza City, Israeli troops stormed a girls' secondary school in Gaza and arrested three male students who had taken refuge in the school.

(ii) On 8 November Israeli troops stormed the Umari Mosque in Gaza City and arrested seven Arab youths who were inside.

(iii) In a student demonstration staged by the students of the Islamic University in Gaza to protest the death of an Arab girl, on 10 November, the Israeli occupation authorities arrested 50 students from among the demonstrators.

(iv) On 25 November Israeli army troops raided Gaza camp for Palestinian refugees and arrested three youths, one of them Amjad Hashim Jabr, aged 17, who had been struck by a bullet fired by the troops and whose wounds are still not healed.

(b) *Sentences passed on Arabs arrested*

The Israeli military courts in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip passed sentences of imprisonment and fines on 136 citizens, both men and women. The term of the sentence ranged from 50 days' imprisonment to life imprisonment. The amount of the fines imposed totalled 36,450 Israeli shekels and JD 500, or the equivalent of $US 54,675.

Some Israeli observers and analysts observed, as noted by the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post*, that the military sentences passed on Arab citizens from the Gaza Strip in particular were extremely harsh and that that is regarded as a step taken by Yitzhak Mordechai, the Southern Region Commander, in order to strengthen the "iron fist" policy in the Strip against the background of anti-occupation demonstrations and following a call from Jewish settlers to step up measures against those of the Strip's inhabitants whom they described as "activists".

(c) *Administrative detention*

The number of persons placed under administrative detention during this month totalled 13. The Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* for 4 November stated that the number of administrative detainees in Junayd prison at the beginning of the current month totalled 51.

(d) *Situation of Arab prisoners in Israeli prisons and detention camps*

The policy followed by the Israeli Prisons Department against Arab prisoners in Israeli prisons and detention camps is regarded as an extension of the "iron fist" policy applied by the military occupation régime outside these prisons. The inhumane treatment and harsh circumstances, which ensure only the minimum to keep a prisoner alive, the repeated manhunts, the storming of prison cells and the beating and torture of prisoners all constitute a daily practice that reflects the official policy prescribed against Arab prisoners.

The Arab newspapers published in occupied Jerusalem reported a series of news items and comments regarding the condition of Arab prisoners in Israeli gaols. The Israeli newspaper *Yediot Aharonot* for 17 November published a report in which it was stated that Israeli prisons and detention camps suffer from severe overcrowding, which has prompted the Israeli authorities to release some convicted prisoners soon after their convictions in order to make room for new prisoners sentenced by the military courts. The newspaper added that Gaza prison suffers from very severe overcrowding and that it holds 850 prisoners, 600 of these security prisoners. In the Ansar-2 prison camp set up on the Gaza beach there are 81 prisoners, inhabitants of the Gaza Strip, who are charged with incitement and the disturbance of order and who are still awaiting trial.

Perhaps the best evidence of the truth of the reports describing the repugnant inhumane conditions endured by Arab prisoners is the report submitted by Tawfiq Toubi and Tawfiq Ziad, Arab membe of the Israeli Knesset who paid a special visit to Al-Far'ah prison c 29 November 1987. They submitted a report on their visit to th dreadful prison, which holds 2,200 Arab youths, describing the co dition of Arab prisoners in Al-Far'ah from the moment of their arre up to the point of their incarceration to serve their sentences.

The Israeli newspaper *Al-Hamishmar* published extracts from tl report of the two Arab Knesset members in an article, which state *inter alia*:

"Al-Far'ah is a special prison for boys and adolescents betwe 14 and 20 years of age. Sometimes the prisoners are no more tha 12 or 13 years old . . . most of them are school students or you workers . . . After the arrest procedure begins the course of to ture and abuse, which lasts for several months and sometimes f a longer period.

"Among the prisoners are some who have been arrested for tl fourth or fifth time or even for the ninth time . . . Before tl sentence of imprisonment is passed on the detained youth or b fore he is released as innocent, he may spend at least sever months in gaol."

With regard to the methods followed by the Israeli authorities the time of the arrest of an Arab youth, the two Knesset membe say in their report that "it is customary for a youth to be arrested home in the middle of the night by a number of army soldiers. Tl arrest is made by force and with abuse and insults, and the youth led off in iron shackles. He is then taken to the nearest military po in the town nearest to his home. The following morning he is move to Al-Far'ah gaol".

On the subject of interrogation and the use of various kinds torture on Arab prisoners in Al-Far'ah prison, the report says:

"Following his arrival at Al-Far'ah, the arrested person is ir mediately put in the interrogation section, which they call tl 'stable', where there are small cells. Here they ask the arreste youth to lie down on the line down the centre of the floor aft putting a special blindfold on him and chaining his hands . . . Tl youth is left in this condition for three or four days, after whic they take him to the cell. Between the 'stable' and the cell, i terrogation of the prisoner takes several weeks and is accomp nied by beatings, abuse and various other kinds of humiliatio The sole purpose of this brutal interrogation is to force the you to confess to the charges that the investigator wants him to co fess to, thus providing evidence against other prisoners, includi other detained youths whom he has never seen in his life."

The report then proceeds to describe the methods of torture use by Israeli interrogators in Al-Far'ah. All are inhumane metho aimed at breaking the prisoner physically and psychologically ar turning him into a docile tool in the hands of the interrogators. Tl report states:

"Torture includes confinement with plastic shackles attached a hoist. The shackles resemble a thin loop of plastic 60 to 70 c long and 7 cm wide on one side, tapering to 2 cm wide on tl other. Then they place this loop around the prisoner's wrists ar insert the narrow side in a special aperture in the wide side. Thu every time the youth wishes to move one of his hands, this loo becomes tighter and exerts very harsh pressure on bone and fles At this point, the resultant pains are unbearable . . . Anoth kind of torture, commonly used in Al-Far'ah, is to lift the prison on a hoist, in this, the interrogator places shackles on the han and feet of the prisoner, after bringing his feet and hands clo together, and then they proceed to suspend him as on a winc This method of torture causes terrible and unbearable pains, ar blood begins to flow from the detained youth's mouth and fro his hands and feet, which are wounded. In some circumstances, prisoner exposed to the 'winch' method becomes crippled and di abled and is unable to walk".

With regard to conditions inside the cells, the report states:

"There are no beds for prisoners to sleep in. They sleep c filthy, stinking mattresses. The cells are full of all kinds of stingi mosquitoes, which cause great pain when they sting a huma being. Rats run about freely all over the prison. Prisoners are n allowed to wash their clothes but wear them until fresh ones a brought during a family visit. The sunshine does not enter tl prison cells at all, and the only treatment for all illnesses is i variable, namely, 'Akmol', a kind of aspirin tablet. Once eve two weeks they are given a piece of meat weighing only 40 gram There is no dining-room in Al-Far'ah because the prison admini tration has abolished the dining-room and converted it to cells.

At the end of the report, the two Knesset members, Ziad and Toubi, affirm that the mere existence of this prison, the detention of 13- and 14-year-old youths, the acts of torture that take place there and the inhumane living conditions that prevail all constitute a clear violation of all international covenants and customs relating to human rights and the rights of prisoners and detainees.

The brutal practices in Al-Far'ah prison do not constitute a special case. All Arab prisoners in other Israeli gaols suffer the same as the prisoners in Al-Far'ah in one form or another. In the place of the "stable" at Al-Far'ah, in the Ansar-2 prison camp in Gaza there is what is known as the "health room" which is a special cell for the torture of prisoners. A number of those who have been detained in Ansar-2 have stated that Israeli gaolers use the "health room" as a room for training in the arts of boxing and karate, using, instead of the punching-bags normally employed in these arts, Arab prisoners blindfolded and with their hands tied behind them.

In Junayd prison in the town of Nablus, the security prisoners sent a letter to the Israeli Minister of Police and the Director of the Prisons Administration containing their requests, which the Prison Administration had procastinated in granting, the most prominent of these requests being a halt to beatings, a change in the manner of treatment, the removal of the asbestos which denied them light and a guarantee of freedom of movement within the prison sections.

In Jerusalem, the Friends of Prisoners Association sent a note to the Israeli Minister of Police asking him to close the Kfar Yona prison because it did not meet the minimum conditions to permit a man of flesh and blood to remain there. Conditions included the wire netting over all windows, obstructing ventilation and light, the dampness, which caused disease, the appalling lack of cleaning materials, denial of prisoners' right to exercise one hour a day and food that was deficient in quantity and quality. The note gave a number of examples of prisoners suffering from chronic diseases who ought to be moved from the prison immediately and given the necessary care.

Parents of Palestinian prisoners in Ashkelon prison said that their sons complained of a number of major deficiencies. The most important was the inadequate quantity and poor quality of the food provided them, denial of their right to read and write because of the shortage of available books and the confiscation by the prison authorities of any papers found in the possession of a prisoner.

Relatives of female Arab prisoners in Ramleh prison said that they suffered under difficult conditions of imprisonment, inasmuch as they were allowed to go into the prison courtyard for only one half hour a day, they were permitted visits only once a month by a limited number of relatives, and they were forced to work and wait on Israeli women gaolers.

2. *Restriction of freedom of movement and travel*

(a) *House arrest*

The Israeli occupation authorities imposed orders of house arrest for a term of six months on 10 Arab citizens from among the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, eight of them students at West Bank institutes and universities, while two others were Mahram Barghuthi, President of the Voluntary Work Committees in the West Bank, and Na'im al-Tubasi, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper *Al-Sha'b*, published in occupied Jerusalem.

(b) *Travel ban*

The Israeli occupation authorities prohibited both Shahir Sa'd, Secretary-General of the Federation of Trade Unions in the West Bank, and Bayir Sa'id, a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation, from travelling to the United Kingdom in response to a special invitation addressed to the Federation by the British Workers' Labour Federation.

The occupation authorities also imposed travel ban orders on all inhabitants of the town of Salfit in Nablus governorate and the inhabitants of the town of Rafah in the Gaza Strip.

(c) *Curfew*

The Israeli military command authorities issued six orders imposing a curfew on a number of camps in the occupied West Bank during the current month. A curfew was imposed on Balata camp near Nablus four times, on 2, 8, 24 and 29 November; on Askar camp near Nablus on 2 November; and on Al-Far'ah camp on 8 November.

3. *Deportation*

On 15 November General Yitzhak Mordechai, Southern Region Commander, issued a decision for the deportation of Dr. Abd al-Aziz Awdah, lecturer in the Sharia Faculty of the Islamic University at Gaza. Dr. Awdah, 38 years of age, is the father of five young children. The Israeli authorities accuse him of being the spiritual guide of the Islamic Jihad movement in the Gaza Strip.

4. *Demolition and closing of houses*

During the period under review, the Israeli occupation authorities demolished 12 Arab houses. The order for their demolition was given on the pretext that no building permit had been obtained or that the terms laid down in the permit had been contravened. Demolition operations took place in the villages of Bayt Aynun (Hebron), Yatma (Nablus), Rummanah (Jenin), Marj Ni'mah (Jericho), Tammun (Nablus), Al-Murihah (Jenin), Kfar Qud (Jenin), Yatta and Bayt Ula (Hebron). All these houses belong to Arab citizens who lived in them with their families.

The occupation authorities in the Gaza Strip also issued orders for the closing of nine garages in the town of Rafah on the pretext that they were not licensed. They also issued orders for the closing of seven shops in the towns of Ramallah and Al-Bireh for a period of two weeks. This occurred on 2 November, following the holding of a general strike in the two towns to mark the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

5. *Dead and wounded*

A 17-year-old Arab girl was killed at Deir el-Balah in the occupied Gaza Strip. The student Intisar al-Attar was killed following Jewish settlers' firing on a student gathering. The settlers claimed that they had been subjected to stoning before they fired. The Israeli police forces arrested four settlers on the charge of killing Intisar al-Attar but released them very promptly. They claimed that it had been "persons unknown" who had fired the shots. Twenty-six citizens, men and women, in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip sustained various wounds as a result of bullets and tear-gas grenades employed by Israeli troops during Arab demonstrations. Of these instances, we may mention the following:

(i) Munir Abu Faraj, 20 years old, was wounded by gun-fire emanating from Israeli troops in the Dheisheh camp while they were breaking up an Arab demonstration.

(ii) Talal Najib Salih, 18 years old, was wounded in the hand as a result of gun-fire aimed at an Arab demonstration held to mark the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

(iii) Jalal Taha al-Duwaykat, 18 years old, was wounded while the Israeli army was breaking up an Arab demonstration in the town of Nablus held to mark the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

(iv) Four Arab youths from Jabalia camp in the Gaza Strip, Yasir at Mabhuh, 13 years old, Jamal Matar, 11 years old, Abdul al-Karim Abu Rashid, 10 years old, and one other youth whose name is not known but who was about 8 years old, were wounded as a result of a heavy beating with cudgels by the occupation troops. All were extensively wounded.

(v) Salfia Madi, 14 years old, and Mirfat al-Saqili, 14 years old, both students from Deir el-Balah, sustained various wounds after they were fired at by Israeli settlers on 11 November.

(vi) Mrs. Kawthar Ahmad Tayih, 30 years old, was wounded when a tear-gas grenade was hurled into Jabalia camp in the Gaza Strip.

(vii) Na'im Abd al-Rahman, 18 years old, Ahmad Abu Ayish, 22 years old, Abd al-Ghani Sawalimah, 18 years old, all from Balata camp, Sami Jarhun, 17 years old, from Rafah, and Sulayman Mu'ammar, 16 years old, from Khan Yunis, were all wounded as a result of Israeli army troops using their firearms while breaking up demonstrations in West Bank and Gaza Strip towns on 29 November held to mark the anniversary of partition.

6. *Closure of schools and universities*

The Israeli military authorities issued six orders in the Gaza Strip for the closure of six preparatory and secondary schools in the occupied Gaza Strip, and one order for the closure of the Palestine

Al-Azhar Religious Institute in Gaza City for a period of 15 days. The following schools were closed:

(i) The Khalid ibn Al-Walid Secondary School in Nuseirat camp for a period of two weeks;

(ii) The Manfaluti Secondary School in Deir el-Balah;

(iii) The Sakinah bint Al-Husayn School in Deir el-Balah for a period of four days;

(iv) The Jabalia Girls Preparatory School in Jabalia camp;

(v) The Jabalia Girls Secondary School in Jabalia camp;

(vi) The Falujah School in Gaza.

The military authorities also issued a decision to distribute the students of Deir el-Balah Boys Secondary School among other schools in the area in order to remove them from the main highway between Gaza and Deir el-Balah on the grounds that they had been engaging in demonstrations and setting up road-blocks.

In the report of the Higher Education Council in the occupied territories concerning the closure of Palestinian higher-education institutions by military order from the beginning of 1987, it was stated that the number of school days during which these institutions had been closed amounted to 423, broken down as follows: Bir Zeit University, 137 days; Bethlehem University, 123 days; Al-Najah National University, 49 days; the Islamic University in Gaza, 44 days; Hebron University, 42 days; Arab medical colleges, 14 days; and the College for Science and Technology, 14 days.

As a result of the storming of the universities by Israeli forces, four students died and 75 were wounded.

DOCUMENT S/19377

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 December 1987]

We, the undersigned members of the Security Council, have the honour to request, pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 602 (1987), that the Council meet urgently to consider the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 602 (1987), which is contained in document S/19359 of 18 December 1987.

Signed by the representatives of the following States:
Congo
Ghana
Zambia

DOCUMENT S/19378*

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the English translation of the press release dated 21 December 1987 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, concerning the incidents along the Thai-Lao border in the vicinity of Romklao village, Phitsanulok province, and to request that the document be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release dated 21 December 1987 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

1. As a result of recent incursions by Lao troops into Thai territory in the vicinity of Romklao village in Chart Trakarn district, Phitsanulok province, the Royal Thai Armed Forces have issued warnings to the Lao intruders to refrain from such provocative action.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos handed an aide-mémoire dated 16 December 1987 to the Royal Thai Embassy in Vientiane. The aide-mémoire alleged that on 15 December Thai aircraft flew over Lao airspace and bombed hills 1428, 1370, 1146 and Phu Vieng in Chaiyaburi province. The aide-mémoire alleged further that those areas and various places inside Laos were also shelled from the Thai side of the border.

A similar aide-mémoire was submitted to the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Political Affairs by the Chargé d'affaires of the Lao Embassy at Bangkok on 18 December. The Deputy Director-General pointed out that the clashes between Thai and Lao troops were the result of incursions into Thai territory by Lao troops. Thai forces were presented with no other alternative but to drive the intruders out. He also asked the Lao Chargé d'affaires to report to his Government accordingly.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to make the following statement:

3.1. Hills 1428, 1370 and 1146 referred to by Laos lie 2 kilometres inside Thai territory from the border. Relevant treaty and authoritative maps attest to this fact. Thai military operations were carried out only under the circumstance of armed incursions into Thai territory by Lao troops. Thailand reserves the legitimate right to defend itself and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3.2. Should the Lao side entertain doubts about the exact border demarcation in these areas, it could always resort to peaceful means to resolve the problem. Thailand stands ready to respond to any positive move. Lao incursions into Thai territory and the protests launched against Thailand could only serve to manifest the dubious intention of Laos towards Thailand. This does not augur well for the fostering of a good relationship between the two countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/64-S/19378.

DOCUMENT S/19379

Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 December 1987]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 602 (1987), which, *inter alia*, mandated the Secretary-General to monitor the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and to report thereon to the Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General [*S/19359*],

Gravely concerned at the continued occupation by the South African military forces of parts of the territory of Angola,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola since 1981 and for its delay in withdrawing its troops from that State;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola, with a view to obtaining from South Africa a time-frame for total withdrawal as well as confirmation of its completion;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution at the earliest date;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

DOCUMENT S/19380*

Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 22 December 1987 by the Government of the Republic of Ghana on the current situation in the occupied Arab territories.

I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. V. GBEHO
Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 December 1987 by the Government of Ghana

The Government of Ghana has followed with dismay and disbelief the continuing brutal campaign of State terrorism and repression mounted by Israeli forces against the defenceless inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories and must raise its voice in protest against the barbaric excesses of the Israeli occupation forces.

The inhabitants of the occupied territories have done nothing but exercise their right of legitimate protest against the degrading and inhuman subjugation to which they have been reduced by years of Israeli suppression and illegal occupation of their lands.

We condemn in no uncertain terms the callous and inhuman killings perpetrated by the Israeli forces against peaceful demonstrators, including women and children.

We call upon the international community to act in consonance with the Security Council to bring an immediate end to the current wave of Israeli atrocities in the occupied territories.

We reaffirm our full support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and an independent and sovereign homeland of their own in Palestine. We once again demand the total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

The current wave of unrest in the occupied territories only goes to emphasize the urgent need for holding an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring about a comprehensive and honourable settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and we call upon the international community to act expeditiously to bring it about.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/65-S/19380.

DOCUMENT S/19381*

Letter dated 23 December 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of the statement issued on 13 December 1987 by the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the arrival of a large Soviet shipment of weapons at the Kompong Som seaport and the so-called Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/66-S/19381.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SIENG Lapresse
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of 13 December 1987 by the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

1. On 5 December 1987 a large Soviet ship loaded with all kinds of weapons and ammunition arrived at the Kompong Som seaport. These war materials and equipment were sent to the Vietnamese occupying forces to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea.

2. At the end of November 1987, the Vietnamese enemy moved two regiments from Division 330 and one regiment from Division 309 to parade through the capital city to deceive the world community that they partially withdrew their troops back to Viet Nam. In fact, these troops, having paraded through the city, were sent to the Phnom Penh north-western front through national road 4: one regiment was stationed at Tasal commune, Phnom Sruoch district, and two other regiments at the commune of Sangker Satoap, Trapeaing Chor and Amleaing in the district of Thporng, province of Kompong Speu.

3. Also in November last, the Vietnamese enemy withdrew two regiments from Division 4 stationed at Koh Kong and Phnom Thom in the district of Kong Pisei, to the north of national road 4, so as to resist the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea's [*NADK*] activities in the Phnom Penh western front.

4. The Vietnamese enemy also moved, at the end of November, two regiments from Division 9 stationed at Sisophon and along the Stung Mongkol Borei river, Battambang province, to oppose the NADK's activities in dismantling village administrative apparatus inside the country.

5. However, early this month, the Vietnamese enemy sent in successive fresh troops to replace the forces they had moved to resist the NADK's activities in the Phnom Penh north-western and western fronts.

These facts prove that the Vietnamese enemy have yet no willingness to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea, not even a single soldier. On the contrary, they have dispatched new Soviet-supplied weapons and ammunition to Kampuchea and moved their troops from the Kampuchean western front to resist the NADK's attacks around the capital city of Phnom Penh so as to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea with a view to achieving their "Indo-China Federation" strategy.

The so-called partial troop withdrawal was merely a ploy aimed at deceiving world public opinion as they have repeatedly done in the past.

DOCUMENT S/19383*

Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*24 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, I regret to inform you that Israel has continued its acts of aggression against various regions in southern Lebanon, as indicated below.

On Saturday, 19 December, around 3 p.m., the town of Nabatiyeh and the outskirts of Habbouche were shelled by heavy artillery, causing considerable material damage.

On Monday, 21 December, towards afternoon, the region located between the Qaaqaïet el-Jisr valley and Habbouche was subjected to bombardment supported by artillery fire aimed mainly at the village of Arabsalim. This caused the death of 7 people and wounded 25 others, including civil defence elements. Two vehicles belonging to the Lebanese Red Cross were also completely burned.

On the morning of Monday, 21 December, the villages of Jebaa and Arabsalim and the area surrounding Ain Kana were subjected to bombardment, coming from the so-called "security zone" and supported by simulated aerial attacks carried out by the Israeli air force, which resulted in considerable material losses.

The Lebanese Government reiterates its vigorous condemnation of these criminal Israeli acts, while once again drawing attention to the blatant fact that Israel is perpetuating its defiance of the principles of international law and its refusal to conform to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and the many resolutions adopted by United Nations forums. Accordingly, the Lebanese Government stresses all the more the gravity of the provocative attitude of Israel in violating, on an ongoing basis, the sovereignty of a neighbouring State and jeopardizing the life, security and property of its citizens.

The Lebanese Government also reserves the right to convene the Security Council in order that it may shoulder its full responsibility with regard to the alarming situation prevailing in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/67-S/19383.

DOCUMENT S/19384

Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 December 1987]

I have the honour to enclose for your information the text of a statement dated 23 December 1987 by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, regarding Security Council resolution 606 (1987).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annexure could be circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Leslie MANLEY
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

The position of the South African Government on United Nations Security Council resolution 606 (1987) has been clearly stated. All foreign troops ought to be withdrawn from Angola. The present conflict in Angola is the direct result of the violation of the Alvor Agreement[a] by the MPLA [*Movimiento Popular de Libertação de Angola*] régime which is at present being kept in power by force of arms of Cuban forces supported by sophisticated Soviet equipment and personnel.

This situation threatens the security of the whole of the southern Africa region. South Africa has a direct interest in the security of the region. The South African Government has made it clear that it cannot allow an escalation of the conflict in the Angola and South West Africa/Namibia border area, and it took certain limited action in order to ensure that the conflict does not take on broader proportions.

The chief of the South African defence force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, stated on 5 December 1987 that the process of withdrawing members of the South African defence force and the South West Africa territory force from Angola had begun following the successful completion of certain tasks in the interests of South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia. This process is continuing under operational conditions, and it is not in the interest of the security of South African defence force personnel to disclose any further details.

However, it should be reiterated that it has become imperative that all foreign forces and military personnel be withdrawn from Angola and elsewhere in the region if stability and peace is to be achieved. It is simply not in the interest of Angola or the region for this conflict to continue.

As regards the report of the Secretary-General [*S/19359*], it is noticed that the Secretary-General's mission to Angola merely reports on what has been conveyed to them by the MPLA authorities and commanders. The South African Government rejects the version of the events as conveyed to the Secretary-General's representatives. It ought to be possible for the Secretary-General to determine the facts on the ground. For instance, is he aware of the troop strengths of the various fighting forces? Does he know who is supplying what to whom, or the nature of Soviet equipment supplied to the MPLA régime and which has been used and which is still being used? Does he know who the commanders, advisers and instructors are? The numbers of aircraft, helicopters, tanks and missiles of Soviet origin which are involved? Does he know who mans them, who commands them and who instructs how to use them? Does he know what role such commanders, advisers and instructors play in this war?

Surely all these facts can be determined and ought to be reflected in order to give the Security Council and the world a true and balanced picture of what is actually occurring in Angola at this time.

DOCUMENT S/19386

Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[29 December 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the aggressive Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of that régime committed the following act of aggression on 22 December 1987:

Time	*Region*	*Casualties and damage*
1100 to 1200 hours	Diyala (subdistrict of Qazaniyah) and vicinity	3 citizens, including 2 women, wounded

I should be grateful if you would have this letter reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19387

Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1.30 p.m. local time on 27 December 1987, Radio Tehran broadcast in the Persian language a statement made by Mir Hossein Mousavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, prior to the presentation of the budget, in which he stated:

> "The Government's policy continues to follow the overall guidelines laid down by the Leader of the Revolution, characterized by resistance down to the last house, down to the last man, down to the last drop of blood . . . The allocation of 41 per cent of the total budget and over 52 per cent of the total military expenditure in 1988 to the war effort testifies to the crucial importance of this question, which constitutes the supreme cause in the country . . . We have allocated 35 billion rials to the war industry, 13 billion rials to defence projects and 50 billion rials to the building of shelters."

This official statement confirms once again that the Iranian Government is bent solely on pursuing the war and the destruction, a course which must be seriously and forcefully resisted as being contrary to the principles governing international relations. Priority must therefore be given to implementation of the coercive measures called for in Security Council resolution 598 (1987), which has binding force, in order to compel the Iranian régime to accept peace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19388

Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, at 12.35 a.m. local time on 24 December 1987, Radio Tehran broadcast a statement by Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iranian régime, which he concluded in the following way:

> "We declare that we will continue the war until final victory and the overthrow of the tyrannical Iraqi Government. The way in which the nation of the Party of God (Hezbollah) greeted the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People corroborates the truth that it is on our land that the outcome of the war with Iraq and the liberation of Palestine will be determined; as the Imam declared, the road to Jerusalem passes through Karbala."

Furthermore, at 7.20 p.m. local time on 25 December, Radio Tehran broadcast the Friday sermon given by Rafsanjani, in which he attacked the latest statement issued by the Security Council concerning the war, saying:

> "Yesterday the Security Council issued a false and threatening statement. I now reaffirm what we told the Security Council at the very outset: if you truly have good intentions, do not desire this war, wish to re-establish peace in the region and sincerely desire an end to the war and security in the (Persian) Gulf, then your path is clear. Do not follow the false path. The experience we have had with you in recent months is enough. The threats you issue at your meetings are not new; you have uttered such words previously. Not only that, you have translated words into deeds. You brought warships into the region and entered the war against us. You have attacked Iranian oil platforms and sunk our civilian ships and our patrol boats, and many of our countrymen have been martyred. But you have not stopped there: you have even uttered new threats. Yet you have witnessed the very opposite of what took place when you first imposed the war on us . . . You shall witness the result of the threats on the battlefield and you shall see the mistakes you committed . . . You should realize that Iran will not face an embargo alone. Should such a measure be imposed, all seaports in the region will be laid waste and not a single ship will be able to pass through the (Persian) Gulf or the Gulf of Oman . . . We do not care about your statements and your threats".

These bellicose statements, which again illustrate the criminal nature of the leader of the Iranian régime, prove beyond any shadow of doubt the scorn and disdain these leaders display towards custom and international relations. It is essential that the international community stand firm against the Iranian régime and impose on it the necessary sanctions in order to preserve security, peace and stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/19389*

Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier correspondence, in particular my letter dated 17 December 1987 [*S/19358*], a talk you granted me on 22 December, as well as the letter of the Permanent Representative of Thailand of 22 December [*S/19378*], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 27 December by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the Thai military attack against Lao territory.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued at Vientiane on 27 December 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, since its foundation on 2 December 1975, has consistently pursued a policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand, for the two peoples share similarities as to race, language, traditions and customs, enabling them to create better relations on a political basis, as stipulated in the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiqués signed by the two Governments in 1979.

But it is regrettable that this policy of the Lao side has always been obstructed by the very serious frontier incidents between the two countries, particularly those of the three Lao hamlets in 1984, which are still far from being solved. This year, the Thai side once again has created a new grave incident: the Thai third army region forces have dispatched their paramilitary units to assure the protection of Thai private merchants engaged in the illegal felling of fine wood in Lao territory on the west side of Na Bo Noi canton, Botène district, Sayaboury province. And between 14 and 18 August 1987, the Thai side sent several infantry battalions to occupy this area, repeatedly attacked the Lao local force strongholds which are defending that area and then proclaimed deliberately this area to be part of Thai territory by unilaterally claiming that *Nam Huang Nga river* constitutes a frontier between the two countries. This arrogant claim runs counter to the 1907 Franco-Siamese treaty, which stipulates the following on the side of Luang-Prabang: "The frontier leaves the Mekong river, in the South, at the Mouth of *Nam Huang river* and follows the thalweg of this river up to its source located at Phou Khao Mieng mountain. From there the border follows the watershed between the Mekhong river and the Menam river until it reaches the Mekhong river at the point called Keng Pha Day in conformity with the line which was approved by the previous demarcation commission in January 16, 1906".

On 4, 5 and 6 December 1987, the Thai third army forces launched several attacks against the Lao local forces strongholds located at peaks 1428 and 1370. And from 15 to 24 December, they again launched fierce and successive infantry, 105-mm and 155-mm artillery, air bombing attacks against these localities. These were considered by the Lao side to be the most serious acts of aggression ever committed by the Thai military over the past 12 years of incidents occurring along the border between the two countries since the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Rather than taking urgent measures aimed at immediately putting an end to these attacks and invasion, as has been officially requested by the Lao side, the Thai Government forces are preparing a large-scale military buildup with a view to launching new attacks.

This act perpetrated by Thailand struck the international community with surprise since it occurred at a time when the question of the Thai military occupation of the three Lao hamlets in 1984 has not yet been definitely solved because the Thai Government has not completely withdrawn its forces as it was stated, and it also occurred at a time when the Lao side has made several good gestures to create an atmosphere of understanding and to settle peacefully the conflicts by ways of negotiations. It is, therefore, obvious that this act clearly exposes the Thai true intention to invade Lao territory by taking advantage of the drought situation which the Lao people are facing. It not only constitutes a grave violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, a trangression of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiqués, an undermining of the spirit of neighbourliness of the peoples of the Lao and Thai nations, but is also a flouting of the Charter of the United Nations and usual practices of international relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic strongly requests the Thai Government to take appropriate measures immediately to end the act of invasion.

Abiding by its constant policy of always advocating settlement of disputes through peaceful negotiations, the Lao side proposes to hold immediate talks without any pre-conditions between the two sides in order to solve these grave incidents and the other pending problems in the relations between the two countries.

In order to defend our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as has always been done by our people and has become our heroic tradition, now more than ever, we have to heighten our vigilance to stand resolutely in unity and smash and defeat all manoeuvres and acts of aggression carried out by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries.

For the well-being of the Lao and Thai peoples and for the security of each country, it is an urgent task for our two brotherly peoples to deploy common efforts to eliminate this unwanted incident and to promote talks and negotiations as soon as possible.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic appeals to peace- and justice-loving peoples over the world to support the efforts made by the Lao side aimed at solving the differences by ways of negotiation, thus contributing to the bringing about of peace, stability and co-operation in this region of South-East Asia.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/69-S/19389.

DOCUMENT S/19390*

Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 December 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 27 December 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. KIKUCHI
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/70-S/19390.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 27 December 1987 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

1. Eight years have passed since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan took place on 27 December 1979. It is most regrettable that, in spite of repeated calls from the international society during this period, Soviet troops are still stationed in Afghanistan and that there is no sign of improvement in the deplorable situation brought about by that intervention. With no end to the fighting, the agony of the Afghan people is continuing. The human rights of the Afghan people are repressed and some 5 million have been forced to leave their country as refugees.

2. At every possible opportunity, Japan has emphasized the necessity of a political settlement of the issue that fulfils the following four conditions:

(*a*) Immediate and total withdrawal of the Soviet forces;

(*b*) Restoration of the political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan;

(*c*) Respect for the right of the Afghan people to self-determination; and

(*d*) Return of the Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honour.

Japan intends to continue her co-operation with like-minded countries for this purpose.

3. On this occasion, Japan reaffirms its support for the efforts being made on the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a political settlement of the problem and strongly hopes that tangible progress towards the total withdrawal of the Soviet forces will be seen in the proximity talks which are expected to be resumed early next year.

DOCUMENT S/19392*

Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 December 1987*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the message addressed to you by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, leader of the great revolution of 1 September, concerning the current situation in the occupied Arab territories and the maltreatment and slaughter to which the Palestinian Arab people is subjected in an attempt to eradicate its just cause.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Abdussalam TREIKI
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM COLONEL MUAMMAR QADDAFI ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

You have, undoubtedly, been following the uprising of 5 million Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories and the maltreatment and slaughter to which the Palestinian people is indiscriminately subjected by the racist Israeli occupiers, in a desperate attempt to eradicate its just cause and its right to its land and to life in freedom and dignity.

The uprising of the Palestinian people and its determination to die for the liberation of its homeland, which is occupied by the Israelis, affirm to the world that there is a people whose land is occupied and dominated by Zionist racists who confront the will of this people with bullets and brutality such as the world has never seen before. This has subjected this people to constant bloodshed, with a daily toll of victims.

The world cannot disregard this criminal carnage. It must put a halt to the recklessness and brutality of the Israeli racists and their continuing acts of terrorism against the Palestinian Arab people, from the usurpation of Palestine to the present.

After consulting with the leaders of the Palestinian people and its institutions, inside and outside the occupied territories, concerning the tragic situation in Palestine and means of remedying it, and in view of the gravity of the situation, I have deemed it urgently necessary to address you, in your capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to appeal to you to ensure the adoption of urgent and effective measures by your Organization in order to halt the crimes that are being perpetrated against the Palestinian people on its land and to rescue this people from the yoke and tyranny of the racist Zionist entity that has usurped the Palestinian territories.

It has become urgently necessary for you, as Secretary-General, to condemn these racist crimes and adopt urgent and effective measures to halt the Zionist crimes against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, punish the perpetrators and strive to enable the Palestinian people to regain its land and obtain its full freedom.

Colonel Muammar QADDAFI

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/71-S/19392.

DOCUMENT S/19393*

Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached statement issued by the Office of the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

I have the further honour to request the circulation of the statement as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) YUSOF M. Hitam
Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 19 December 1987 by the Office of the Prime Minister of Malaysia

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mahathir Mohamed, is deeply shocked by the recent events in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank which once again reveal Israel's brutalities and total disregard for justice. Israel's acts of cruelty against innocent and defenceless Palestinians are increasing, resulting in many deaths and injuries to hundreds of others. Such criminal acts display Israel's gross disrespect for human lives. The Prime Minister unreservedly and strongly condemns Israeli atrocities. While reaffirming his support for the Palestinians in their just struggle against Israeli occupation, he calls for the Tel Aviv régime to respect the legitimate right of the Palestinians to their homeland.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/72-S/19393.

DOCUMENT S/19394*

Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 December 1987]

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the very grave situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip created by the cruel policies of the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian population.

Since our letter of 11 December 1987 [*S/19337*], the situation has continued to deteriorate in these territories. According to *The Christian Science Monitor* of 24 December, the use of live ammunition by the Israeli troops has caused the killing of at least 23 Palestinians and the injuring of hundreds of others.

The New York Times reported on 26 December that the number of Palestinian youths arrested by the Israeli army for suspected involvement in the recent wave of protests in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has, based on official sources, risen to nearly 1,000. However, the same day, the Palestine Press Service in Jerusalem reported that the information received from its reporters in the territories indicates that the number of Palestinians arrested since 9 December was more than 2,000.

Further, according to *The New York Times*, the Palestinians were picked up at their homes in the West Bank and Gaza villages and refugee camps by squads of Israeli soldiers, who arrived at their doors at all hours of the day and night with arrest warrants issued by the army. Moreover, the army has opened two makeshift prisons to detain the hundreds of prisoners until trials could be arranged. The conditions in these prisons are reported to be extremely harsh.

On 27 December *The New York Times* reported that the Israeli army was preparing to begin military trials for the arrested Palestinians. The newspaper said that, based on past experience, defence lawyers expect the trials to be what is called "swift proceedings—in effect, a mass court-martial". Defence lawyers have not been allowed to see the detainees. Furthermore, Palestinian lawyers in the Gaza Strip have been boycotting the military trials, accusing officials of putting pressure on the defendants by offering one-month prison terms to those who confessed and threatening much longer sentences for those who insisted on trials.

On 24 December, a military official told *The Jerusalem Post*: "Where the law allows us to arrest, we will arrest; where we are allowed to expel, we will expel. There will be no mercy shown." The army has also reportedly ordered the closing of several universities as well as about 800 schools on the West Bank and 92 schools in the Gaza Strip.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/73-S/19394.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to express its utmost concern at the policies and practices of Israel, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and in particular the use of live ammunition as well as brutal force by the Israeli army against young defenceless Palestinians. These policies and practices are in clear violation of United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.*

The Committee appeals to you to take such measures as may be available to you for alleviating the sufferings of the affected Palestinians and for promoting the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation. Further, the Committee appeals to you to intensify your efforts to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS-OLIVA
Acting Chairman,
Committee on the Exercise of
the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/19395*

Letter dated 30 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[30 December 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier correspondence concerning the military attack launched by Thailand against Lao territory [*S/19389*], I have the honour to inform you of the latest developments with respect to that situation: from 25 to 27 December 1987, the Thai third army forces launched a number of artillery attacks (105-millimetre and 155-millimetre shells) and infantry attacks (six battalions of regular troops and 33 companies of the "Ranger" forces from this Thai military region were mobilized for the occasion) against hills 1428 and 1370 (local Lao positions). What is worse, on 27 December the Thai troops for the first time fired on these positions using shells filled with chemical agents. Lao soldiers suffered from the following subjective symptoms: nausea, vertigo, drowsiness, general paralysis. This constitutes a new stage in the most serious Thai military attacks that have taken place to date. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has already protested to the Thai authorities against this criminal act. In the statement issued by the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27 December, the full text of which was circulated as an official United Nations document on 29 December, reference was made to the pre-conditions set by the Thai side for any opening of negotiations with the Lao side. The Lao Government informed the Thai Government on 28 December that such pre-conditions (composition of, and designation of the head of, the Lao delegation to be submitted for Thai approval, choice of a venue for negotiations "which would be neither Vientiane nor Bangkok, etc.") would be unacceptable to it, since they violate the sacrosanct principle of international law that all States are sovereign and equal before the law. The Lao Government, while vigorously calling upon the Thai Government to take the necessary steps to put an immediate end to this act of invasion, proposes that the two parties should open immediately, with no pre-conditions, negotiations designed to settle these serious incidents and the other problems that remain pending between the two countries. The Lao Government hopes that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will be able to contribute actively to the speedy settlement of this unfortunate affair.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/43/74-S/19395.

DOCUMENT S/19396

Letter dated 30 December 1987 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 December 1987]

Pursuant to the decision of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, taken at its 79th meeting, on 18 December 1987, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement adopted by the Committee and issued today.

On behalf of the Committee I have the honour further to request that the text of this letter and the attached statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Chairman,
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 421 (1977)
concerning the question of South Africa

ANNEX

Statement issued on 30 December 1987 by the Chairman, on behalf of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa

At its 79th meeting, on 18 December 1987, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa reviewed the content of its work during the calendar year 1987. It took stock of all the communications received in the course of the year from individuals and non-governmental organizations reporting various incidents of alleged violations of the Security Council's mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, as well as the Governments' responses to the Committee's requests for investigations into such allegations. The Committee was also cognizant of the cumulative information from various published sources drawn to its attention in the course of the year relating to reported violations of the arms embargo.

The Committee noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated *matériel*, were still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes. In spite of the comprehensive national laws, regulations and procedures for ensuring strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo reported by various States, particularly those that have been mentioned from time to time in cases of alleged violations, individuals and commercial and industrial enterprises continue to evade government screening procedures by making the prohibited *matériel* available to South Africa. It appears that often inadequate or even spurious export licences and shipment documents, as well as inaccurate goods descriptions, are used in order to evade the scrutiny of the authorities in the countries of origin. Furthermore, intermediary countries are sometimes used as the declared destination of the prohibited *matériel*, from which such *matériel* is then trans-shipped, air-freighted or otherwise forwarded to South Africa.

Accordingly, in pursuance of its mandate to assist Governments in their implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and to monitor the implementation of those resolutions, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa considered it pertinent to issue this statement, putting the foregoing observations on record. Through the authority of the Security Council, the Committee also wishes to bring the contents of this statement to the attention of all States. In doing so, the Committee wishes to reiterate its appeal to all States, particularly those with a manufacturing and export capacity for military equipment, to tighten their scrutiny efforts and to increase their vigilance with regard to licensing procedures for the export or re-export of military equipment, so as to ensure that none of it reaches South Africa in violation of the Security Council decisions.

Furthermore, the Committee has noted that the bulk of its work has been based on information received from private individuals and non-governmental organizations, for which it wishes to express its appreciation and to encourage in that vein. While noting with appreciation the co-operation it has so far received from various Governments with regard to the cases in its repertory, the Committee would also benefit from reports by Governments of any possible violations of the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions and appeals to governmental authorities to mount thorough investigations of any reported violations that may be drawn to their attention.

DOCUMENT S/19397

Letter dated 31 December 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*31 December 1987*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 28 December 1987 [*S/19387*], I have the honour to inform you that the Prime Minister of the Iranian régime has yet again provided confirmation that it knows no policy other than war, expansionism and the rejection of peace. In a speech made in the Iranian Parliament on the occasion of the presentation of the State budget and broadcast by Radio Tehran on 28 December, he stated the following: "It is not surprising that it has taken seven years of war for the Security Council to wake up to the situation, and that it has forgotten who was the originator of this flagrant aggression." "Attempts are currently being made", added the Prime Minister, "to impose an embargo on arms deliveries to our country; this policy must be foiled, and all those who are threatening us and seeking to bring pressure to bear on us must be made to realize that we shall not fail to reiterate." The Iranian Prime Minister also remarked that "by adopting a resolution prohibiting the delivery of arms to Iran, the Security Council would render itself devoid of all credibility" and that "the allocation of 41 per cent of the total budget and 52 per cent of the funds earmarked for defence and security in 1988 to the war effort shows how important it is to us; indeed, it is our main concern." "The Iranian State", he added, "is determined, with the help of the millions of combat troops who have been mobilized and are preparing to join the various fronts, to strike a fatal blow against the Ba'athist aggressors. In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Council for Support of the War Effort, all the means at our disposal have been placed in the service of that objective."

This statement by the Iranian Prime Minister makes apparent once again the policy of aggression and expansion being systematically pursued by the Iranian régime, a policy which runs counter to all the principles governing international relations as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council must therefore assume the responsibility assigned to it under the Charter and put an end to this policy of aggression by applying against the Iranian régime the coercive measures provided for in its resolution 598 (1987), which has binding force.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

[1] Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 (League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138).

[2] Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (see General Assembly resolution 169 (II) of 31 October 1947).

[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[4] Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973).

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1), sect. I.

[6] Agreement signed at Alvor, Portugal, on 15 January 1975, between the Government of Portugal and the three liberation movements of Angola.

[7] The letter transmitted two maps which are not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; they may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

[9] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/42/13 and Add.1).

[10] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/42/35).

[12] See *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I, Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.4), resolution 16.

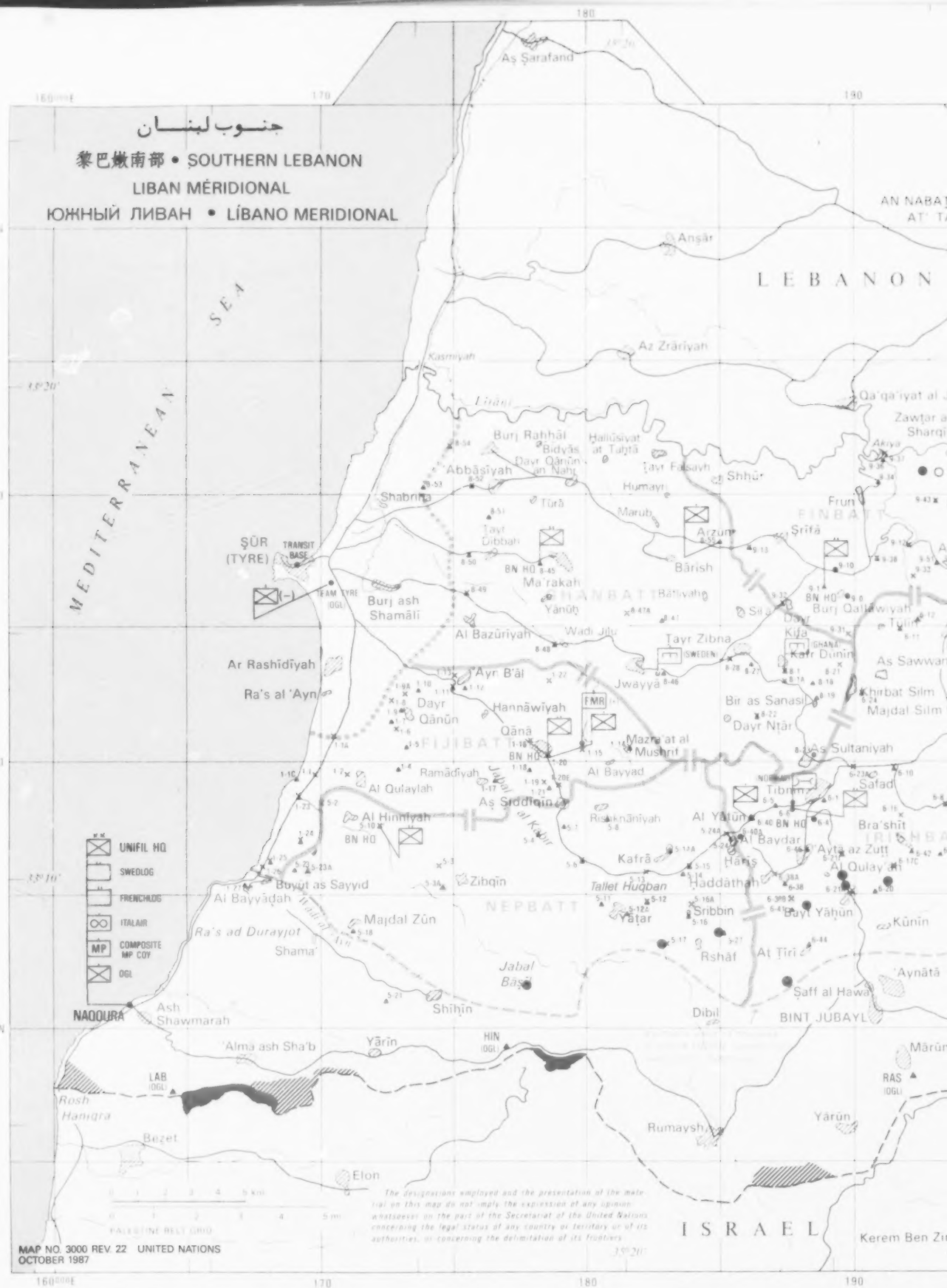
[13] The Reuters dispatch is not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; it may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[14] General Assembly resolution 217 (III).

[15] See A/42/681, annex.

[16] See A/42/677, annex III.

[17] Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972).


جنوب لبنان
黎巴嫩南部 • SOUTHERN LEBANON
LIBAN MÉRIDIONAL
ЮЖНЫЙ ЛИВАН • LÍBANO MERIDIONAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
AN NABAṬ
AṬ ṬA
Aṣ Ṣarafand
Anṣār
Az Zrārīyah
Kasmīyah
Līṭānī
Qa'qa'īyat al
Zawṭar a
Sharqī
Akīya
Burj Rahhāl
Bidyās
Dayr Qānūn an Nahr
Ḥallūsīyat at Taḥtā
Abbāsīyah
Ṭayr Falsayh
Shhūr
Humayrī
Shabrīḥā
Ṭūrā
Marūb
Frun
FINBATT
Arzūn
Srīfā
Ṭayr Dibbah
BN HQ
Bārish
Ma'rakah
Burj Qalāwīyah
Ṭūrī
ŞŪR (TYRE)
TRANSIT BASE
TEAM TYRE (OGL)
Burj ash Shamālī
Yānūḥ
Bāṭīyah
Sīr
Dayr Kifā
Kafr Dūnīn
(GHANA)
Al Bazūrīyah
Wādī Jilū
Ṭayr Zibna
(SWEDEN)
Aṣ Sawwānī
Ar Rashīdīyah
Ra's al 'Ayn
'Ayr B'āl
Jwayyā
Khirbat Silm
Majdal Silm
Dayr Qānūn
Hannāwīyah
FMR
Bīr as Sanāsil
Dayr Nṭār
Qānā
Mazra'at al Mushrif
Aṣ Sulṭānīyah
Ramādīyah
Al Bayyād
Al Qulaylah
Aṣ Ṣiddīqīn
Tibnīn
Ṣafad
Al Ḥinnīyah
Rīshknānīyah
Al Yāṭūn
Bra'shīt
Al Bayḍar
Ayṭā az Zuṭṭ
Al Qulay'ah
Kafrā
Ḥāris
Buyūt as Sayyid
Al Bayyāḍah
Zibqīn
Tallet Ḥuqban
Ḥaddāthah
Majdal Zūn
Ra's ad Durayjot
Shamā'
Ṣribbīn
Buyūt Yaḥūn
Kūnīn
Ṣṭar
Rshāf
At Tīrī
Jabal Bāsṭ
Ṣaff al Hawā
'Aynātā
Dibil
BINT JUBAYL
Shīḥīn
Ash Shawmarah
NAQOURA
'Alma ash Sha'b
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HIN (OGL)
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Mārūn
Rosh Haniqra
Bezet
Rumaysh
Yārūn
Elon
Kerem Ben Zu
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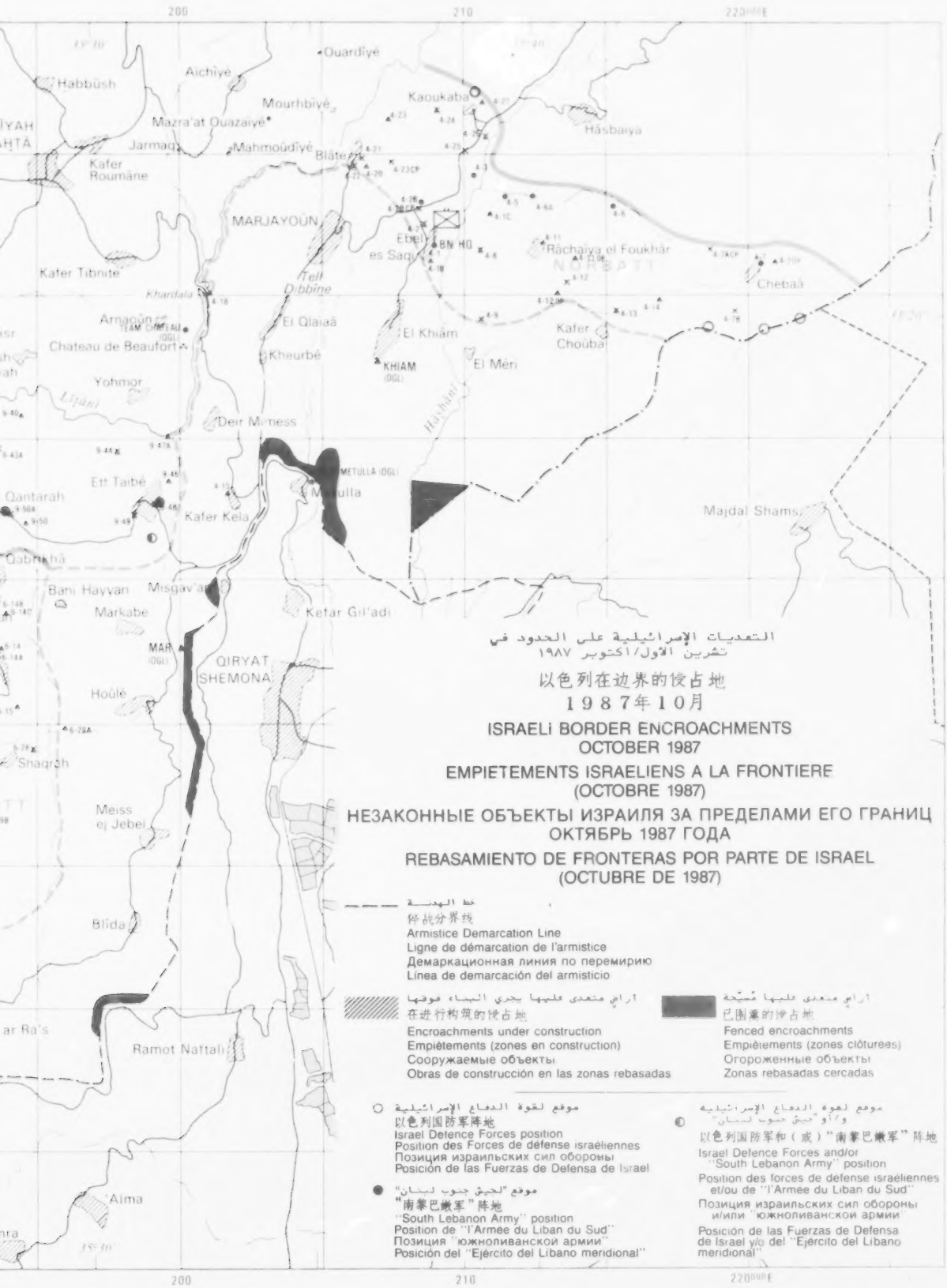
SWEDLOG
FRENCHLOG
ITALAIR
COMPOSITE MP COY
OGL
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 4 5 mi
PALESTINE BELT GRID
The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.
MAP NO. 3000 REV. 22 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1987



التعديات الإسرائيلية على الحدود في
تشرين الأول/أكتوبر ١٩٨٧

以色列在边界的侵占地
1987年10月

ISRAELI BORDER ENCROACHMENTS
OCTOBER 1987

EMPIETEMENTS ISRAELIENS A LA FRONTIERE
(OCTOBRE 1987)

НЕЗАКОННЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ ИЗРАИЛЯ ЗА ПРЕДЕЛАМИ ЕГО ГРАНИЦ
ОКТЯБРЬ 1987 ГОДА

REBASAMIENTO DE FRONTERAS POR PARTE DE ISRAEL
(OCTUBRE DE 1987)

خط الهدنة
停战分界线
Armistice Demarcation Line
Ligne de démarcation de l'armistice
Демаркационная линия по перемирию
Línea de demarcación del armisticio

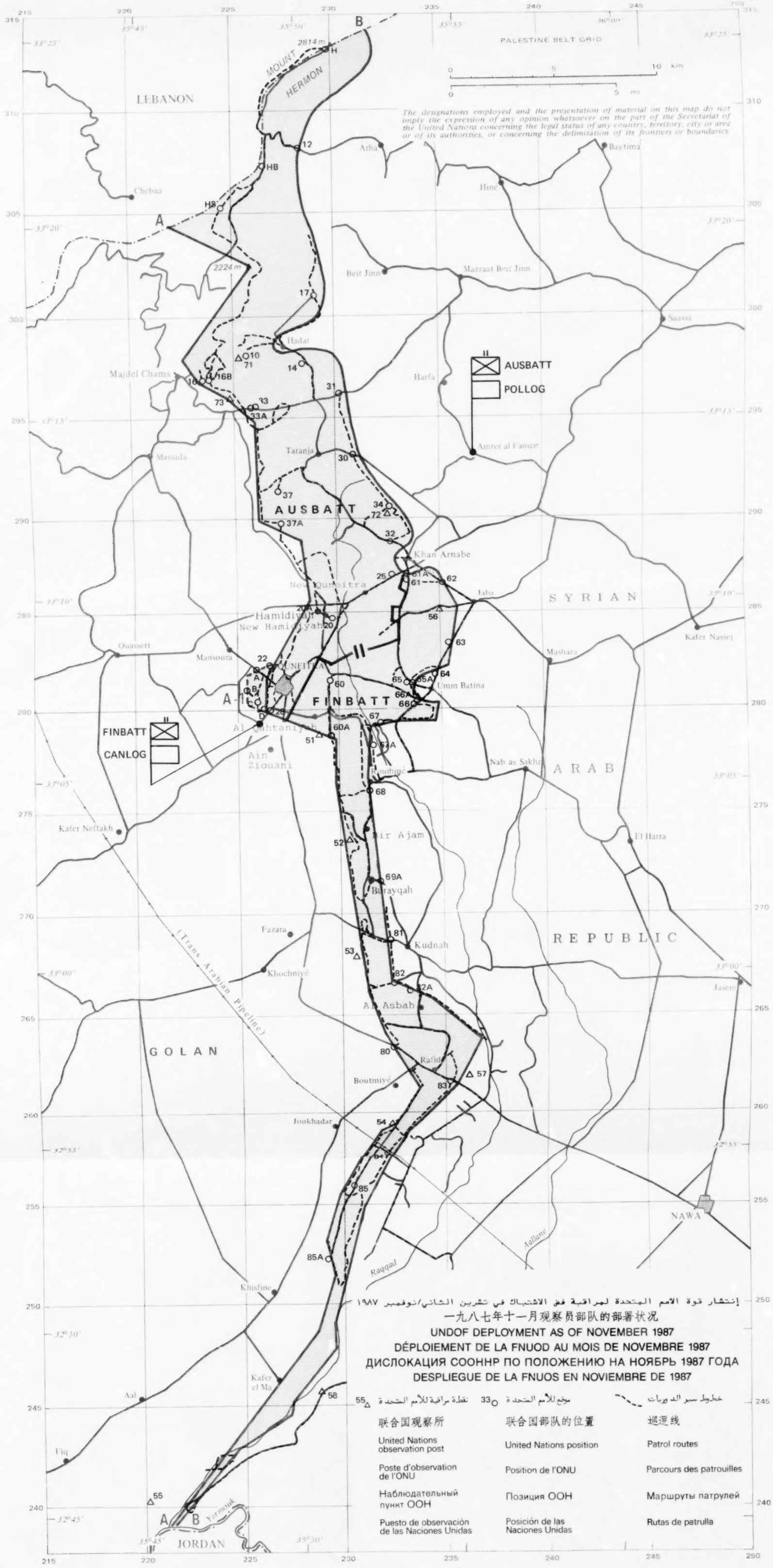
اراضٍ متعدى عليها يجري البناء فوقها
在进行构筑的侵占地
Encroachments under construction
Empiètements (zones en construction)
Сооружаемые объекты
Obras de construcción en las zonas rebasadas

اراضٍ متعدى عليها مُسيّجة
已围遍的侵占地
Fenced encroachments
Empiètements (zones clôturées)
Огороженные объекты
Zonas rebasadas cercadas

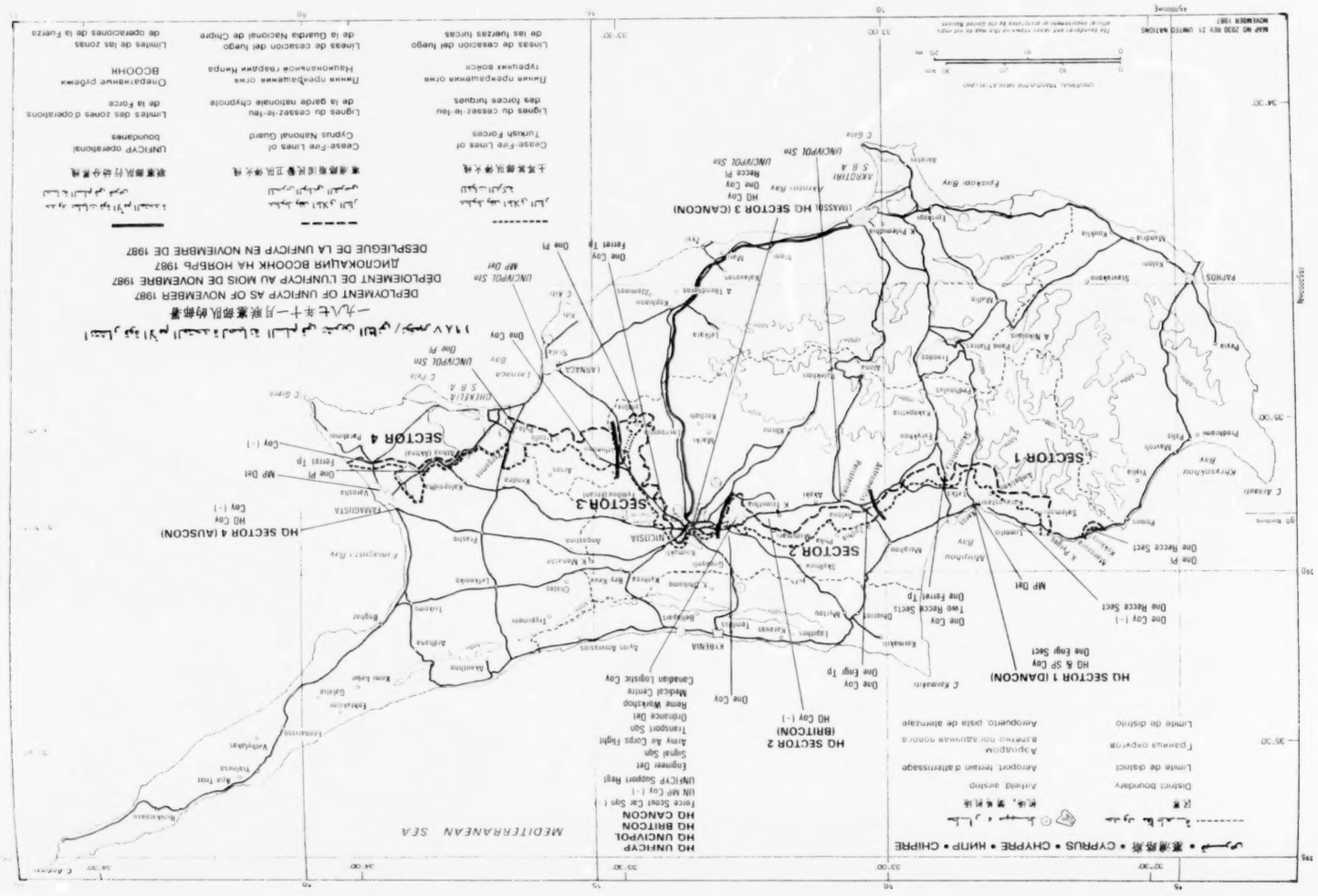
○ موقع لقوة الدفاع الإسرائيلية
以色列国防军阵地
Israel Defence Forces position
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes
Позиция израильских сил обороны
Posición de las Fuerzas de Defensa de Israel

● موقع "لحيش جنوب لبنان"
"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
"South Lebanon Army" position
Position de "l'Armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция "южноливанской армии"
Posición del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

◐ موقع لقوة الدفاع الإسرائيلية و/أو "جيش جنوب لبنان"
以色列国防军和（或）"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
Israel Defence Forces and/or "South Lebanon Army" position
Position des forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'Armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de las Fuerzas de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"



MAP NO. 2916 REV. 22 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1987


UNFICYP as of 30 November 1987
UNFICYP au 30 novembre 1987
ДУНФИКЮП по состоянию на 30 ноября 1987 года
UNFICYP al 30 de noviembre de 1987
UNFICYP em 30 de novembro de 1987
UNFICYP am 30. November 1987
UNFICYP في ٣٠ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ١٩٨٧
UNFICYP 截至一九八七年十一月三十日情况
UNFICYP AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1987
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ДУНФИКЮП ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА 30 НОЯБРЯ 1987
UNFICYP AL 30 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1987
UNFICYP EM 30 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1987
UNFICYP AM 30. NOVEMBER 1987
UNFICYP في ٣٠ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ١٩٨٧
UNFICYP 截至一九八七年十一月三十日情况
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1987
DEPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU 30 NOVEMBRE 1987
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА 30 НОЯБРЯ 1987
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1987
CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
HQ UNFICYP
HQ UNCIVPOL
HQ BRITCON
HQ CANCON
Force Scout Car Sqn (-)
UN MP Coy (-)
UNFICYP Support Regt
Engineer Det
Signal Sqn
Army Air Corps Flight
Transport Sqn
Ordnance Det
Reme Workshop
Medical Centre
Canadian Logistic Coy
HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON)
HQ Coy (-)
HQ SECTOR 1 (DANCON)
HQ & SP Coy
One Engr Sect
One Recce Sect
One Coy (-)
Two Recce Sects
One Coy
One Engr Tp
One Coy
One Ferret Tp
MP Det
One Recce Sect
One Pl
HQ SECTOR 4 (AUSCON)
HQ Coy (-)
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 3
SECTOR 4
Ferret Tp
One Coy (-)
MP Det
One Pl
UNCIVPOL Sta
MP Det
One Pl
UNCIVPOL Sta
UNCIVPOL Sta
One Pl
HQ SECTOR 3 (CANCON)
HQ Coy
One Coy
Recce Pl
UNCIVPOL Sta
UNCIVPOL Sta
PAPHOS
Limite de district
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
Limite de district
Aerodrome, terrain d'atterrissage
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
Aéroport
Aeródromo
Limites de la zone d'opérations de l'UNFICYP
Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force

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